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The history of Hardin
County. Ohio
1973

THE

HISTORY

OF

HARDIN COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; MILITARY RECORD; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WARNER, BEERS & CO.
1883.

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PREFACE.

THE writer of history, as a general thing, deals wholly with the affairs of past generations, and his aim is to pause when he arrives at that realm bounded by the memory of men now living; but the principal field of our investigation lay this side of that boundary line, and there are many who will doubtless peruse this work who, from the first, have witnessed and taken part in most of the events related.

After giving a synopsis of the history of the Northwest Territory and the State of Ohio, we begin the history of Hardin County with a chapter on the Mound-Builders, followed by a similar sketch of the Indian tribes, and their conquest by the white race. The struggle for possession of Ohio is related, and the first white settlements planted on its soil briefly spoken of as they gradually pushed north up the valleys of the Scioto, Mad River and Miamis, until they reached the beautiful forests of Hardin County. Then comes a record of the worthy pioneers, together with their trials, hardships, manners and customs; the early surveys, civil organization, topographical and geological outline of the county, etc., are followed by a description of the institutions and improvements of civilization, all being treated under separate headings. The gallant part borne by those brave boys who went forth to fight the Nation's battles in her hour of peril, is not forgotten, but a "roll of honor" preserves their names for the praise of generations yet unborn. We next present the town, township and village history, in which a more detailed account is given of the early settlers, of the material progress made, and of the churches, schools, societies, manufacturing interests and other concomitants of the civilization that has in the past fifty years worked such a marvel in the wilderness, and flourished to such full fruition upon the very ground which, within the recollection of those still living, was the abode of wild beasts and savage men.

R. C. Brown prepared the general history of the county, with the exception of Chapter X, which was furnished by William L. Walker, a well-known attorney of Kenton; the history of the Catholic Church, kindly contributed by Rev. A. S. Siebenfoercher, and the article on the Normal School at Ada, by H. S. Lehr. Cessna and Marion Townships were written by O. P. Ralston, and the remaining thirteen townships are from the pen of N. B. Holder. Our sources of information have been State, county, town, township, village and private records, newspaper files, printed publications, and the testimony of living witnesses; and, while it has been our aim to compile a reliable, full and attractive history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies, that perfection would have been attained, which Macaulay once said never could be reached. In our

efforts to collect reliable data, we have, with a rare exception, met with the earnest co-operation of all classes, but to the following gentlemen, to wit, Alexander Given, Harvey Buckmister, Daniel Barron, Luther Furney, Samuel Campbell, David Goodin, Dr. A. W. Munson, Anthony Banning, Gen. J. S. Robinson, J. A. Rogers, J. W. F. Williams, Benjamin R. Brunson, Thomas Espy, J. C. Stevens, Nathan Ahlefeld and Curtis Wilkin, we return sincere thanks for their courteous endeavors to assist us in our labors. The county officials, too, we found ever ready to lend a helping hand in culling material from the records in their respective offices, while members of every profession and calling assisted in rendering our task a pleasant one. Pioneers in different portions of the county furnished much of the information from which the township histories were compiled, and to these also we return thanks for the kindness received at their hands.

To each and all of our patrons we come with the satisfaction of knowing that we bring what we guaranteed, and in the belief that they will appreciate the work, and that their children will regard it as a valuable heirloom.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRRITORY.

	PAGE.
Geographical Position	19
Early Explorations	20
Discovery of Ohio	32
English Explorations and Settlements	34
American Settlements	59
Division of the Northwest Territory	65
Tecumseh and the War of 1812	69
Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War	73

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

History of Ohio	93
French History	96
Ordinance of 1787, No. 32	105
The War of 1812	122
Banking	126
The Canal System	128
Ohio Land Tracts	129
Improvements	132
State Boundaries	136
Organization of Counties	137
Description of Counties	137
Early Events	137
Governors of Ohio	160
Ancient Works	174
Some General Characteristics	177
Outline Geology of Ohio	179
Ohio's Rank During the War	182
A Brief Mention of Prominent Ohio Generals	191
Some Discussed Subjects	196
Conclusion	200
Comments upon the Ordinance of 1787, from the Statutes of Ohio. Edited by Salmon P. Chase, and Published in the year 1833	204

PART III.

HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.—Archæology — Mound-Builders and Indians — Antiquities — The Different Classes of Mounds, Effigies and Inclosures—Sepulchral Mounds—Sacrificial Mounds—Temple Mounds—Mounds of Observation—Memorial or Monumental Mounds—Effigies or Animal Mounds — Inclosures—Covered Ways—Sacred Inclosures—Lessons Taught by These Works—The Implements Used by the Mound-Builders and Indians—Mounds of Hardin County—Their location, Class and Size 215

CHAPTER II.—The North American Indians—Their Life, Language, Places of Abode and Character—The Medicine Man—The Indian Squaw — Marriage and Social Relations—Religious Belief—Original Ohio Tribes—Miami Confederacy—Six Nations—Location of Tribes and their Strength—Indian Wars and Expeditions — Sites of Villages—Victories and Defeats—Final Defeat of the Indians—Leading Chiefs—Simon Girty—Peace of 1795—Tecumseh and the War of 1812—Subsequent Treaties—Indian Reservations—Extinction of Indian Title in Ohio — Resumé from 1754 to 1794—Hardin County as a Hunting Ground—Indian Camping Places—Shawnee Trace—Villages and Chiefs 233

CHAPTER III. — First White Men—Catholic Missionaries—French and English Trading Posts—Fort Laurens—Attempted Settlement at the Mouth of the Scioto—Salt Works—French and English Claims—English Agents—American Possession — Ohio Company's Purchase—Symmes' Purchase — Fort Harmar—Pioneer Settlements Along the Ohio—Fort Washington—First Settlement in the Virginia Military District—Nathaniel Massie—French Settlement at Gallipolis—Erection of Wayne County—Territorial Legislature—Ohio becomes a State—The Lands embraced in this County opened for Settlement—Division of the Indian Territory into Counties—Fur Traders—Hull's Trail—First Settlers in Hardin County 259

CHAPTER IV.—Pioneer History—Capture and Captivity of Simon Kenton—Capture and Escape of Dr. John Knight—Pioneers of Hardin County prior to 1828—Alfred Hale—The McArthur Family—Daniel Campbell—Samuel Tidd—James E. Hueston—Samuel and Andrew Richey and James Hill—Charles W. and Samuel Stevenson 277

CHAPTER V. — Principal Land Divisions of Ohio—The Virginia Military Lands—Congress Lands—Early Surveys—Pioneer Days

PAGE.

and Trials — Pioneer Cabin — Furniture, Food and Medicine—Habits and Labor—Clothing and Books—Early Manners and Customs, etc. — Mills — Teamsters — Store Goods 298

CHAPTER VI.—Hardin County Erected and Attached to Logan—Organization of Hardin County—Col. John Hardin—Elections and Electors of 1833-34—Public Buildings—Pioneer Jail — First Court House — Present Court House and Jail—County Infirmary ... 314

CHAPTER VII.—Boundary Lines, Erection of Townships, Area and Location—Topography—Natural Drainage — Surface Features—Geological Structure—The Niagara, Waterlime, Lower Corniferous and Drift—Material Resources—Reclaiming Marsh Lands—Wild Animals and Reptiles—Timber and Sickness 331

CHAPTER VIII.—Public Officials—Members of Congress and Presidential Electors—Senators—Representatives—Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Associate Judges—Probate Judges—Prosecuting Attorneys—County Commissioners—Auditors—Treasurers—Recorders — Clerks — Sheriffs — Surveyors—Coroners—Vote of Hardin County at Various Periods—Population and Other Statistics 344

CHAPTER IX.—Territorial Judiciary — State Judiciary Prior to 1851—Supreme Court—Court of Common Pleas—Justices of the Peace—Circuits—Judiciary since 1851—Supreme Court—Court of Common Pleas and Judicial Districts—District Courts—Justices of the Peace—Pioneer Courts of Hardin County—Jurors, Tavern Keepers and School Examiners from 1833 to 1835 359

CHAPTER X.—The Bar of Hardin County—Visiting Lawyers during the Pioneer days—Past and Present Resident Attorneys 372

CHAPTER XI.—Pioneer Systems of Medical Practice—Hardin County Medical Society—Pioneer Association of Hardin County—Roll of Membership 380

CHAPTER XII.—Military History of Hardin County—War of 1812—Opening of Hull's Trail, and Erection of Fort McArthur—Incidents Connected with that Fort, and its subsequent abandonment—Gov. Shelby's March over the Shawnee Trace—Mexican War—Civil War — Patriotism of Hardin County—Roll of Honor—Return of Peace ... 394

CHAPTER XIII.—Education—School Lands—Pioneer Schools—Growth of Education—Schools for Colored Youth—Present Government of Schools 417

CHAPTER XIV.—Agriculture During the Pioneer Days—Its Growth and Progress—Buildings, Implements and Crops of the Early Settlers—Pioneer Farming and Teaming—Laborers, Stock and Markets—Fine Stock—Hardin County Agricultural Society—Roads and Pikes—Railroads 460

CHAPTER XV.—Kenton—Location and Naming of the County Seat—Sketch of Simon Kenton—Original Town Plat and Subsequent Additions—Names of Original Lot Owners—First Settlers of the Town Site—Pioneers of Kenton—Post Office and Postmasters—Reminiscences of Kenton in 1857 .. 474

CHAPTER XVI. — Religious Organizations—Methodist Episcopal Church — Catholic Church—First Presbyterian Church—United Presbyterian Church—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church — First Baptist Church — Church of Christ or Disciple Church—Reformed Church of the United States—St. Paul's Episcopal Church—First Universalist Church — African Methodist Episcopal Church—Second Baptist Church (Colored)—United Brethren Church—Public Schools 497

CHAPTER XVII.—The Press—Whig and Republican Papers—The *Hardin Intelligencer—Weekly News* and *Hardin County Republican*—Kenton *Republican*—Democratic Papers—The Kenton *Democrat*—Kenton *Herald*—*Democratic Expositor—Nor'western—Western Courier—Hardin County Democrat—Democratic Advocate*—Kenton *Democrat*—Independent Papers—The Kenton *News*—Kenton *Wochenblatt—Catholic Local News*—The Medical Profession of Kenton—Secret Societies—City Officials—Fire Protection and City Buildings—Cemeteries 518

CHAPTER XVIII.—The Leading Past and Present Manufacturing Interests of Kenton—Flour Mills—Kenton Foundry and Machine Works—Saw and Woolen Mills—Cooper Shop and Stave Factory—Breweries—Carriage and Wagon Shops—Marble Works—Pork Packing House—Planing, Scroll Mills and Lumber Yards—Tanneries—Iron Fence Companies—Scioto Straw Board Company—Kenton Gas Company — Kenton Water Works Company—Dickson's Grand Opera House—Banks—Telegraph—Telephone and Express Offices—The Scioto Improvement—Hotels—Descriptive Review of Kenton in 1883—Conclusion 542

PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

ROUND HEAD TOWNSHIP 567
Streams, Surface, Soil and Products 567
Roads and Pikes 568
Pioneers 568
Schools 573
Towns and Villages 573
Churches 574
Cemeteries 577

TAYLOR CREEK TOWNSHIP 578
Surface, Soil, Streams and Timber 578
Pioneers 579
Roads, Railroads, Towns 581
Saw Mills 581
Schools 581
Churches 582
Cemeteries 583

BLANCHARD TOWNSHIP 584
Surface, Streams, Soil, Timber, Roads, etc 584
Early Settlers 587
Elections and Officials 589
Mills 590
Schools 591
Towns and Villages 591
Secret Societies 593
Churches 594

DUDLEY TOWNSHIP 599
Streams, Surface, Soil, Products and Timber 600
Early Settlers 601
Elections and Officials 609
Roads and Pikes 610
Schools 610
Churches 611
Cemeteries 612

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP 613
Physical Features 613
Early Settlers 614
Elections and Early Officials 619
Mills 621

PAGE.
Roads and Pikes 621
Schools 621
Churches 622
Grange 624
CESSNA TOWNSHIP 627
Soil, Timber, Productions, etc 627
Pioneers 628
Political History 631
Churches 632
Schools 633
Cemeteries 633
Societies 633
Pioneer Reminiscence 633
PLEASANT TOWNSHIP 634
Boundaries, Surface, Rivers, Soil, Timber, etc 634
Pioneers 637
Roads and Pikes 640
Schools 640
Churches 641
HALE TOWNSHIP 642
Surface, Streams, Soil, Timber, Roads, etc 643
Pioneers 644
Mills 651
Schools 651
Cemeteries 651
Towns and Villages 652
Secret Societies 657
Churches 658
MARION TOWNSHIP 661
Early Settlers 662
Timber 667
Soil, Climate, Products 667
Political History 668
Villages, Roads and Railroads 669
Churches 669
Schools 670
Cemeteries 670
JACKSON TOWNSHIP 670
Pioneers 671
Roads and Public Highways 677
Officials 677
Schools 678
Towns and Villages 678
PAGE.
Secret Societies 681
Churches 682
Cemeteries 684
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP 687
Streams, Surface, Soil and Productions 687
Roads and Pikes 688
Pioneers 689
Towns 693
Schools 693
Churches 694
Cemeteries 697
MCDONALD TOWNSHIP 697
Boundaries, Streams, Surface, Soil and Timber 698
Pioneers 699
Mills 703
Schools 704
Churches 704
Cemeteries 707
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP 708
Streams, Soil and Timber 708
Pioneers 708
Railroads, Roads and Pikes 714
Schools 714
Northwestern Ohio Normal School 717
Churches 723
Cemeteries 732
Mills 733
Towns and Villages 734
Secret Societies 737
BUCK TOWNSHIP 739
Streams, Surface, Soil, etc 740
Pioneers 740
Churches 743
Schools 743
Cemeteries 744
Elections and Officials 744
LYNN TOWNSHIP 748
Streams, Surface, Soil, Timber, etc 748
Early Settlers 750
Mills 752
Schools 752
Churches 752
Societies 753

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Pleasant Township 759
Round Head Township 835
Taylor Creek Township 854
Blanchard Township 865
Dudley Township 892
Goshen Township 908
Cessna Township 891
Hale Township 930
Marion Township 948
Jackson Township 956
Washington Township 968
McDonald Township 975
Liberty Township 989
Buck Township 1034
Lynn Township 1054

PORTRAITS.

Simon Kenton 115
Thomas Hueston 134
Lemuel Wilmoth 151
Samuel Mentzer 170
Henry G. Johnson 187
Joseph H. Robinson 206
Dr. U. P. Leighton 211
A. W. Munson 226
John Espy 236
Jane Espy 236
David Snodgrass 245
J. S. Robinson 256
J. A. Rogers 265
Lewis Rutledge 276
Jane Rutledge 276
B. F. Cessna 285
Lewis Merriman 296
John Saylor 305
W. H. Philips 316
James Young 325
R. S. Wilson 345
Samuel Stewart 356
Simon A. Reid 365
David Obenour 376
J. B. Pumphrey 385
I. E. Wilson 396
J. R. Dunlap 405
Samuel Detwiler 416
John Pfeiffer 425
Rev. Samuel Patterson 436

	PAGE.
Samuel Patterson	446
Jane Patterson	446
W. D. Patterson	455
J. W. Dempster	466
W. R. Mathews	475
M. V. Gilbert	486
John J. Garlinger	495
A. Dirmeyer	506
G. W. Burnworth	515
C. A. Guider	526
R. D. Millar	535
C. B. Drum	555
W. H. Brown	566
Paul R. Sieg	575
Thomas Sloan	586
P. H. Hisey	595
J. S. Rice	606
Robert Sloan	615
J. L. Turner	626
G. W. Williams	635
Elias Converse	646
Samuel Wilson	655
J. C. Rainsburg	666
J. R. Gunn	675
William Stewart	686
J. R. Trissler	695
A. F. Stanley	706
J. A. Stansell	715
William Hempy	726
George C. Borders	735
Peter Borders	746
Alonzo Harvey	755
S. H. Cook	766
John Austin	775

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Source of the Mississippi	22
La Salle Landing on the Shores of Green Bay	24
Buffalo Hunt	26
Trapping	28
Mouth of the Mississippi	31
High Bridge	33
Pontiac, the Ottawa Chieftain	42
Indians Attacking Frontiersmen	55
Present Site Lake Street Bridge, Chicago in 1833	58
Pioneer Dwelling	60
Lake Bluff	62
Tecumseh, the Shawnee Chieftain	68
Indians Attacking a Stockade	71
Black Hawk, the Sac Chieftain	74
Perry's Monument, Cleveland	91
Niagara Falls	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

Map of Hardin County	10-11
Constitution of the United States	79
Area of the United States	203
Area of the Principal Countries of the World	203
Population of the Principal Countries of the World	203
Population of Ohio by Counties	202
Population of Hardin County	358

R.9E.
R.10E.
T.3S.
T.4S.
T.5S.
LIBERTY
WASHINGTON
CESSNA
MARION
ROUND HEAD
LYNN
McDONALD
TAYLOR CREEK
ADA
PITTSBURG
N. WASHINGTON
Ft. WAYNE
Hog Marsh
Outlet
DUNKIRK
BLOCKTOWN
MAYSVILLE
DEMPSTER P.O.
HUNTERSVILLE
PRESTON
JAGGER P.O.
Mc.GUFFY P.O.
Scioto
Four Mile Run
Sawmill
OAKLAND
FORAKER P.O.
CHICAGO & ATLANTIC R.R.
Mc.ARTHUR
GRANGE
Kenton
JUMBO P.O.
Round Head
Scioto
Silver Creek
INDIANAPOLIS
Pike
SILVER CREEK
VELVERTON
Mountain
Border's Run
North Fork
Belle Center
BELLE CENTER
ROUND HEAD

MAP
OF
HARDIN CO.
OHIO
R.12E.
R.12E.
JACKSON
SANTO
SHEN
DUDLEY
HALE
PATTERSON
GRANT STATION
FOREST
Grove Cem.
Kenton
Pike
Larue
HEPBURN
GRASSY POINT
Creek
Mt. VICTORY
RIDGWAY
Paw Paw Run
Little Tymochtee
Tymochtee Creek
Wild Cat Creek
Panther Run
Rich Run
Blanchard River
Western Forest
Bloomington & Kenton
Kenton & Marseilles
Kenton & Ridgeway
Kenton & Marion
Dudley Pfeiffer R.O.
R.R.

PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The Northwest Territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied —as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June; amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,

LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts.* Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,

BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great

TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de La-Salle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving

HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775–1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecœur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcolm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771 "—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock, Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequaled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779–80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-

INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states

PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows — beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,— the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787–8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius;*" square number 19, "*Capitolium;*" square number 61, "*Cecilia;*" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via.*" Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788 — many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but

LAKE BLUFF

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that:

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides:

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

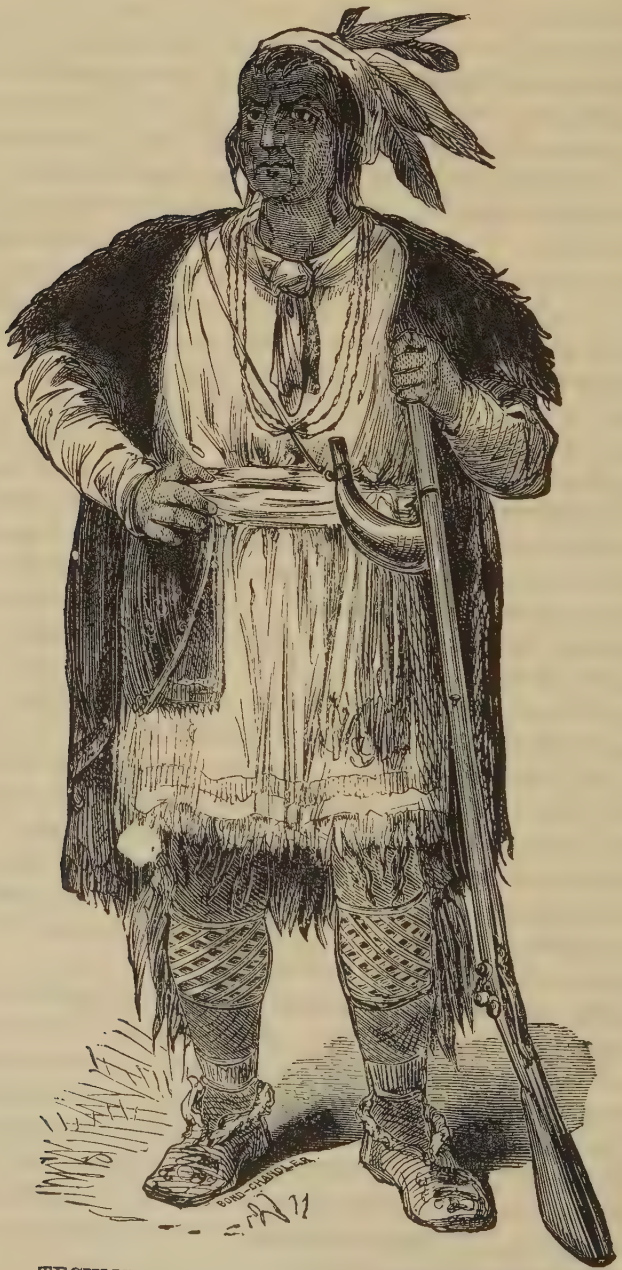
C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

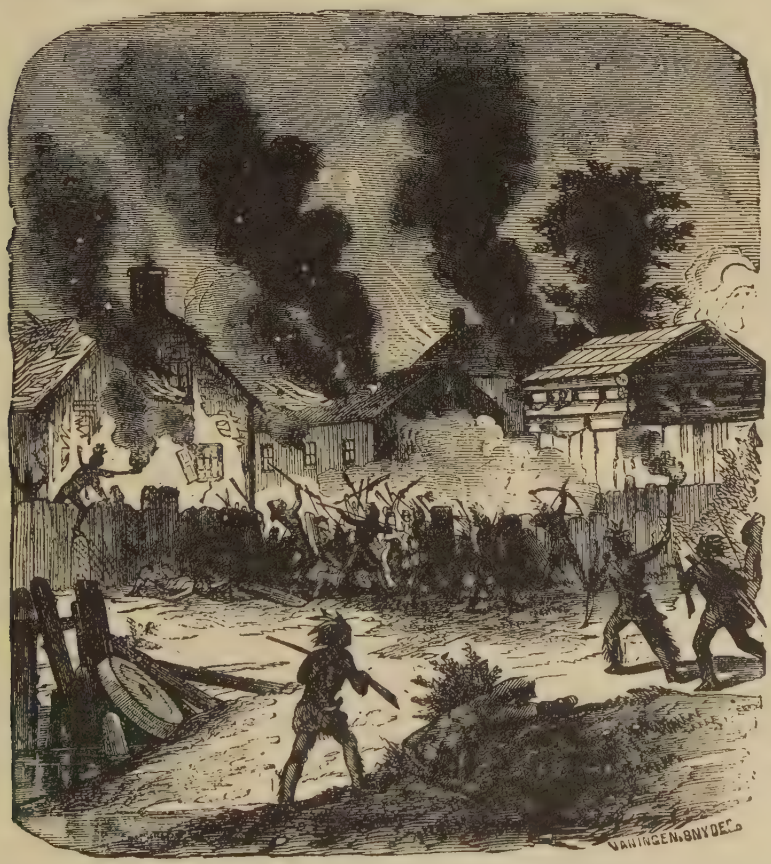
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of $300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, cle.r, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.
Wil. Livingston,
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersoll,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.
Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.
Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.
J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

Articles in Addition to and Amendatory of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condion of servitude.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

On Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Reached via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those descernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the bowlders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an "equilibrium," the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists "terminal moraine," first exemplified in Ohio by the "Black Swamp," in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences "acting and counteracting," the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the "Black Swamp." As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendency, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be, Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendency, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1781, April 16, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened Mary Heckewelder, daughter of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his colaborers, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, when, to the dismay of these trusting and frank people, they were all bound, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their

ears was exultant derision. Succeeding this tragic event was the expedition against the Indian towns upon the Sandusky. The hostile Indians had been making frequent incursions upon the settlements of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, destroying both life and property. There seemed to be no bounds to their bloody work, and it became necessary, for the peace and safety of the settlers, to take some measures to prevent their outrages. Accordingly, in May, 1782, Gen. William Irvine, who was then commander of the Western Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, called a council of the officers of his department to meet at Fort Pitt. At this meeting it was decided to form and equip a body of men, and make an expedition into the Indian country. Upper Sandusky, then the rendezvous of the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Mingoes, was to be the point of attack.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 480 men. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at $1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be $10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Wintnrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at $3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gameline, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided*, That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law aught ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occason.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location as Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

SIMON KENTON

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, stanch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were: Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate; William Creighton, Secretary of State; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor; William McFarland, Treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the Lawrence and the Niagara, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted the Union Jack. A general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship Detroit, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay $50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of $100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpœna to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized $98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cuting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as:

1. Congress Lands.
2. United States Military.
3. Virginia Military.
4. Western Reserve.
5. Fire Lands.
6. Ohio Company's Purchase.
7. Donation Tract.
8. Symmes' Purchase.
9. Refugee Tract.
10. French Grant.
11. Dohrman's Grant.
12. Zane's Grant.
13. Canal Lands.
14. Turnpike Lands.
15. Maumee Road.
16. School Lands.
17. College Lands.
18. Ministerial Lands.
19. Moravian Lands.
20. Salt Sections.

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of $400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chillicothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

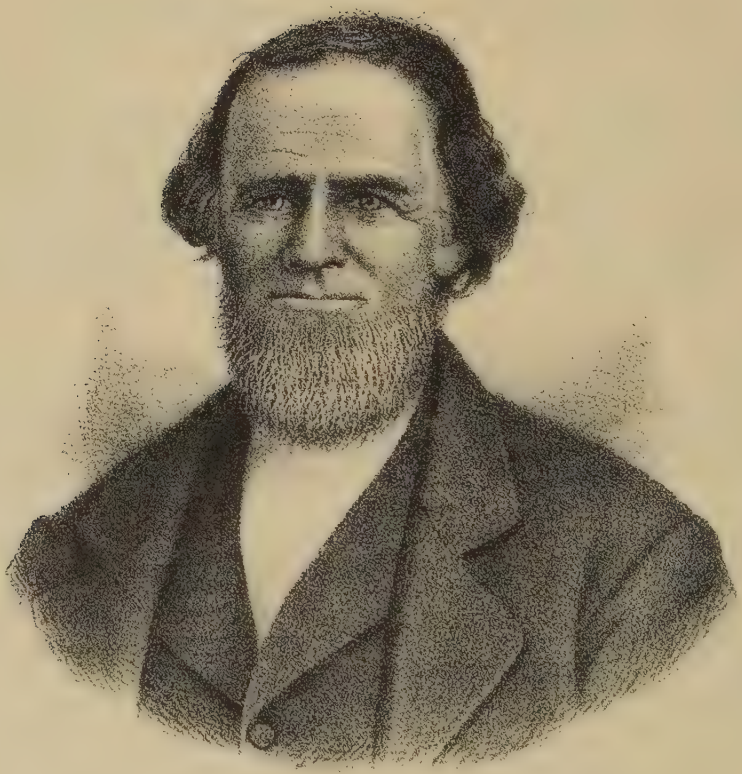
We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was $7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of $610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of $1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over $250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,



THOMAS HUESTON

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at $76,113,500. Their taxation summed up $1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householders were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householders were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving $4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of $27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of $539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of $1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of $5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over $36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over $1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of $100 each. The valuation for taxation is $850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of $5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the 38° 25′ and 42° north latitude, and 84° 50′ west longitude from Greenwich, or 3° 30′ and 7° 50′ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790–91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832–33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798–99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvum being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustable quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminance called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Chargrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at $5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. At the south end of the town, are two gas wells. In the eastern part, is a mineral spring, and west of the bridge, is a chalybeate spring.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a stanch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at $100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami, in this county. Maumee City, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of $20 per month

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

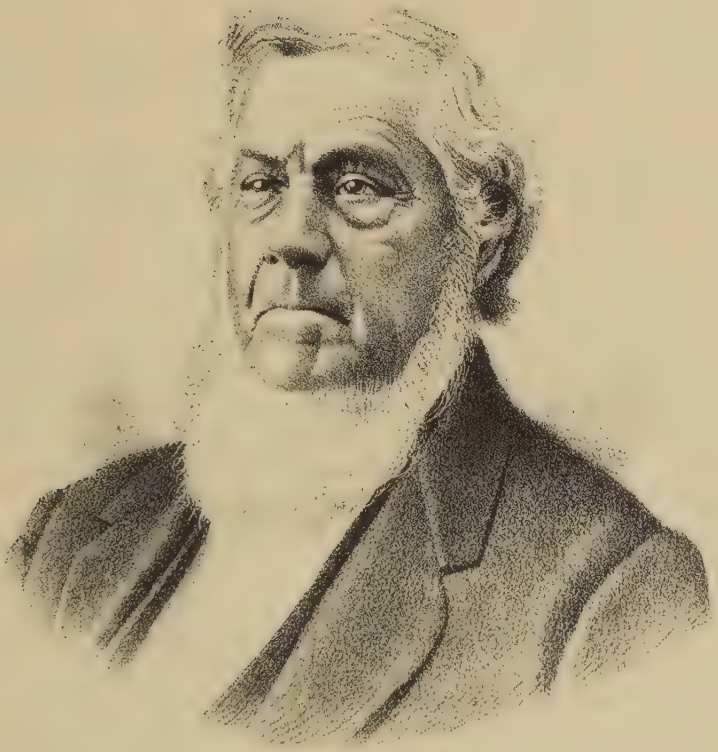
Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the



LEMUEL WILMOTH

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnelsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840, It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled befere 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1802. In 1807, John Finck erected the first cabin near the site of Somerset, formerly the county seat. New Livingston is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, and fought the battle of Mount Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791–92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they m[illegible] with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat tableland. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontierman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1798. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times.

Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Harden, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil is fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat, in June, 1782, and his fearful death. The treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArther, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation ten miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. This reservation was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States Commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this State was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river, with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian town of Upper Sandusky was originally Crane Town. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarke, to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor, in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor, until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of second Governor, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the House, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the fourth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College: In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominency and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term, with the highest distinction, gaining emolument for himself and the State he represented. In 1830, he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the sixth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy —teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. In October, 1826, he was elected the seventh Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828, he was re-elected, although Jackson carried the State the following November. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806, to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter, she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, February 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the eighth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a [illegible] daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he [illegible] a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked and brilliant that he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter, he was again nominated and elected. In 1843, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Tyler, and resigned the office of Governor. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home, and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Lecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the fourteenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the fifteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

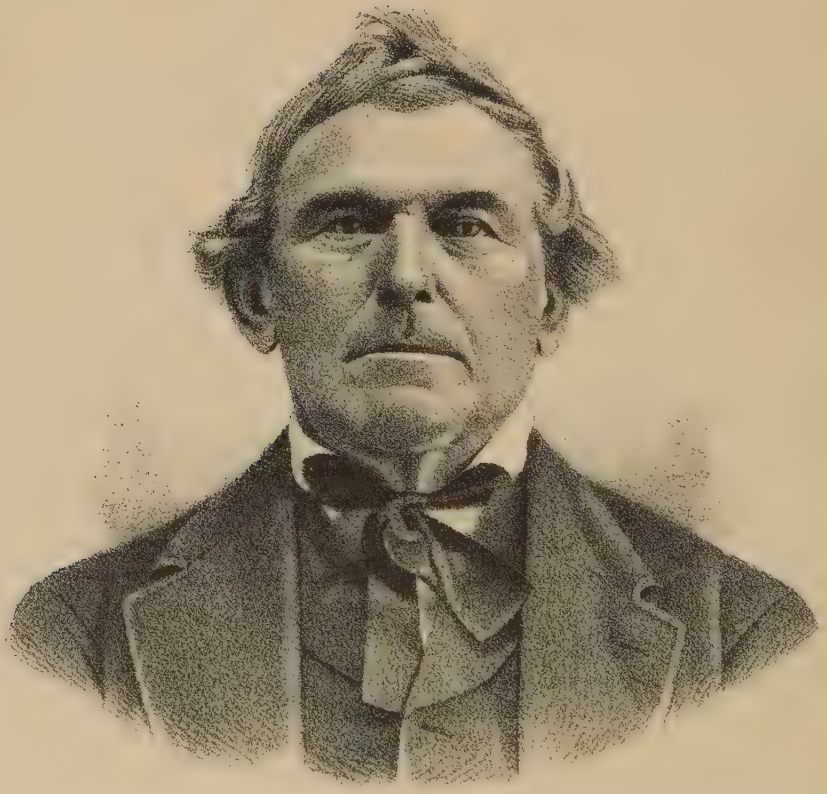
Reuben Wood, the sixteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the seventeenth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy



Samuel Mentor

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pierce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the nineteenth Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, the twentieth Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper —the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phœnix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-second Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District. His home is in Cincinnati.

Rutherford B. Hayes, was the nineteenth President of the United States, the twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He filled this office a third term, being re-elected in 1875.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000. He went to France in 1877, as Minister, appointed by President Hayes.

William Allen, the twenty-fifth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school in Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later, he joined his sister and family, in Chillicothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King, and began a course of study. In his seventeenth year, he began practice, and through his talent speedily acquired fame and popularity. Before he was twenty-five, he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837, there remaining until 1849. In 1845, he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873, he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died, at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

R. M. Bishop, the twenty-sixth Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. He began the vocation of merchant, and for several years devoted himself to that business in his native State. In 1848, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in Cincinnati. His three sons became partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. The sales of this house frequently exceeded $5,000,000 per annum. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1860, the Legislatures of Indiana and Tennessee visited Ohio, to counsel each other to stand by the Constitution and the flag. At the reception given at Pike's Opera House, Mayor Bishop delivered an eloquent address, which elicited admiration and praises. During the same year, as Mayor, he received the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner, a national credit as a mark of respect to a distinguished foreign guest. In 1877, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by a large majority.

Charles Foster, the present and twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. In 1879, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State; was re-elected in 1881.

In reviewing these slight sketches of the Governors of this grand Western State, one is impressed with the active relationship they have all sustained, with credit, with national measures. Their services have been efficient, earnest and patriotic, like the State they have represented and led.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race. However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in heigth. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogenous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raisings were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material,

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was $1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were $1 per yard; tea $2 to $3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from $1 to $2 per gallon, and salt, $5 to $6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

1—Limestone.

2—Black shale.

3—Fine-grained sandstone.

4—Conglomerate.

5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is 80½°, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east, 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14°, east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, 81° 52′ east, $22\frac{73}{100}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus:

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Bowlders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations:

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The bowlders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order:

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, silex, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating $1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

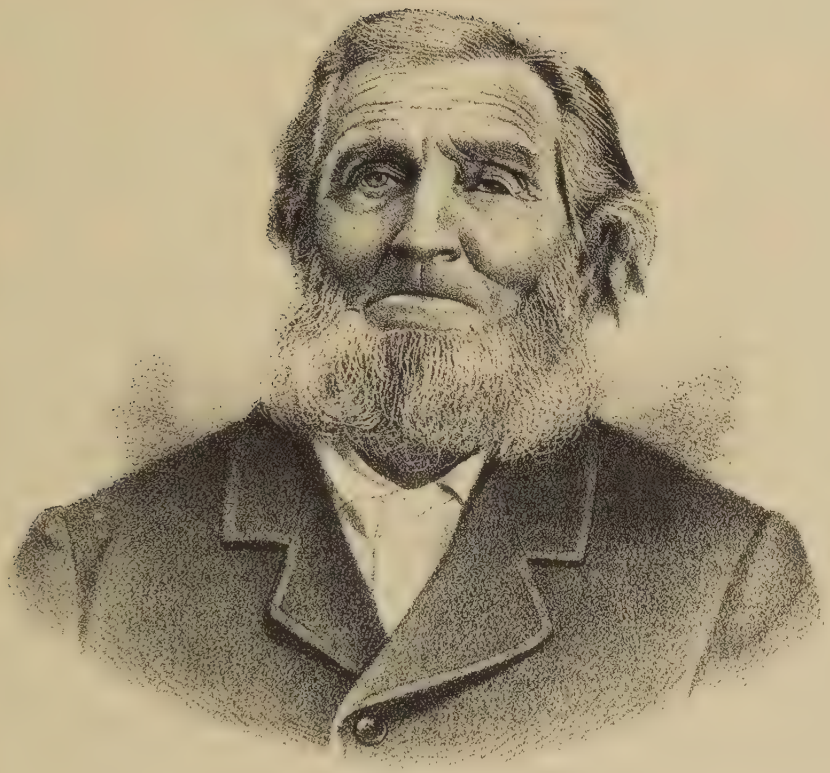
Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed and independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraldsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalrymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments



Henry G. Johnson

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, riflepits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalrymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left; merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish, During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many "hard times"—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a "reverse motion" in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the "Geghan Law" passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and distruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The year 1878 was marked by a more vigorous and combined effort of the people to entirely overcome the stagnation of business, the influence of the lethargy yet combating the awakened interest. This energy was amply rewarded in 1879, by a general dawning of the "good times" so ardently desired. New enterprises were instituted, manufactories erected, improvements carried on, and agriculture was successful. Before the year closed, the State was basking in the light of prosperity, and the year 1880 was ushered in when the confidence of the people was again a permanent incentive—confidence in the nation, their State, each in the other and themselves. The old-time crown of power, influence and integrity, which Ohio has earned, is conspicuous in this year of 1881. The jewels have been reset, and we confidently doubt not that their luster will remain undimmed intrusted to so faithful and so earnest a people.

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES.	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
	The State	581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	3198062
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24005
2	Allen	.....	578	9079	12109	19185	23623	31314
3	Ashland	.....	.....	.....	23818	22951	21933	23883
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	23724	28767	31814	32517	37139
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	28411
6	Auglaize	.....	.....	.....	11338	17187	20041	25444
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	49638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32911
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30789	35840	39912	42579
10	Carroll	.....	.....	18108	17685	15738	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12131	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	32070	41948
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36713
14	Clinton	8085	11436	15719	18838	21461	21914	24756
15	Columbiana	22033	35592	40378	33621	32836	38299	48602
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	23600	26642
17	Crawford	.....	4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	30583
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	48099	78033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40496
20	Defiance	.....	.....	.....	6966	11886	15719	22515
21	Delaware	7689	11504	22060	21817	23902	25175	27381
22	Erie	.....	.....	12599	18568	24474	28188	32640
23	Fairfield	16633	24786	31924	30264	30538	31138	34284
24	Fayette	6316	8182	10984	12726	15935	17170	20364
25	Franklin	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	63019	86797
26	Fulton	.....	.....	.....	7781	14043	17789	21053
27	Gallia	7098	9733	13444	17063	22043	25545	28124
28	Geauga	7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	14190	14251
29	Greene	10529	14801	17528	21946	26197	28038	31349
30	Guernsey	9292	18036	27748	30438	24474	23838	27197
31	Hamilton	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260370	313374
32	Hancock	.....	813	9986	16751	22886	23847	27784
33	Hardin	.....	210	4598	8251	13570	18714	27023
34	Harrison	14345	20916	20099	20157	19110	18682	20456
35	Henry	.....	262	2503	3434	8901	14028	20585
36	Highland	12308	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133	30281
37	Hocking	2130	4008	9741	14119	17057	17925	21126
38	Holmes	.....	9135	18088	20452	20589	18177	20776
39	Huron	6675	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532	31609
40	Jackson	3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759	23686
41	Jefferson	18531	22489	25030	29133	26115	29188	33018
42	Knox	8326	17085	29579	28872	27735	26333	27431
43	Lake	.....	.....	13719	14654	15576	15935	16326
44	Lawrence	3499	5367	9738	15246	23249	31390	39068
45	Licking	11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756	40450
46	Logan	3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028	26267
47	Lorain	.....	5696	18467	26086	29744	30308	35526
48	Lucas	.....	.....	9382	12363	25831	46722	67377
49	Madison	4799	6190	9025	10015	13015	15633	20129
50	Mahoning	.....	.....	.....	23735	25894	31001	42871
51	Marion	.....	6551	14765	12618	15490	16184	20565
52	Medina	3062	7560	18352	24441	22517	20092	21453
53	Meigs	4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465	32325
54	Mercer	.....	1110	8277	7712	14104	17254	21808
55	Miami	8851	12807	19688	24999	29959	32740	36158
56	Monroe	4615	8768	18521	28351	25741	25779	26496
57	Montgomery	15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006	78550
58	Morgan	5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363	20074
59	Morrow	.....	.....	.....	20280	20445	18583	19072
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749	45049	44416	44886	49774
61	Noble	.....	.....	.....	.....	20751	19949	21138
62	Ottawa	.....	.....	2248	3308	7016	13364	19762
63	Paulding	.....	161	1034	1766	4945	8544	13485
64	Perry	8429	13970	19344	20775	19678	18453	28218
65	Pickaway	13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875	27415
66	Pike	4253	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447	17927
67	Portage	10095	18826	22965	24419	24208	24584	27500
68	Preble	10287	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809	24533
69	Putnam	.....	230	5189	7221	12808	17081	23713
70	Richland	9169	24006	44532	30879	31158	32516	36306
71	Ross	20619	24068	27460	32074	39071	37097	40307
72	Sandusky	852	2851	10182	14305	21429	25503	32057
73	Scioto	5750	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302	33511
74	Seneca	.....	5159	18128	27104	30868	30827	36947
75	Shelby	2106	7671	12154	13958	17493	20748	24137
76	Stark	12406	26588	34603	39878	42978	52508	64031
77	Summit	.....	.....	22560	27485	27344	34674	43788
78	Trumbull	15546	26153	38107	30490	30656	38659	44880
79	Tuscarawas	8328	14298	25631	31761	32463	33840	40198
80	Union	1996	3192	8422	12204	16507	18730	22375
81	Van Wert	.....	49	1577	4793	10238	15823	23028
82	Vinton	.....	.....	.....	9353	13631	15027	17223
83	Warren	17837	21468	23141	25560	26902	26689	28392
84	Washington	10425	11731	20823	29540	36268	40609	43244
85	Wayne	11933	23333	35808	32981	32483	35116	40076
86	Williams	.....	387	4465	8018	16633	20991	28821
87	Wood	733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596	34022
88	Wyandot	.....	.....	.....	11194	15596	18353	22395

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	Area in square Miles.	Population. 1870	Population. 1880	Miles R.R. 1872
States.				
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,794	1,671
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,564	25
California	188,981	560,247	864,686	1,013
Colorado	104,500	39,864	194,649	392
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,683	820
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,654	227
Florida	59,268	187,748	267,351	466
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,539,048	2,108
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,078,769	5,904
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,362	3,529
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,620	3,160
Kansas	81,318	364,399	995,966	1,760
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,708	1,123
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	940,103	539
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,945	871
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,632	820
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,361	1,783,012	1,606
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,636,331	2,235
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,806	1,612
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,592	9 0
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,804	2,580
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,433	828
Nevada	112,090	42,191	62,265	593
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,984	790
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,130,983	1,265
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,083,810	4,470
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,400,047	1,190
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,239	3,740
Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,767	179
States.				
Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,786	5,113
Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,528	136
South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,622	1,201
Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,463	1,520
Texas	237,504	818,579	1,592,574	865
Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	675
Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,806	1,490
West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,443	485
Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,480	1,725
Total States	2,054,671	38,154,127	49,369,595	59,716
Territories.				
Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,441	.....
Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,180	.....
Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	177,638	*
Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,611	.....
Montana	143,776	20,595	39,157	.....
New Mexico	121,201	91,874	118,430	.....
Utah	90,056	86,786	143,906	375
Washington	69,944	23,955	75,120	.....
Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,788	498
Total Territories	860,482	402,866	783,271	873
Aggregate of U.S.	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852

*Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

Population and Area.

Countries.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	Capitals.	Population.
China	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin	1,648,800
British Empire	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London	3,251,800
Russia	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg	667,000
United States with Alaska	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington	109,199
France	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna	833,900
Japan	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London	3,251,800
German Empire	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin	825,400
Italy	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome	244,484
Spain	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid	332,000
Brazil	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro	420,000
Turkey	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople	1,075,000
Mexico	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico	210,300
Sweden and Norway	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm	136,900
Persia	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran	120,000
Belgium	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels	314,100
Bavaria	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich	169,500
Portugal	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon	224,063
Holland	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague	90,100
New Grenada	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota	45,000
Chili	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago	115,400
Switzerland	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne	86,000
Peru	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima	160,100
Bolivia	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca	25,000
Argentine Republic	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres	177,800
Wurtemburg	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart	91,600
Denmark	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen	162,042
Venezuela	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas	47,000
Baden	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe	36,600
Greece	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens	48,400
Guatemala	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala	40,000
Ecuador	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito	70,000
Paraguay	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion	48,000
Hesse	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt	30,000
Liberia	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia	3,000
San Salvador	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador	15,000
Hayti	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince	20,000
Nicaragua	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua	10,000
Uruguay	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video	44,500
Honduras	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua	12,000
San Domingo	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo	20,000
Costa Rica	165.000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose	2,000
Hawaii	62.950	.....	7.633	80.	Honolulu	7,633

COMMENTS UPON THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, FROM THE STATUTES OF OHIO, EDITED BY SALMON P. CHASE, AND PUBLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

[It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.]

By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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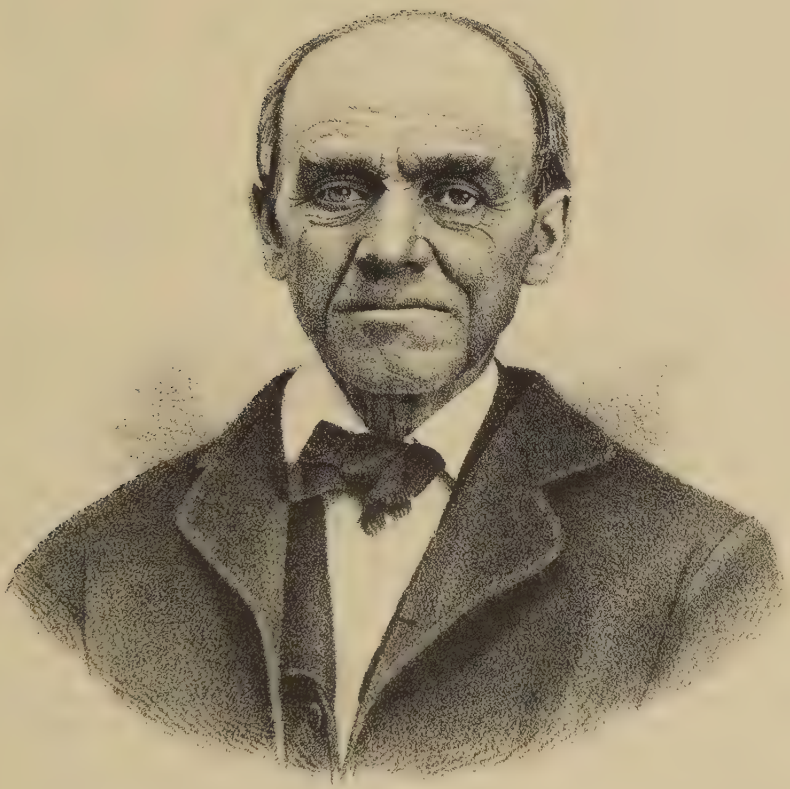
This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious



Joseph H. Robinson

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

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The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactmant of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the national Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region northwest of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions, were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795, the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati, in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try, in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted, was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface, covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects, her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 prevades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength.

Usher P. Leighton

PART III.

HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY.

BY R. C. BROWN.

HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ARCHÆOLOGY—MOUND BUILDERS AND INDIANS—ANTIQUITIES—THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF MOUNDS, EFFIGIES AND INCLOSURES—SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS—SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS—TEMPLE MOUNDS—MOUNDS OF OBSERVATION—MEMORIAL OR MONUMENTAL MOUNDS—EFFIGIES OR ANIMAL MOUNDS—INCLOSURES—COVERED WAYS—SACRED INCLOSURES—LESSONS TAUGHT BY THESE WORKS — THE IMPLEMENTS USED BY THE MOUND BUILDERS AND INDIANS—MOUNDS OF HARDIN COUNTY — THEIR LOCATION, CLASS AND SIZE.

WHEN the wave of white emigration reached the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, the discovery was made of strange looking mounds of earth here and there, and, after a time, learning that these and other similar works were of pre-historic origin—the work of an unknown race of people—they were called in a general way "Ancient Mounds," and in time the lost race that erected them came to be appropriately named the "Mound Builders." There is no authentic history regarding this people. The known records of the world are silent—as silent as these monuments that perpetuate their memory. There are many theories regarding them, but this is all that can be said, as nothing of their origin or end is certainly known. They probably antedate the various Indian tribes who anciently occupied and claimed title to the soil of Ohio. It may have been that many centuries elapsed between the first occupancy here by the Mound Builders and the advent of the earliest Indian tribes or nations, though this is only conjecture.

The archæologist has found the territory embraced within the limits of Ohio a most excellent one. It is probably the most interesting field for the scientist and antiquarian in the United States. It was once, and, peradventure, continued to be through many passing centuries, the most favored locality of this mysterious people. The extent, variety, elaborate, and labyrinthian intricacies of their works, still found in many sections of the State, clearly indicate the plausibility of this view. Here they dwelt for ages, erected their works, and made a long chapter of history, although yet unwritten—a history whose leading features and general characteristics can be gathered only from those of their works that yet exist. It must be collected scrap by scrap and item by item, after a thorough examination and patient investigation of their works, and by careful, laborious, faithful study

of their wonderful remains. The principal events and leading incidents in the strange career of this mysterious and apparently now extinct people, can be traced out and recorded only so far as they are clearly indicated by those of their works which yet remain, but which, it is to be regretted, are, to a large extent, in a state of mutilation and partial ruin, and rapidly tending to utter extinction under iconoclastic wantonness and the operations of the agriculturist; also from the devastating effects of the elements, and the destructive tendencies of the great destroyer—Time.

There is little reason to believe that the Mound Builders ever had a written language, and, if they had not, it must be manifest that very few authentic facts pertaining to their domestic and local history can be verified by reliable testimony, other than that deduced from their works, which are the sole memorials left by them to enable us to work out the problems of their origin, their history, habits, manners, customs, general characteristics, mode of life, the extent of their knowledge of the arts, of husbandry, their state of civilization, their religion and its rites, their ultimate fate, and the manner and circumstances of their final disappearance, whether by process of absorption from intermingling and intermarrying with other and more vigorous races, by dispersion or captivity, or by extinction through war, pestilence, or famine.

Although generation after generation of Mound Builders here lived and flourished, and, peradventure, reached the acme of their glory, then passed through age after age of decadence and decrepitude into "the receptacle of things lost upon earth," without leaving anything that may properly be called history; and though no records of their exploits have come down to this generation through the intervening centuries, yet their enduring works furnish the laborious student some indications, even though they be slight, of the characteristics of their builders, and afford some data as to the probable history they made during the unknown, perchance barren, uneventful cycles of their indefinitely long career as a nation or race.

As the history of the Mound Builders is yet unwritten, it is certainly a matter of gratulation that so many way-marks and traces of this race yet remain within the boundaries of Ohio. Their works in the State, still existing in a tolerably perfect condition, are approximately estimated at ten thousand, but they, doubtless, far exceeded that number at the time of the first permanent white settlement here, in 1788.

Only such monuments or remains of ancient works can be properly ascribed to the Mound Builders, as were really regarded by the Indian tribes, at the period of the first settlement at Marietta, as antiquities, or as the ruins and relics of an extinct race, and "concerning the origin of which they were wholly ignorant, or only possessed a traditionary knowledge." These consisted of mounds, effigies and inclosures, which are known and designated as the three general classes of ancient works that can be appropriately regarded as belonging to the Mound Builders. Mounds are subdivided into sepulchral, sacrificial, temple, or truncated; also of observation, and memorial or monumental. Effigies are sometimes called animal mounds, sometimes emblematic, and frequently symbolical. Inclosures are of several kinds, one class being known as military or defensive works; another as parallel embankments or covered ways; and the third as sacred inclosures.

Under the general title of inclosures are also walls or ramparts constructed for military or defensive works, while others were doubtless walls surrounding the residence of the reigning monarch; perchance others were erected for the performance within them of their national games and amusements, while, perhaps, many also served a purpose in the observance of their religious rites and ceremonies, and facilitated indulgence in some superstitious practices. Most of the above-named works were constructed of earth, a few of stone, and, perhaps, fewer still of earth and stone combined. The title each bears indicates, in a measure, the uses they are supposed to have served.

Sepulchral mounds are generally conical in form, and are more numerous than any other kind. They are of all sizes, ranging from a very small altitude to about eighty feet in height, and always contain one or more skeletons, or parts thereof, or present other plausible indications of having been built or used for purposes of sepulture, and were unmistakably, memorials raised over the dead. By some archæologists it is maintained that the size of these mounds bears a certain relation to the importance, when living, of the person over whose remains they were erected.

In this class of mounds are often found implements and ornaments, supposed to have been buried with the person or persons there interred under the superstitious and delusive notion still entertained by some tribes of American Indians who indulge in similar practices, that they might be useful to them in the happy hunting grounds of the future state. The practice being one common to both the Indians and Mound Builders, apparently connects the former with the latter, and raises the presumption that the Indians may have descended from the Mound Builders. That fire was used in the burial ceremonies of the Mound Builders is manifest from the fact that charcoal is often, if not always, found in close proximity to the skeleton. The presence of ashes, igneous stones, and other traces of the action of fire in these tombs, renders it quite probable that this element was employed in their burial ceremonies. Mica is often found in proximity to the skeletons, as well as specimens of pottery, bone and copper beads and animal bones. The name given to this description of *tumuli* clearly indicates that they were erected chiefly for burial purposes. They generally contain but a limited number of skeletons, indeed, often but a single one; but Prof. Marsh, of the Sheffield Scientific School, connected with Yale College, a few years ago opened a mound in Licking County, Ohio, which contained seventeen skeletons in whole or in part.

The most remarkable of all mounds in the State was one in Hardin County, in which were found about three hundred skeletons. A doubt has, however, been expressed that these were all Mound Builders' skeletons, some antiquarians entertaining the belief that they were Indian remains, as it is well known that the Indians frequently buried their dead on or near these mounds. About one mile southeast of Miamisburg, Montgomery County, on the east side of the Miami River, is located the largest mound in Ohio. The elevation of the land at this point is more than 150 feet above the Miami. The mound measures 800 feet around the base, and about 65 feet in height, though archæologists claim that this mound was originally more than 80 feet in height as about twenty feet has been cut from the cone by explorations, and the wear and tear of the elements to which it has been

exposed for centuries. In the first settlement of the Miami Valley this great mound was covered with forest trees, a large maple growing from its summit. It is supposed to be the sepulcher of a chief or ruler of the Mound Builders. In July, 1869, a shaft five or six feet in diameter was sunk from the top to two feet below the base. At eight feet from the top, a human skeleton in a sitting posture, facing due east, was discovered. A deposit of vegetable matter, bones of small animals, also wood and stone, were surrounding the skeleton, while a cover of clay several feet in thickness, with a layer of ashes and charcoal, seems to have been the burial. At the depth of twenty-four feet was discovered a triangular stone planted perpendicularly in the earth, with the point upward. Around this stone at an angle of forty-five degrees, and overlapping each other like the shingles upon a roof, were placed rough stones averaging about one foot in diameter, of nearly uniform size, and similar to those quarried in the neighboring hills.

Sacrificial mounds are usually stratified, the strata being convex layers of clay and loam, alternating with a layer of fine sand. They generally contain ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, calcined animal bones, beads, stone implements, pottery and specimens of rude sculpture. These mounds are frequently found within enclosures, which are supposed to have been in some way connected with the performance of the religious rites and ceremonies of the Mound Builders. An altar of stone or burnt clay is usually found in this class of mounds. These altars. which sometimes rest upon the surface of the original earth at the center of the mound, are symmetrically shaped, and are among the chief distinguishing characteristics of sacrificial mounds. Upon these altars sacrifices of animals, and probably of human beings were offered, the fire being used to some extent in the performance of that religious rite. Some of this class of mounds seem also to have been used for purposes of sepulture as well as sacrifice; the presence of skeletons, in some of them at least, suggest their sepulchral, as well as sacrificial character. In common with sepulchral mounds, these likewise contain implements of war, also mica from the Alleghanies, shells from the Gulf of Mexico, obsidian, and, in some instances, porphyry from Mexico, as well as silver and copper articles, both for use and ornament.

Temple mounds are less numerous, and generally larger than the preceding classes, and in form are oftenest circular or oval; but, whether round, square, oblong, oval, octangular. or whatever form, are invariably truncated, having the appearance of being in an unfinished condition. They are frequently surrounded by embankments, and many of them have spiral pathways, steps, or inclined planes leading to their summits. They are generally of large base, and of comparatively limited altitude. The supposition is, that the summits of these mounds were crowned with structures of wood that served the purposes of temples, all traces of which, however, have disappeared. They were also used to a limited extent for burial purposes, as well as for uses connected with their religion.

Mounds of observation are generally situated upon eminences, and were doubtless "observatories," "alarm posts," "watch-towers," "signal stations," or "look-outs," serving the purposes indicated by their title. They are said, by some writers, to occur in chains or regular systems, and that many of them still bear traces of the beacon fires that were once burning upon

them. They are sometimes found in connection with embankments and inclosures, forming a portion, though greatly enlarged, of the banks of earth or stones, that compose said embankments and inclosures. This class of mounds is numerous in some portions of the State.

Memorial or monumental mounds belong to the class that were erected to perpetuate the memory of some important event, or in honor of some distinguished character. They are mostly built of earth, but some of the stone mounds found in some portions of the State probably belong to this not numerous class.

Effigies or animal mounds are simply raised figures, or gigantic *basso relievos* of men, beasts, birds, or reptiles, and in some instances, of inanimate objects. They are on the surface of the earth, raised to a limited height, generally from one foot to six feet above the natural surface of the ground. Mr. Schoolcraft, a recognized authority on the mounds, and Mound Builders of Ohio, calls this class of ancient works emblematic mounds, and expresses the belief that they were "totems," or "heraldic symbols." Prof. Daniel Wilson, the learned author of "Pre-Historic Man," and other writers of distinction, call them symbolical mounds, and hold the opinion that they were erected as objects of worship, or for altars upon which sacrifices were offered, or that they served some other purposes connected with the religious worship of their idolatrous constructors.

Inclosures, defensive and sacred, have been briefly mentioned. Most of them are earthworks, though a few are of stone. Defensive inclosures are of irregular form, are always on high ground, and in naturally strong positions, frequently on the summits of hills and steep bluffs, and are often strengthened by exterior ditches. The walls generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and where the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at those points are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow, few in number, and well guarded by embankments placed a few yards inside of the openings or gate-ways, parallel with them, and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side of them. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of the elements, at least, of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constructed. A large number of these defensive works consists of a line of ditch and embankments or several lines carried across the neck of peninsulas or bluff head-lands, formed within the bends of streams, an easy and obvious mode of fortification, common to all rude people.

Covered ways are parallel walls of earth of limited height, and are frequently found contiguous to inclosures, sometimes, indeed, connecting them by extending from one to another. One of their purposes, at least, seems to have been the protection of those passing to and fro within them.

Sacred inclosures are mainly distinguished from those of a military character by the regularity of their form, their different construction, and their more frequent occurrence. They are of all shapes and forms, and where moats or ditches exist, they are invariably found in the inside of the embankments. They are generally in the form of geometrical figures, of surprising accuracy, such as circles, squares, hexagons, octagons, ellipses,

parallelograms, and of various others. They are sometimes found within military inclosures, and evidently had some connection with the religious ideas and ceremonies of their builders. Frequently, there is situated in the center of this class of works a mound, or elevation, supposed to have served the purposes of an altar upon which sacrifices were offered, or which was, at least, in some way, used in conducting their religious services. Within these sacred inclosures were doubtless celebrated religious festivals, and upon those central mounds or altars, were undoubtedly performed the rites and ceremonies demanded by their religion. Some archæologists, however, maintain that many works called sacred inclosures were erected for and used as places of amusement, where these ancient people practiced their national games, and celebrated their great national events, where they held their national festivals, and indulged in their national jubilees, as well as performed the ceremonies of their religion. It may be that those inclosures, within which no central elevation or altar occurs, were erected for the purposes last mentioned, and not exclusively (if at all) for the observance of their religious rites, and are, therefore, erroneously called sacred inclosures.

It is natural to indulge in speculations regarding these ancient works. Probably none of them have been constructed since Christopher Columbus reached America in 1492, as trees have been found growing on those works which were definitely estimated to be nearly six hundred years old. Authorities differ regarding many matters connected with the Mound Builders, but a few facts seem to be fully established by their works. There can be no doubt that they were a numerous people. Works so elaborate, so gigantic, could not have been erected by a people insignificant in numbers. This is the more apparent when it is considered that they were without iron, or any suitable metal instruments or tools with which to perform their herculean labors.

It could scarcely have been otherwise than that they were also the subjects of a single strong government, because, under any other, the performance of such an immense amount of, probably, enforced labor could not have been secured. Very likely some sort of vassalage or servitude prevailed. There is abundant evidence that they were a warlike people, and probably, like some savage nations now existing, they made slaves of their prisoners. The number and magnitude of their works, with their extensive range and uniformity, prove that they were essentially homogeneous in customs, habits, religion and government. The general features common to all their remains identify them as appertaining to a single grand system, owing its origin to men moving in the same direction, acting under common impulses, and influenced by similar causes. That they possessed military skill, and were not without some knowledge of mathematics, is quite evident. Building their defensive works in naturally strong positions, and constructing many of their other works in the form of various geometrical figures, show such to have been the case.

The construction of military works would indicate that they were, occasionally, at least, at war either among themselves, or with some other nation or tribe. Perhaps it was with the North American Indians, to whom the country may have belonged before the Mound Builders entered it. There are various scraps of history relating to the antiquity of the Indian. For instance, Sir Charles Lyell says: "A human cranium, of the aboriginal

type of the red Indian race, had been found in the delta of the Mississippi, beneath four buried forests, superimposed, one upon another, implying, as estimated by Dr. Dowler, an antiquity of 50,000 years." Lyell, himself, estimated the age of the delta at 100,000 years.

It may be conjectured from many historical facts, that the Mound Builders were a foreign people who invaded the soil of America, as there is but little evidence that they spread themselves over the continent, but much, that they passed through it from northeast to southwest, covering a broad belt of country, on which they constructed their mysterious mounds. The time occupied by them in crossing the continent can only be conjectured. It is a well-known historical fact that the northmen reached the coast of North America from Greenland in 999, and from this it has been theorized, that, perhaps the mysterious Mound Builders were no other than these. They came in great numbers, attempted to conquer the country, found the Indians too strong for them, but conquered a certain portion of the territory, clung together, moved gradually southwest, protecting themselves on the way by forts and other earthworks, finally disappearing in Mexico, either conquering that country or intermingling with and becoming absorbed by that people.

The Mound Builders cherished a belief in some religious system. The amount of labor bestowed upon those of their works that were erected in the interest of their religion shows a strong tendency toward a sacrificial faith. Some writers have not hesitated to assert that this race were worshipers of the elements; that they also worshiped the sun, moon and stars; and that they offered up human victims as an acceptable sacrifice to the gods they worshiped. They deduced these facts from the charred or calcined bones that cover their altars. There are other high authorities who unhesitatingly assert that there is convincing proof that the Mound Builders were fire worshipers.

It may be well in this connection to notice, briefly, the implements made and used by this people, especially as far as investigation has revealed their character. Very few copper implements have been found in this part of Ohio, owing partly to the fact of the unexplored condition of many of the mounds in this portion of the State, and to the fact that little, if any, copper exists in this part of the United States. What does exist is in loose fragments that have been washed down from the upper lake region. When mounds are explored, great care is necessary lest these small utensils be lost, as they are commonly scattered through the mass, and not always in close proximity to the skeletons. The copper deposits about Lake Superior furnished the pre-historic man with this metal, and, judging from the amount of relics made of this metal now found, it must have been quite abundant. The population of the country then must have been quite numerous, as occasional copper implements, tempered to an exceeding hardness, are still found about the country. These implements are small, generally less than half a pound in weight, and seldom exceeding three pounds. There were millions of these in use during the period of the ancient dwellers, which must have been hundreds of years in duration. The copper implements left on the surface soon disappeared by decomposition, to which copper is nearly as liable as iron. Only a part of the dead Mound Builders were placed in burial mounds, and of these only

a few were buried with their copper ornaments and implements on and about them. Of those that were only a small part have been discovered, and, in many instances, the slight depth of earth over them has not prevented the decay and disappearance of the copper relics.

Articles of bronze and brass are not found with the builders of the mounds. It is evident they knew nothing of these metals in the Ohio Valley, nor did they possess any of the copper that had been melted or cast in molds.

Stone relics are very numerous and well preserved. Stone axes, mauls, hammers, chisels, etc., are very plentiful yet, and were the common implements of the pre-historic man in this part of the West. None were made with holes or eyes for the insertion of a helve or handle, but were grooved to receive a withe twisted into the form of a handle. Under the head of axes, archæologists include all wrought stones with a groove, a bit and a poll. They are found unpolished, partly polished, and polished. The bit was made sharp by rubbing, and the material is hard and tough, generally of trachyte, greenstone, granite, quartz or basalt. Most of them are straight on one edge. In Ohio, it is very rare that stone axes are found in the mounds, indicating that they are modern, or were not so much prized by the Mound Builders as to be objects of burial. Occasionally, axes of softer material are found, such as slate, hematite and sandstone, but these are small in size and not common. They appear to have been manufactured from small, oblong bowlders, first brought into shape by a pick or chipping instrument, the marks of which are visible on nearly all of them. They were made more perfect by rubbing and polishing, probably done from time to time after they were brought into use. A handle or helve made of a withe or split stick was fastened in the groove by thongs of hide. The bit is narrower than the body of the ax, which is generally not well enough balanced to be of much value as a cutting instrument. It is very seldom that the material is hard enough to cut green and sound timber. The poll is usually round, but sometimes flat, and rarely pointed. It is much better adapted to breaking than cutting, while the smaller ones are better fitted for war clubs than tools. As a maul to break dry limbs, they were very efficient, which was probably the use made of them. In weight, they range from half a pound to sixteen pounds, but are generally less than three pounds. The very heavy ones must have been kept at the regular camps and villages, as they could not have been carried far, even in canoes. Such axes are occasionally found in the Indian towns on the frontier, as they were found in Ohio among the aborigines. The Mound Builders apparently did not give them as much prominence among their implements as their savage successors. Double-headed hammers have the groove in the middle. They were made of the same material as the axes, so balanced as to give a blow with equal force at either end. Their mechanical symmetry is often perfect, and as a weapon in war they were indeed formidable, for which purpose they are yet used among the Indians on the Pacific Coast.

Implements, known as "fleshers" and "skinners," chisel-formed, commonly called "celts," were probably used as aids in peeling the skins of animals from the meat and bones. For the purpose of cutting tools for wood, they were not sufficiently hard, and do not show such use, excepting in a few flint chisels. They may have been applied as coal scrapers where

wood had been burned; but this could not have been a general thing without destroying the perfect edge most of them now exhibit. The grooved axes were much better adapted to this purpose.

Stone pestles are not plentiful in this portion of the State, while stone mortars are rare, indicating that they were made of wood, which is lighter and more easily transported. Most of the pestles are short, with a wide base, tapering toward the top. They were probably used with one hand, and moved about in the mortar in a circle. The long, round instrument usually called a pestle does not appear to be fitted for crushing seeds and grain by pounding or turning in the mortar. It was probably used as a rolling-pin, perhaps on a board or leveled log, but not upon stone. It is seldom found smooth or polished, and varies from seven to thirteen inches in length. In outline they taper toward each end, which is generally smooth, and circular in form, as though it had been twirled in an upright position.

There is almost an endless variety of perforated plates, thread-sizers, shuttles, etc. They are usually made of striped slate, most of which have tapering holes through them flatwise, the use of which has been much discussed. They are generally symmetrical, the material fine-grained, and their proportions graceful, as though their principal use was that of ornamentation, as many of them may well have been worn suspended as beads or ornaments. Some partake of the character of badges or ensigns of authority, while others, if strung together on thongs or belts, would serve as a coat of mail, protecting the breast or back against the arrows of an enemy. A number of them would serve to size and twist twine or coarse thread made of bark, rawhide or sinew. The most common theory regarding their use is, however, lacking one important feature. None of them show signs of wear by use. The edges of the holes through them are sharp and perfect, and this objection applies equally well to their use as suspended ornaments. Some of them are shuttle-form, through which coarse thread might have been passed for weaving rude cloth of bark or of fibrous plants. There are also double-ended and pointed ones, with a cross section, about the middle of which is a circle and through which is a perforation.

A great variety of wands or badges of distinction are found. They are nearly all fabricated from striped and variegated slate, highly finished, very symmetrical and elegant in proportion, evidently designed to be ornamental. The material is compact and fine-grained, but the eyes or holes for handles or staves are quite small, seldom half an inch in diameter. Their edges are not sharp but rounded, and the body is thin, usually less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness. The form of badges known as "double-crescents" are the most elegant and expensive of any yet brought to notice. They were probably used to indicate the highest rank or office, and the single crescent, perhaps, signified a rank next below the double. In the collection of John S. B. Matson, of Richland County, there is a rough-hewn double-crescent in process of construction, the horns of which turn inward, while in nearly or quite all the finished ones the points turn outward. The finish around the bore of all winged badges and the crescents is the same, and the size of the bore in either is from two-fifths to three-fifths of an inch. On one side of all is a narrow ridge; on the other a flat band lengthwise, like a ridge that has been ground down to a width of

one to two tenths of an inch. Badges and crescents are invariably made of banded slate, generally of a greenish shade of color. The other forms of wands or badges, such as those with symmetrical wings or blades, are also made of green striped slate, highly polished, with a bore of about one-half inch in diameter, apparently to insert a light wooden rod or staff. They were probably emblems of distinction but not ornaments, and as nothing like them is known among the modern tribes in form or use, they have been attributed to the Mound Builders.

In addition to stone ornaments, the pre-historic man seems to have had a penchant, like his savage successors, to bedaub his body with various colors, derived from different colored minerals. These compounds were mixed in hollowed stones or diminutive mortars—"paint cups"—in which the mineral mass of colored clay was reduced to powder and prepared for application to the body. Such paint cups are not common in this State; in fact, they are quite rare, but one being known to exist—that in the collection of Dr. Craig, of Mansfield, Richland County.

The comparative rarity of aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded as were weapons when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advances of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better implement. The pipes were retained and used until worn out or broken, save the few that were buried with their dead owners, and what was the ultimate fate of these can only be conjectured. In very few instances does an Indian grave contain a pipe, and if the practice of burying the pipe with its owner was a common one, it is probable that the graves were opened and robbed of this coveted article by members of the same or some other tribe.

It only remains to notice the "flints," in addition to which a few other archæological relics of minor importance are found about the country, but none of sufficient import to merit mention, or to throw additional light on the lost tribes of America. Arrow and spear heads and other similar pieces of flaked flints are the most abundant of any aboriginal relics in the United States. They are chiefly made of hard and brittle silicious materials; are easily damaged in hitting any object at which they are aimed, hence many of them bear marks of violent use. Perfect specimens are, however, by no means rare. The art of arrow-making survives to the present day among certain Indian tribes, from whom is learned the manner of producing them.

A classification of arrow-heads is rarely attempted by archæologists, as the styles are almost as numerous as their makers. In general, they are all the same in outline, mostly leaf-shaped, varying according to the taste of their manufacturers, and their number, we might say, is infinite. They may have been made by chipping—probably most of them were—and some may have been ground.

Spear-heads exhibit as large a variety as arrow-heads, and, like the latter, were inserted in wooden handles of various lengths, though in many tribes they were fastened by thongs of untanned leather or sinews.

Their modes of manufacture were generally the same. Sometimes tribes contained arrow-makers, whose business was to make these implements, selling them to or exchanging them with their neighbors for wam-

J. W. Munson, M.D.

pum or peltries. When the Indian desired an arrow or spear head, he could buy one of the arrow-maker or make one himself. The common method was to take a chipping implement, generally made of the pointed rods of a deer's horn, from eight to sixteen inches in length, or of slender, short pieces of the same material, bound with sinews to wooden sticks resembling arrow-shafts. The arrow-maker held in his left hand the flake of flint or obsidian on which he intended to operate, and pressing the point of the tool against its edge, detached scale after scale, with much ingenuity, until the flake assumed the desired form.

Dr. J. C. Banning, of Round Head, possesses the finest archæological collection in Hardin County. He says: "I have fifty-four stone axes, some of them very large and highly polished; fifty-three stone wedges or fleshers; twenty-four stone hammers; sixty slate ornaments, pipes, badges and wands, with and without holes drilled through them; six stone rubbers, pestles or pounders, and between three and four hundred arrow and spear points. One mortar found just east of the Scioto marsh is quite an important specimen. I judge the stone would weigh nearly 800 pounds. The cavity will hold about half a gallon of corn, and the smaller end of the stone is fashioned into a kind of saddle or place to sit while pounding or grinding. Seated in this saddle, with one foot on each side of the mortar, it just fits an ordinary sized man. An important point developed in connection with this mortar, is that the people using it must have had permanent places of abode, as the stone is too large to move without great difficulty. My collection was gathered principally in this county."

The territory embraced in Hardin County is not so distinctly or thickly dotted with the silent monuments of the pre-historic race, as those counties farther south in the Scioto and Miami Valleys; yet enough remained upon the coming of the whites to satisfy the antiquarian that it was once their place of abode. Thorough investigation has convinced us that all of the remains in this portion of Ohio may be classed under the head of Burial Mounds, and, with one exception, were of such small altitude that the average pioneer regarded them as gravel banks or natural elevations. It is to be regretted that most of these way-marks of a forgotten people have been so completely obliterated by the agriculturist as to leave little or no trace of their location or size, therefore their history is forever buried in oblivion.

In the northwest corner of Lynn Township, south of the Scioto River, is located a burial mound, oblong in shape, 40x50 feet in diameter, and rising to a height of about five feet ere the destructive hand of iconoclasm began the leveling process. Different parties have dug into this mound from time to time. In 1880, Mrs. Collins, who lives close by, took therefrom a piece of silver-plated copper about the size of a man's hand, also several smaller specimens of the same metal, together with some flints, which were taken to Washington, D. C., by Gen. J. S. Robinson, and presented to the Smithsonian Institution, to be preserved in its archæological collection. During the summer of 1882, Prof. Palmer, of the same institution, in company with L. T. Hunt, of Kenton, Ohio, spent a couple of days investigating the pre-historic remains of Hardin County. He did some excavating in this mound and found evidences of fire, also a few specimens of stone implements, pottery, etc., which he thought worthy of preservation, and carried to Washington for the Smithsonian collection. Scattered throughout the county are numer-

ous gravel banks, which were much used by the Indians as burial places, and these are apt to be erroneously called mounds, which they are not. In removing the gravel for the construction of roads, hundreds of human skeletons have been exumed, with many Indian relics, comprising copper beads, stone beads, stone axes, fleshers, flint spear-heads and arrow-points, pick-shaped instruments, including perforated tubes, and flat, smoothly polished plates of a greenish-gray colored slate. These findings are common in every portion of the State, but, doubtless, belonged to the American Indians —the second race that dwelt in this land.

The only other mound of which we have been able to learn anything definite, was located in Hale Township, between Mount Victory and Ridgeway, on the line of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and opened in 1856, by John S. B. Matson, during the construction of that road. This mound was regarded as one of the most remarkable in Ohio, and as Mr. Matson published the result of his investigations, we cannot do better than to give his description *verbatim*. He says: "I commenced removing a gravel bank for the purpose of ballasting a part of the railroad. I learned shortly after my arrival that the bank was an ancient burial ground. This information caused me to examine the ground and note discoveries. Before I came, there had been a track graded and laid. This track separated a short distance east of the mound, one track on the south the other on the north. The men who graded the track had taken the loam off where the track ran, and cast it out from the mound. We removed the gravel from both sides, moving the track up to the bank when it became difficult to load. The loading was done on gravel cars, by men with shovels, and hauled out with an engine. The average amount removed was about 220 cubic yards per day. About six weeks in the winter we had to suspend operations on account of the ground freezing.

"The mound covered an area of one and a half acres, being covered with an orchard of apple trees then in bearing. Several large stumps and a few trees of the original growth still remained thereon. I was informed by citizens of the vicinity that there had been a remarkably heavy growth of timber on the mound. The stumps remaining were large. The mound is what I would call double, the larger and higher part to the east. About two-thirds of the mound was embraced in this part. The eastern portion presented the appearance of a smaller hill having been pressed against the other, leaving a depression between them of three or four feet below the highest point of the smaller and five or six feet below a corresponding point of the larger. Both parts had the appearance of having had surface work done to give them a beautiful oval shape. The loam I found deepest on the highest points, where it is generally of less depth. The interior was composed of a clean limestone gravel and sand, evidently formed by decomposition of the strata, and very plainly marked. In the eastern or smaller part of the mound, was an excavation that had been made by citizens of the vicinity for sand for building purposes, in which excavation I learned a number of skeletons had been exhumed having beads and trinkets on, which were reported as being similar to those I afterward found, but I was unable to obtain any of them. A little south of the highest point of the western mound was an excavation made by the railroad company for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of gravel, but no remains were found in it.

"Shortly after commencing to load gravel, indications of graves were visible in three places—on both sides of the eastern portion and nearly north of the center of the larger or western part. At the last-named place, two skeletons, side by side, were found in a horizontal position, the feet pointing east, which had, apparently, been deposited there without their heads, there being no evidence of skulls with them. I found a stone ax or celt of granite, two flint arrow-points, and an implement made of blue stone resembling slate, but much harder, the length of which I found to be two and three-fourth inches; also a large, fresh-water clam filled with red paint in good preservation. The flint implements had the appearance of never having been used, being very sharp pointed. These graves were about four feet deep, and the bones crumbled on exposure to the atmosphere.

"The first skeletons taken out of the eastern part of the mound were in better preservation, especially those on the south side. Several skulls were sound, and the other bones of some were so well preserved that, by applying sole leather for ribs, they were wired together. With the first skeleton taken out of this part of the mound I found a thin piece of ivory with two small holes, evidently an ear ornament. Next was the skeleton of a little girl, who may have been eight or ten years old. The skull was in good preservation, and remains in my cabinet. She had a string of beads so made as to be larger in the center of the neck in front, tapering almost to a point at the back of the neck; she also had a plate of copper on her neck. The lower maxillary and upper joints of the vertebra are yet green from its oxidation. The plate had two rows of dents a part of the way around. The dents look like an impression made on a board with the heel of a boot with tacks. The two last skeletons had been buried in a sitting posture. On the north side, nearly opposite the last-named skeletons, was a grave about four feet deep, in which the remains had been deposited and apparently burned. There were ashes and charcoal, with pieces of charred bones, one or two heads being entire. In the progress of the removal, I found the eastern or small part of the mound to be literally filled with graves. The modes of burial had been various, the depth of remains varying from two to nine feet, while there was a difference of posture in nearly every skeleton. I found that not less than ten or twelve dogs had also been buried—the human and canine side by side.

"One group of nine graves I was so impressed with, I will endeavor to be particularly explicit. The first had two skeletons, that of a male and female, side by side, there not being more than four inches of sand between them. Both had evidently been buried in one grave. The female was buried on her knees, both hands spread over her face, which was downwards, and a string of conch shell beads around her neck. I found inside her ribs the remains of a fœtus. Her partner was buried horizontal, with face down; both hands had been placed with their palms on the face, their heads toward the east. After tracing the bones with particular reference to their position and to save those skeletons which were best preserved, I took down the disturbed strata with my hands; and at the head of the grave I found above the remains, and pointing down, the bones of the index finger, while at the foot of the grave, and at a corresponding height, the bones of a great toe, pointing in a similar manner. The balance of the group were buried some with face down, both hands over the face, others with one hand;

some with face up, and both hands over the face; while another had one hand over the breast the other over the face. All this group had their heads to the east. On one of this group I found a string of copper beads, of which the metal had never been smelted, but evidently had been flaked from the native metal, and rolled around a twisted string, evidence of which was still visible in the beads, which were rude.

"On the north side of the eastern portion, under an oak tree stump (one hundred and fifty years old by growth), were the remains of the largest human bones I had ever seen. The joints of the vertebra seemed as large as those of a horse! I think they did not indicate a taller form than some others; but the bones were heavier than any in the mound. I have its inferior maxillary broken, but glued together, in my cabinet. The other bones were so decomposed that they were useless. I could not say as to the posture, as the stump brought down the grave, rendering it out of the question to note the position. Near the last-named skeleton, perhaps ten feet from it, we came across a grave that had been dug oblong almost six feet deep, three feet wide, and over seven feet long, which they had filled with human bones promiscuously, without regard to order, to the depth of four feet; on these, in regular order, were placed twenty-seven skulls, with the top of the skulls up. They were about two feet below the surface; the bones so much broken, and I regret to say I did not examine them so particularly as I should have done. One of the skulls had a small hole in it, and I learned afterward that a piece of the femur was found, when they were dumped on the road, having a flint dart fast in the bone.

"There was an implement or ornament found having one part like the head of a bird's neck, and shoulders like a horse, cut back of the shoulders, and turned up like the back part of a saddle seat; the lower part being flat, with a hole drilled diagonally from the lower part of the neck of the base, with a corresponding hole in the back part. This implement was manufactured of a blue stone resembling slate, but extremely hard. It is probable they had a battle, and after the flesh had decomposed they collected the bones and brought them to the mound for burial. I am sure from the positions of the bones, they had not been interred with the flesh on. I found in this part of the mound the remains of at least fifty children, under the age of eight years, some with two, others with four incisors; some with eight, and others with no teeth. On the neck of one infant having two incisors, there was a string of conch shell beads of the largest size, one hundred and forty in number; four of these beads were black, and were about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The string would weigh one pound or more. Some of the graves had trinkets and beads made of clam shell; some had bones of the deer, sharp-pointed, others had pieces of deer horns; some had long-shaped beads around the wrists, I think of ivory. One had a conch shell plate, round, about five inches in diameter, with a hole in the center, half an inch in diameter, with two holes near the edge, for suspension, with a string from the neck, like a breast-plate. Some had birds buried with them. One skeleton taken out of this part of the mound had the appearance of a very aged man; the point of the inferior maxillary was almost in two parts, while the trachea was bone all around. Quite a number showed indications of extreme age, seven or eight that I observed had bone tracheas.

"I now return to the western or larger portion of the mound. This part was removed as fast as the former. I soon discovered there were two rows of graves leading direct from the two first mentioned, containing the flint implements, paint, etc., toward the center, each pair having been dug deeper as they approached the center of the mound. Those with the stone axe, paint and flint implements were four feet deep, the depth of each pair increasing about a foot in regular gradation till the last pair, which was as near the center and highest point of the mound as I could calculate, being eighteen feet. The pair next to those with the ax, paint and flint implements were in a sitting posture, as were all in these two files, except the first two. On the head of one of the second pair was a conch shell plate, resembling in shape the sole of a moccasin, nine inches in length and three and a half inches greatest breadth. This plate had three holes in it toward the wider end, and it was placed on the top of the head, with the larger end back. Two other skeletons of these two files had similar plates, differing only in size, the smaller being about half the size of the larger. Several implements of stone were found, all differing in shape. They were of stone resembling slate, but much harder. One of them is three inches long by one and a half broad, in form of a shield, with two holes through it flatwise.

"Farmers picked up some implements in a field adjoining the mound. One given me by Judge Baldwin is a flat stone of slate, with a transverse hole, that I supposed belonged to the same race. As we approached the center of the mound, the graves getting deeper, the bones were much better preserved. Several bodies in decomposition had formed a cement that would have preserved them an almost incalculable length of time. In fact, when first taken out of the cement they had the appearance of bones just dissected, being nearly one-third heavier than those without cement. The four last deepest skeletons all had beads on, some of them quite small, the smallest not as large as a pea. Some were made of clam shells, but mostly of conch or sea shells. Those of clam were so decomposed that they fell to pieces. Three of these skeletons had beads only around the neck, the fourth, being the last one taken out, and the file leader of the two deepest, had, I should think, nearly thirty yards of beads, having four wraps around the neck crossed over the breast and back, passing down between his legs; strings down his legs to the feet; also strings along his arms and around his wrists. This remains presented the appearance of being decorated all over. He had no other ornaments or implements that I could find. Near the south side of the western part of the mound, near one of the forest trees, I found the remains of a human being that seemed to be detached from all the rest. I thought, perhaps, he was an Indian of one of the late tribes, who had been buried, probably, on some hunting expedition. There was a piece of deer horn with him that had the appearance of having been the handle of a butcher knife. I could not detect any evidence of rust, however. On the highest part of the mound, and about twelve or fifteen feet from the two deepest graves was evidence of fire. The loam had been burned till it had a brick color. I have seen it look very much so where a large log heap had been burned, and would have thought such was the cause had it not been that it was below the surface about three feet. The whole number of skeletons exhumed by me was three hundred and eight. I could not ascertain how many had been taken out by diggers of sand.

"The citizens of the vicinity informed me that there was a very heavy forest on the mound at the time of clearing it. They also stated that the Indians who were here with the first settlers knew nothing of the race who interred their dead there. I have very little doubt they belonged to the age of stone. There was no evidence that they ever had any communication with the age of iron or bronze. They must have had some commercial arrangements for getting conch shells and copper. The copper has the appearance of the Lake Superior copper, and the conch shells must have come from the Atlantic, Pacific, or Gulf of Mexico. There was no evidence of pottery that I could discover. I have visited as many as twenty mounds in the Mississippi Valley, on nearly every one of which were broken pottery, literally covering the mounds. About three-fourths of a mile from where I now reside, on a farm owned by a Mr. Stump, is a very beautiful little mound about thirty feet across and six feet high. Some years ago, Dr. Craig, of Ontario, Richland County, made an examination, in which he discovered charcoal, ashes, and a flint knife five inches long. It is my impression that no signs of human bones were discovered by him. There has been a large number of stone axes, or celts of all sizes, between two and seven inches in length, found on the surface, some of them finely made, mostly of granite. Various other implements have from time to time been picked up, and I have made a practice of preserving the flint implements on my farm and vicinity, until I have two hundred specimens of various shapes and sizes."

Speculating upon a people of a less remote age, we might exclaim with Halleck:

> "What tales if there be tongues in trees,
> These giant oaks could tell
> Of beings born and buried here!"

But the hoary antiquity of the stateliest monarchs of the wood cannot carry us back to the time when the builders of the enduring earth monuments dwelt in our land. We can only know that a vast population filled our valleys, and passed away; that a nation existed and is gone, leaving no page of history to carry through the ages the story of its origin and destiny. All that the student desires to know, that for which he has anxiously but vainly sought, has been engulfed in the illimitable oblivion that holds so much more of the history of human life—how much we cannot tell. Vast as may be the ages that have elapsed since our land was the theater of this unknown race, it is but a brief period in the cycles of time that have swept by since the first dawn of the world; and ancient as we are accustomed to regard the Mound-Builders of America, they may have been only *the last in a series of vanished races of men*—the blood of the earth that has gone forth at every pulse-beat of creation, every throb of the Infinite.

CHAPTER II.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS—THEIR LIFE, LANGUAGE, PLACES OF ABODE AND CHARACTER—THE MEDICINE MAN—THE INDIAN SQUAW—MARRIAGE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS—RELIGIOUS BELIEF—ORIGINAL OHIO TRIBES—MIAMI CONFEDERACY—SIX NATIONS—LOCATION OF TRIBES AND THEIR STRENGTH—INDIAN WARS AND EXPEDITIONS—SITES OF VILLAGES—VICTORIES AND DEFEATS—FINAL DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS—LEADING CHIEFS—SIMON GIRTY—PEACE OF 1795—TECUMSEH AND THE WAR OF 1812—SUBSEQUENT TREATIES—INDIAN RESERVATIONS—EXTINCTION OF INDIAN TITLE IN OHIO—RESUME FROM 1754 TO 1794—HARDIN COUNTY AS A HUNTING GROUND—INDIAN CAMPING PLACES—SHAWNEE TRACE—VILLAGES AND CHIEFS.

THE history of the North American Indians has been gathered, principally, from the traditions handed down by the leading men of that race, though much of it has been established as authentic and reliable. Their origin is involved in complete obscurity, but, that they are one of the oldest races of mankind, cannot be doubted. "They belong to the Ganowanian, or Bow-and-Arrow family of men. Some races cultivate the soil, others have herds and flocks, others build cities and ships." To the American Indian the chase was his sole delight; to smite with his arrow the denizen of the forest and make war upon his enemies, his chief aim in life. He could live happily, only, among vast hunting-grounds of forest, hill and river, filled with the game which unaided nature supplied. To glide up and down the streams and mighty rivers in his frail canoe was a favorite pastime. Nature was his teacher and the forest his home. His religious belief centered upon the theory, that at death he would be transferred to just such a paradise of the chase as in life he considered necessary to true happiness. This heaven of his imagination he called "the happy hunting ground," and truly it was a beautiful and poetic theory of immortality, one well suited to the child of Nature.

The character of the Indians was largely the result of their lives. They judged and lived by what the senses dictated. They had names and words for what they could hear, see, feel, taste and smell, but had no conception of abstract ideas until they learned such from the whites; hence their language was very symbolical. They could see the sun in his brightness, and feel his heat; hence they compared the actions of a good man to the glory of the sun, and his fervent energy to the heat of that body. The moon in her brightness, the wind in its fury, the clouds in their majesty, or in their slow graceful motion through a lazy atmosphere; the grace and flight of the deer; the strength and fury of the bear; the rush or ripple of water as it coursed along the bed of a river, all gave them words whose musical expressiveness are a wonder and a marvel to this day. The Wyandots

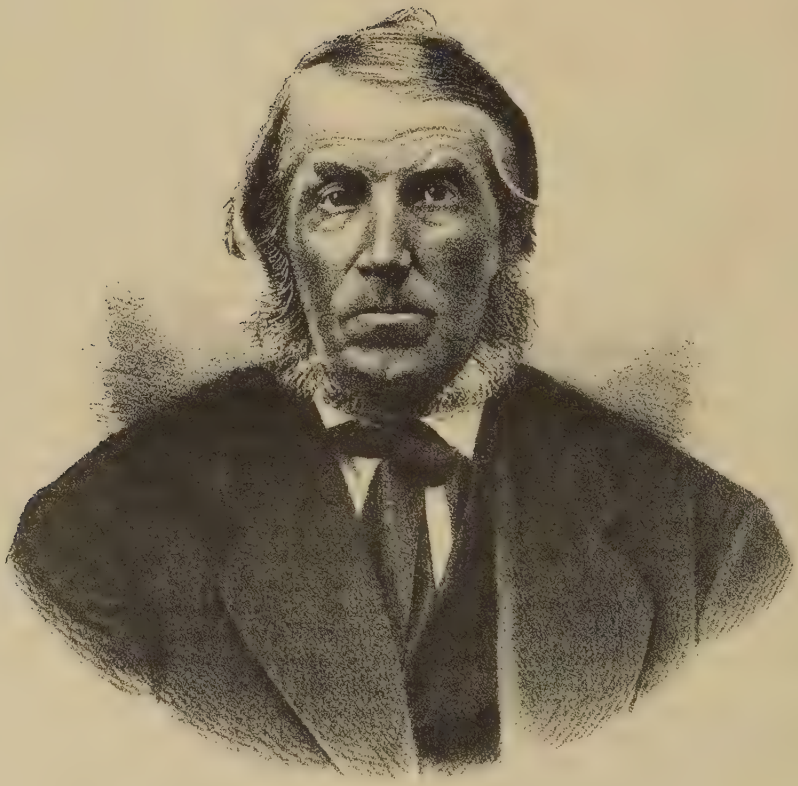
looked upon the beautiful river that borders the southern shores of this State and exclaimed "O-he-zuh!" great, grand and fair to look upon, while the Shawnees called it "Kis-ke-pi-la Sepe," Eagle River. They gazed upon the placid waters of the stream bordering the western line of Indiana and ejaculated, "Wa-ba," a summer cloud moving swiftly; on a river flowing into Lake Erie and said, "Cuy-o-ga," crooked; and so on through their entire vocabulary, each name expressive of a meaning, full and admirably adapted to the object.

The Indians did not occupy the ancient earthworks, nor did they construct such. They were found as they are now—a hunter race, wholly averse to labor. Their abodes were in rock shelters, in caves, or in temporary sheds of bark and boughs, or skins, easily moved from place to place, which they called their wigwams. Like most savage races, their habits are unchangeable, and although they partially adopted from the whites some customs in dress, and the erection of cabins, yet the efforts of the white race, during three centuries, have failed to make little, if any, impresssion upon them. In peace the Indian was unsocial, solitary and gloomy, yet at times gave way to pleasure and merriment; in war, he was fierce, vindictive revengeful and unforgiving. He recognized no law save his own will, and to curb that will, or to thwart his passions or purposes by civil authority was intolerable. The most striking characteristic of the race was a certain sense of personal independence and freedom from restraint. On the war-path they followed a chieftain whom they chose to lead them, or else one who won his position and right to command by being the most cunning in savage strategy, foremost in danger and bravest in battle. The prophet and physician of the tribe was the Medicine Man, whose office was self-constituted. He claimed his authority from the Great Spirit, and as no man gave it none could take it away, his influence depending upon himself and the voluntary respect of the nation.

The Indian squaw was a degraded creature, a drudge, a beast of burden, who did all the hard, slavish labor, while her lord and master followed the chase, or made war upon his enemies. The social principle was, therefore, correspondingly low, and marriage consisted simply of two persons agreeing to live together. Among some tribes this simple agreement was never broken, while among others the man could put away his wife at will and take another. The Wyandots, Shawnees and Delawares prided themselves on their virtue and hospitality, and the marriage relations among them, as well as some other tribes, was seldom violated, any variation from it on the part of the female meriting certain death.

The Indians were all believers in one Great Spirit. They firmly believed in his care of the world and of his children, though different theories prevailed among the tribes regarding their creation. This trust often led them into habits of prodigality. They seldom provided for the future, almost literally fulfilling the adage: "Let each day provide for its own wants." They hunted, fished and idled away their days. Possessed of a boundless inheritance, they allowed the white race to come in and possess their lands and eventually drive them entirely away.

When the white man first came to the territory now embraced within the State of Ohio, he found dwelling here a number of Indian nations, each composed of several tribes, and each was often at war with the others.



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Many theories have been advanced and much has been written as to what nation originally belonged the soil of Ohio, but the more recent writers lean toward the belief that to the *Shawnees* may be accorded that honor. It is claimed that the powerful and warlike people who once inhabited the southern shores of Lake Erie, and known in history as the *Eries*, are identical with the nation later known as the Shawnees.

This tribe is recognized in history as the Bedouins of the North American Indians. As fomenters of discord and war between themselves and their neighbors, their genius was marked; as wanderers, they were without rivals among their race. Capt. John Smith made mention of a tribe that lived on the southern shores of Lake Erie, whom he called "Massawomekes," while in the Jesuit Relations they are called "Eries, Cats, or Chats." Cadwallader Colden calls them "Satanas," and Nicholas Perot "Chaouanous." This diversity of names does not alter the fact that all of these authorities give the same location and date of occupancy of the tribe about which each wrote; also, that this tribe was conquered and dispersed by the Five Nations of New York, known by the French as Iroquois, and the English as Mingoes, about 1655, is generally admitted by all historians. Nicholas Perot lived among the Indians for more than thirty years subsequent to 1665, and enjoyed their confidence to a marked degree. He says that the "Chaouanous" were driven from Lake Erie by the Five Nations, who chased them and their allies toward Carolina, where they have since remained, establishing themselves at different points. The survivors of this once powerful nation being driven from their homes and their property destroyed, deprived of the lake as a principal source of food supply, were forced to resort to the chase as a means of subsistence.

We find that as early as 1669, La Salle speaks of the "Shawnees" as being familiar with the country contiguous to the Ohio River. Father Marquette, in 1670, makes similar statements as to their location, and in 1672, upon reaching the mouth of the Ohio, on his voyage down the Mississippi, says: "This river comes from the country on the east inhabited by the people called Chaouanous, in such numbers that they reckon as many as twenty-three villages in one district, and fifteen in another, lying quite near each other; they are by no means warlike, and are the people the Iroquois go far to seek in order to wage an unprovoked war upon them." This would seem to indicate that their warlike spirit had been somewhat crushed by their humiliating defeat some years prior to this time. In 1680, Father Membre, in his account of the adventures of La Salle, speaks of this tribe, and the same year, a chief of the "Chaouanous" who had 150 wrrriors, and lived on a large river emptying into the Ohio, sent to La Salle, to form an alliance with him.

On a map accompanying Marquette's journal, published in 1681, the "Chaouanous" are located on the Ohio, near the Mississippi, while on his original manuscript map they are placed a long distance east of that river, in the region of what is now the Ohio. In 1700, Father Gravier speaks of this tribe as living on a river which is evidently the Tennessee. On De l'Isle's map, published during the same year, they are located near the mouth of the Tennessee, and a tribe which he calls "Outonigauha" are placed on the head-waters of the great rivers of South Carolina. From a report of an investigating committee of the Pennsylvania Assembly, made

in 1755, we find that at least a portion of this band living in South Carolina had come to Conestoga, Penn., by leave of the Susquehanna Indians, about 1698, and four years previously a portion of the same tribe had settled among the "Minsis," on the Delaware River.

From time to time other straggling parties continued to join their brethren in Pennsylvania, until they finally became very numerous and powerful. In 1700, William Penn visited their chiefs at Conestoga, and the same year the Council of Maryland resolved "that the friendship of the Susquehannock and *Shawnee* Indians be secured by making a treaty with them, they seeming to be of considerable moment and not to be slighted."

In 1710, John Senex published a map, which indicates villages of the "Chaouanous" on the head-waters of South Carolina, but places the main body along the upper waters of the Tennessee, which probably locates them too high up that river. About 1715, the Cherokees and Chickasaws expelled them from their numerous villages on the Lower Cumberland, for we find on a map published by H. Moll, in 1720, that the lands formerly occupied by the "Chaouanous" was then in possession of the "Charakeys," indicating the abandonment several years before of the last Shawnee village in the Cumberland and Tennessee Valleys, and their gradual withdrawal to the north side of the Ohio River. According to Ramsey, a straggling band of this tribe moved from Green River, Kentucky, where they were temporarily residing, to the Wabash country, as late as 1764. Some time prior to 1740, a portion of this tribe lived for a period a short distance from the fort at Mobile, Ala., as M. De Bienville, the commandant of the fort in that year, speaks of their abandonment of their village at that point. Another offshoot found a home in Alleghany County, Md., at a place now known as Oldtown, on the Potomac River, while still another lived in the neighborhood of Winchester, Va.

That a portion of this tribe also lived in Florida is evident, as the celebrated chief of the Shawnees, Catahecassa, or Black Hoof, was born in that country, and often spoke of bathing and fishing in the salt water ere the migration of his band to the Ohio Valley. He was a man of sagacity and experience, of fierce and desperate bravery, and well informed in the traditions of his people. He occupied the highest position in his nation, was present at the defeat of Braddock, in 1755, and was engaged in all of the Ohio wars from that time until the Greenville treaty in 1795. He stood about five feet eight inches in height, and lived to the great age of one hundred and ten years, dying at Wapakoneta, Auglaize Co., Ohio, in 1831.

After the expulsion of the Shawnees from the valleys of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, their appearance in history is rare until about the middle of the eighteenth century, as they were doubtless scattered through the interior of what is now Ohio and Indiana, living by right of suffrance in the territory which their forefathers owned ere their defeat and dispersion by the Five Nations. On a map published in London, England, in 1752, by Emanuel Bowen, a "village d' Chaouanou" is located about midway between the mouths of the Kanawha and Scioto Rivers, on the north side of the Ohio. In the meantime the Shawnees of Pennsylvania had become the most numerous, and important portion of that nation, but owing to the agressiveness and encroachments of the whites, they were gradually crowded from their lands and homes. About 1750, they began to turn their faces

toward the setting sun, and in a few years were re-united with their brethren in the valleys of the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers. This tribe from Pennsylvania is known in history as the Delawares, which title they derived from the river and bay of that name, upon which they lived. In the war of 1755, these tribes became the warm allies of the French, were a terror to the border settlements of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and glutted their revenge at Braddock's defeat, almost annihilating the English in that fatal battle.

Within the period of the struggle for possession of Ohio, the following tribes were the recognized owners of the lands now contained within this State: Shawnees, Wyandots, Delawares, Mingos (of Ohio), Miamis, Sacs, Senecas (of Sandusky), and Munsees, who were an offshoot of the Delawares. The Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Piankeshaws, were around Detroit and along the Maumee River, while the Eel River Indians, Kickapoos and Weas, were in the Wabash country, and the Chippewas on the Upper Lakes. Two confederacies of Indians were opposed to each other in the war for supremacy of the Ohio country, viz., the Miami Confederacy, and the Iroquois, or Six Nations. The former were composed of the following tribes: Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas, Sacs and Pottawatomies, who were also joined at times by the Delawares, Chippewas, Weas, Eel River Indians, Kickapoos, Munsees, and other tribes of the Wabash. The Iroquois, who were known by the English as Mingoes, comprised the following tribes: Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, which confederacy was called the Six Nations. In the early history of these latter tribes they were but five in number, but subsequently being joined by the Tuscaroras, of Carolina, their appellation of the Five Nations was dropped, and ever afterward they were known in history as the Six Nations. This last confederacy laid claim to Ohio along Lake Erie by right of conquest, while the claims of the Miami confederacy were based upon original ownership, which was always recognized by the Americans after they came into possession of the country, the English, alone, recognizing the claims of the Six Nations, as opposed to the French and Americans. Previous to 1792, the Senecas, with some Indians from other tribes of the Six Nations, located on the Sandusky River, and they were recognized by the United States in the treaties made with the Ohio tribes subsequent to that date.

From 1755 to 1780, the following were the locations in a general way of the Ohio tribes. The Shawnees inhabited the country along the Scioto River and its tributaries, as far west as Greene and Clark Counties, running north to the Mackacheek towns of Logan County, and east, so as to include Raccoon Creek. This included a portion of the territory now comprised in Hardin County, as well as that of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Greene, and all south and east of these counties to the Ohio River.

The Delawares and Munsees occupied the valley of the Muskingum, and east of that river, and as they bore tribal relations to the Shawnees, these tribes lived in friendship and harmony side by side.

The Mingoes (of Ohio) were settled along the eastern and notheastern portions of the State, including the valleys of the Cuyahoga, the Tuscarawas and Wheeling Creek, but like the other tribes were gradually pushed west into the territory occupied by their sister nations.

The Wyandots lived along the valleys of the Sandusky River, and

around Sandusky Bay, on the southern shores of Lake Erie; also the valleys of the other streams flowing into the lake west of the Cuyahoga, but no further up the Maumee than Henry County. They also inhabited, in common with the Shawnees and Delawares, the country between the Scioto and Muskingum Rivers. They claimed to have come from the north bank of the St. Lawrence River to the Peninsula of Michigan, and thence to the southern shores of Lake Erie. They had many legends as to their origin and ancestry, and were one of the leading nations of the Northwest.

The Miamis occupied the level country drained by the streams that formed the head-waters of the Maumee, Wabash and Great Miami Rivers, from the Loramie portage across to Fort Wayne, and down the Maumee Valley. They were noted for their fierce opposition to the Americans, and as the devoted allies of the English throughout the Revolutionary period.

The Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Piankeshaws were along the Maumee and around Detroit, while the Weas, Kickapoos and Eel River Indians were living in the valley of the Wabash.

Attempts to determine the number of persons comprising the Indian tribes in Ohio, and their exact location, have resulted in nothing better than estimates. It is supposed that, at the commencement of the Revolution, there were about six thousand Indians in the present confines of the State, but many of their villages were little more than movable camps. It will not be out of place, perhaps, to give from one of these estimates, the number of warriors that each tribe could send to the front on short notice, during, and subsequent to, the Revolutionary war: Shawnees, 500; Wyandots, 300; Delawares and Munsees, 600; Miamis, 300; Ottawas, 600; Pottawattamies, 400; Mingoes (of Ohio), 600; Weas, Kickapoos and Piankeshaws, 800; total, 4,100.

The Six Nations of New York had an estimated war footing as follows: Mohawks, 100; Oneidas and Tuscaroras, 400; Cayugas, 220; Onondagas, 230; Senecas, 650; total, 1,600, while the Chippewas, of the Upper Lakes, were equal in strength to the Ohio tribes and Six Nations combined, making a grand total of 11,400 warriors, ready for battle whenever the tocsin of war was sounded.

Throughout the period of white settlement in Kentucky, and subsequently along the north bank of the Ohio, the clash of the contending forces was almost continuous; in fact, we might say with truth, that the hatchet was seldom buried. The Indians were fighting for their homes, made sacred as the resting-place of their forefathers; the whites were determined to possess these lands, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Thus the issue stood between the two races, one of whom must go to the wall. There was an Indian village three miles above the mouth of the Kanawha River, and in 1756, Maj. Lewis led an expedition against it, which proved a failure. In 1764, Col. Boquet's expedition to the Muskingum Valley resulted in a temporary peace; and the Indian town on the Wakatomika, a few miles above Zanesville, was destroyed by Col. McDonald ten years later. In 1778, Gen. Hand marched from Fort Pitt to attack the Indian town of Cuyahoga, but it ended so ingloriously that it is known in history as the "Squaw Campaign."

Two years previous to this last expedition, an event occurred which changed the current of thought, influenced the history of the world, and

made necessary a new map of the North American Continent. This was the Declaration of Independence, whose clarion notes, that all men were created free and equal, and that governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed, rang throughout the nations of the earth, causing the spark of freedom to burn with hope in the hearts of oppressed humanity. The conduct of England, during the subsequent struggle, was hypocritical and treacherous. Her influence among the Indians was used in a cruel and blood-thirsty manner, offering premiums for American scalps until she was known among the Indians as "the hair-buying nation." At that time there was not in the vast territory, bounded on the north by the Great Lakes, on the east and south by the Ohio, and on the west by the Mississippi, a single American settlement. Beyond the Ohio, looking north and west, was everywhere an Indian country, and nearly all the tribes throughout the whole region were openly at war with the United States. So the settlements that had taken root west of the Alleghanies—reaching from Pittsburgh down the east side of the Ohio to some distance below Wheeling—and the few that were dotting the wilds of Kentucky, were all suffering the horrors of the Western border war of the Revolution—a war characterized by rapacity and bloodthirstiness.

The Shawnees were divided into four tribes, the *Piqua*, *Kiskapocke*, *Mequachuke* and *Chillicothe*. According to a poetical Indian legend, the *Piqua* tribe had its origin in a man who sprang from the fire and ashes. As their old men used to tell the whites who first came in contact with them, the chief warriors and wise men were once sitting around the smoldering embers of what had been a council fire, when they were startled by a great puffing of fire and smoke, and from the ashes and coals, there sprang into being a man of splendid form and mein, the original of the tribe of *Piqua*—named *Piqua* as signifying the man born of ashes. This legend of the origin of the tribe of *Piqua*, truly beautiful in its simplicity, has been commented upon by leading writers upon the red race, as showing, in a marked degree, their capabilities for imaginative inventiveness, and as a proof of their romantic susceptibility.

Mequachuke signifies a fat man filled—a man made perfect, so that nothing is wanting. This tribe had the priesthood. Its leaders were endowed with the privilege of celebrating the religious rites of the nation. The *Kiskapocke* tribe was inclined to war, and its braves were among the most fierce and crafty of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The celebrated prophet, and Tecumseh his brother, were members of this tribe. Chillicothe is not known to have been interpreted, save as meaning a dwelling place. A title commonly applied to the *Shawnees* was "the Spartans of the race," and their constancy in braving danger and enduring the consequences of defeat seems to have made them deserving of the appellation. They have also been styled the "Bedouins of the American wilderness," which, considering their extensive and almost constant wanderings, is not inappropriate. They were the only tribe among the Indians of the Northwest who had a tradition of foreign origin, and for some time after the whites became acquainted with them, held a yearly festival to celebrate the safe arrival in this country of their ancestors. After their return to Ohio, they located in the Scioto Valley, above and below the mouth of the Scioto River, also scattering along the Little Miami and Mad Rivers, building towns at different points. As

the voyages of the whites became more frequent up and down the Ohio River, the Indians removed their villages further away from that highway of navigation. They built a town on the west bank of the Scioto River, the present site of Westfall, Pickaway County. This was the headquarters of the confederate tribes, and was called Chillicothe, but subsequently came to be known as "Old Chillicothe." Another village of the same name stood on the site of Frankfort, Ross County, and another in Greene County, three miles north of Xenia. Across the Scioto River from Old Chillicothe, on Scippo Creek, was the village of the celebrated Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, and on the south bank of the same stream stood Grenadier Squaw town, named after a sister of Cornstalk's, called the Grenadier Squaw, who was six feet tall and a woman of great muscular strength and superior intellect.

Of all places in the West, this pre-eminently deserves the name of "classic ground." Here in bygone ages burned the council fires of the red man; here the affairs of the Miami confederacy were discussed and the important questions of peace and war decided. From the Pickaway plains, surrounding these villages the allied tribes, 1,000 strong, marched forth to meet Col. Andrew Lewis, and his Virginians, at Point Pleasant, where on the 10th of October, 1774, although led by their beloved chief, Cornstalk, and cheered by his words, "Be strong! be strong!" they were defeated after a fierce battle of twelve hours duration. It was at Old Chillicothe, on the Scioto, that the cabin of the celebrated Mingoe chief, Logan, stood; here that he mourned the murder of his family and made his memorable speech to John Gibson, the emissary of Lord Dunmore. At this point the campaign against the Shawnee villages was brought to a close by the Indians suing for peace and entering into a treaty with Lord Dunmore, at Camp Charlotte, which was located on the north bank of Scippo Creek and east of the Indian towns.

The Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, was an extraordinary man, possessing a brilliant intellect, a noble character and undaunted courage. Previous to the battle of Point Pleasant, he counseled peace, but being overruled by the other chiefs of the nation, he took command of the Indians in that battle and conducted it with consummate skill. After their defeat and return to the Pickaway towns, a council was called to consider what was to be done, at which Cornstalk was the chief orator and leading spirit; said he: "What will you do now? The Big Knife is coming on us, and we shall all be killed. Now you must fight or we are undone." Receiving no answer, he said, "Then let us kill all our women and children, and go and fight until we die." Perfect silence still greeted him, when arising, with firm purpose and dignity in every lineament of his face, he struck his tomahawk into a post of the council house and exclaimed: "I'll go and make peace," which was immediately carried into effect. In the summer of 1777, he went on a visit to Point Pleasant to warn the Americans that the Indians intended joining the English in the war just began. He was there cruelly murdered, seven or eight bullets being fired into his body, while his son, Elinipsico, and a noted young warrior, Red Hawk, were killed at the same time. Thus perished Cornstalk, whose name was conferred upon him as the support and strength of his people; but this outrage precluded all hope of peace between the Indians of the Northwest and the new-born American nation, and cemented their alliance with the English.

In 1779, Col. John Bowman, commanding a force of 160 men, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Licking, and after a rapid march attacked the Indian town of Old Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, three miles north of Xenia. The attack was repulsed, and Col. Bowman capturing a sufficient number of ponies to mount his men, began a hurried retreat, being closely pursued by the Indians until he recrossed the Ohio, having lost nine men in the expedition. In October of the same year, Col. David Rogers and Capt. Robert Benham, with 100 men, were passing down the Ohio, in two keel boats, and noticing Indians on the shores, Col. Rogers landed one-half his command for the purpose of attacking the savages. The whites were ambushed by about 500 Indians, a fierce battle ensued, but the odds were too great, and Rogers, with nearly all his men were tomahawked and scalped. Capt. Benham, with a few survivors, cut his way out and finally escaped, although the Captain was severely wounded and lay in the woods two days ere rescued by a passing boat.

In July, 1780, Col. George Rogers Clark organized a force of 1,000 Indian fighters at the mouth of Licking River, and in August of that year marched against Old Chillicothe (in Greene County), but found the village abandoned and burned. They destroyed several hundred acres of corn and then proceeded in a north direction for the purpose of attacking Old Piqua, the Shawnee town on Mad River (in Clark County). Reaching that point on the 8th of August, the fight began at 2 P. M., and after a three hours' engagement the Indians were driven from their village, each side losing about twenty men. Upon the following day, the town was burned and the growing crops completely destroyed. This severe thrashing taught the Indians a lesson not soon to be forgotten, and for the time cowed them into submission. There were nearly 4,000 persons in the tribe at this point, and the destruction of their crops caused them much suffering, having to depend entirely upon the chase for provision to keep them through the following winter. The Shawnees crossed over the Great Miami into what is now Miami County, and built another town which they also called Piqua.

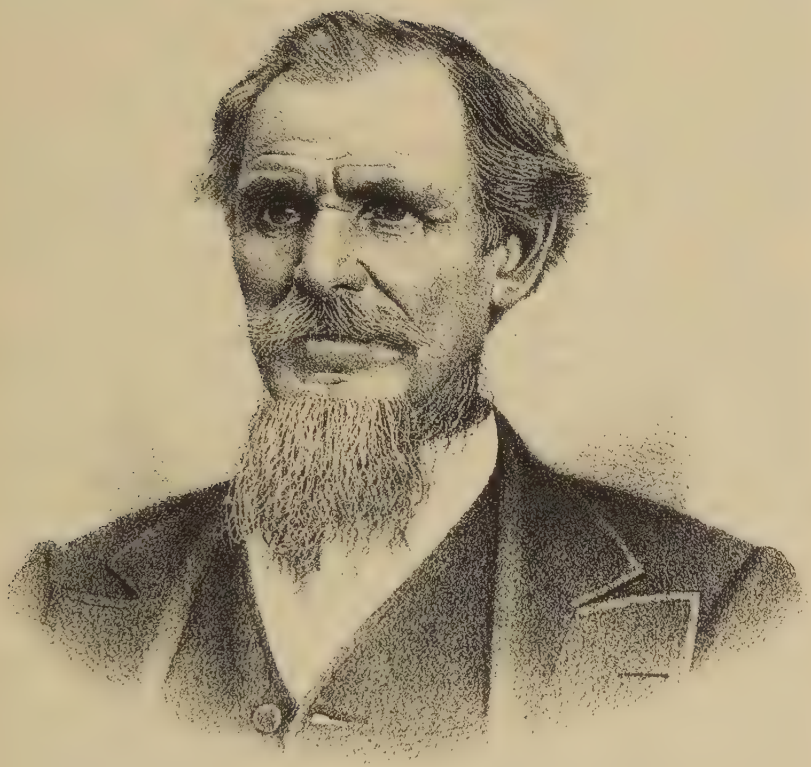
In March, 1781, Col. Daniel Broadhead, at the head of 300 men, attacked and destroyed the Delaware villages on the Upper Muskingum (in Coshocton County), killing about forty warriors and capturing many squaws and children whom he took to Wheeling, Va. In August of that year, the Indians, in retaliation, attacked a force of 106 men under the command of Col. Archibald Lochry, below the mouth of the Big Miami, killing or capturing the whole force, the fate of the prisoners being, of course, death in its cruelest form. In March, 1782, Col. David Williamson, at the head of 100 men, marched upon the Moravian Indian village of Guadenhutten, in what is now Tuscarawas County. He took ninety-six prisoners, composed of bucks, squaws and children, all of whom were considered friendly Indians and had embraced the faith of the Moravian Church. Four days afterward, all, with the exception of two boys who escaped from the building where they were imprisoned, were murdered in cold blood, which was one of the darkest crimes in the history of civilization, and one that brought upon Williamson and his command the severest condemnation.

This massacre was bitterly repaid in the defeat of Col. William Crawford's force of 480 mounted men in June, 1782. They started from the old Mingo town on the west side of the Ohio with the object of attacking

the Moravian Indians, as well as the Wyandots, in the same neighborhood. The Indian towns were found deserted, and the force pushed on after the retreating foe. Col. Williamson was second in command. The whites were fiercely attacked on the Sandusky plains (now Wyandot County), forced to retreat, and suffered a humiliating defeat. The Indians killed or captured the majority of the force, and among the latter were Col. Crawford and his son-in-law, Maj. Harrison; but, by some decree of Providence, Williamson was allowed to escape, and the innocent left to suffer the penalty of his cruel murder of the Moravian Indians. Col. Crawford and Maj. Harrison were put to death. The latter was squibbed to death with powder at Wapatomika (Logan County), while Crawford was burned at the stake in what is now Wyandot County. The burning of Col. Crawford, as related by Dr. Knight, was one of the most horrible scenes in the annals of Indian warfare. It took place in a low bottom west of Upper Sandusky, and eight miles from the mouth of Tymochtee Creek, on the east bank of that stream. His hands were fastened together behind his back, a rope tied to the ligature binding his wrists and then made fast to a stake close to the ground, giving him sufficient length of rope to walk around the stake twice and back again. His ears were cut off, seventy charges of powder fired into his body from the neck down, his blistering skin punched with burning poles, and as he walked around over a bed of fire, the inhuman devils would throw hot coals and ashes upon him. Thus for three hours this awful scene went on, ending by scalping him and throwing coals of fire upon his bleeding head as he lay dying upon the ground. His body was then thrown into the fire and burnt to ashes.

Col. Crawford was the great-grandfather of Theophilus McKinnon, who died at London, Ohio, in April, 1882. Mr. McKinnon's parents settled in Clark County in 1803, whence he removed to Madison. His mother was the daughter of Maj. Harrison, who was squibbed to death with powder at Wapatomika. Soon after settling in Clark County, four Indians called at her house one day for dinner, and, while eating, informed her, in answer to some questions, the manner and place in which her father suffered death; also that two of the party had been present at the execution of her grandfather. Throughout the campaign, this was the fate of nearly all captured males, few escaping death in some form peculiar to the devilish ingenuity of the savages. Dr. Knight and the guide, Slover, who were also captured with Crawford and Harrison, were intended to be put to death in a similar manner. The former escaped from a young Indian into whose care he was given to be taken to a town forty miles distant from Sandusky. Slover was brought to Grenadier Squaw town, stripped for execution, tied to the stake, and the fire kindled, but a terrible storm arose and put out the fire, when the Indians, looking upon this as the manifestation of an angry God, postponed the horrid deed, and that night Slover escaped.

The attacks upon the Kentucky settlements were frequent, the Indians and English combining their forces in some of them. Boonesboro was attacked in August, 1778, by 500 Indians under the command of Capt. Du Quesne, an English officer, and carrying the union jack, the national flag of England, as his standard. The noted scout, Daniel Boone, was in command of the station, and after a ten days' siege the Indians were repulsed. For the next year, the forests were alive with Indians, and



David Snodgrass

in June. 1780, a force of 600 English and Indians, under the command of Col. Byrd, of the English Army, and Blackfish, a Shawnee chieftain, descended from the north upon Martin's and Ruddell's Stations, which were located on the Licking River. They captured and sacked both of them, which made no resistance, and with the prisoners and booty returned to Ohio and Detroit whence they came. Estill's Station was surrounded by a party of Wyandots in May, 1782, who, finally retiring, were followed by Capt. James Estill, and defeated him at Little Mountain. In August of the same year, a force of 600 Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Delawares and English, commanded by Col. McGee, of the English Army, and the noted renegade, Simon Girty, attacked Bryant's Station, five miles northeast of Lexington, but a re-enforcement arriving, they were compelled to retreat. The Kentuckians, against the advice of their more experienced leaders, started in pursuit with a force of about 170 men, and on the 19th of August, were ambushed at Blue Licks, losing 60 killed and 7 captured.

The people of Kentucky, seeing the defenseless state of their settlements, resolved to strike a blow against the Indians of Ohio that would put an end to these frequent raids. With this object in view, Col. George Rogers Clark, in September, 1782, organized a force of 500 Indian fighters at the mouth of Licking River, where he was subsequently joined by an equal nnmber of backwoodsmen from other localities. With this force of 1,000 men, Gen. Clark made a rapid march upon the Shawnee towns of Upper and Lower Piqua. A slight skirmish occurred at the mouth of Mad River, the present site of Dayton, but upon reaching the villages on the Miami found them deserted. He completely annihilated these towns, burning and destroying the buildings, stores and crops. A detachment was sent to the Indian village at Loramie's Station (in Shelby County) where a similar desolation was enacted, and every vestige of town and station swept away. Loramie, who kept a trading-post at this point, fled with the Indians, and finally settled in the same business on the present site of Kansas City, where he died. The savages made no resistance, except to fire from the bushes on stragglers, by which two men lost their lives. This campaign so completely crushed the power of the Indians and imbued them with such a wholesome fear of the "Long Knives" that they never again ventured upon an invasion of Kentucky in force.

In 1786, the Mackacheek towns (in Logan County) were destroyed by Gen. Benjamin Logan, after whom that county was subsequently named. He burned eight towns, destroyed many fields of corn, took seventy-five prisoners and killed twenty warriors. Gen. William Lytle, who was then but sixteen years of age, took part in this, and was instrumental in capturing a number of prisoners, *Moluntha*, the great Sachem of the Shawnees, and the Grenadier squaw being among those captured. Col. McGary, who was blamed for the defeat at Blue Licks, basely murdered *Moluntha*, after he had been taken prisoner by young Lytle. Before any of the others could interfere to save his life, McGary grabbed an ax from the Grenadier squaw who was standing near, and sank it to the eye in the chief's head, who died without a struggle. There was a large block-house of huge size and thickness, at one of the upper towns, which had been built by the English, and this also was burned. Four years later Gen. Harmar, with a force of about 1,500, left Fort Washington for the Indian towns at the

junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Rivers (Allen County, Ind.). They burned seven villages, destroyed many thousand bushels of corn and much other property. In October, 1790, the army started on its homeward march, having accomplished its object, but soon afterward a portion of the force that had been sent back to the villages for the purpose of bringing on a battle with the Indians, was furiously attacked and defeated with the loss of 160 men, and the army then continued the homeward movement in a demoralized condition.

Throughout the following winter the Ohio settlements were constantly harassed by bands of hostile Indians and many unfortunate stragglers tomahawked and scalped. Each settlement was forced to do its own fighting, and every man went armed to the teeth. Dunlap's Station was surrounded by 400 savages, but as it lay on the east bank of the Big Miami, not far from Fort Washington, the Indians soon gave up the siege. They still, however, kept at their work of running off stock and murdering the settlers whenever the opportunity offered, even getting so bold in the summer of 1791 as to venture under cover of night into the streets of Cincinnati.

In August, 1791, Col. James Wilkinson, at the head of 550 mounted men, made an expedition through the Western Ohio counties and the valley of the Wabash, burning villages, destroying crops and capturing young Indians and squaws. In November of the same year occurred the most terrible defeat to the American arms in the annals of Indian warfare. Gov. Arthur St. Clair left Fort Hamilton in October, and on the 12th of that month began constructing Fort Jefferson. After its completion, he continued his journey, and, on the 4th of November, was fiercely attacked on a branch of the Wabash River at a point since known as Fort Recovery, in the southwest corner of Mercer County, Ohio. The battle lasted three hours, when the Americans were routed and driven from their camp, losing 890 men and 16 officers killed and wounded, besides their artillery, baggage and supply trains. The savages glutted their vengeance and reveled in the blood and booty of that unfortunate army. Gen. James Wilkinson now took command of the troops, and the early winter of 1792 was passed in an expedition to the scene of St. Clair's defeat, where the bleaching bones covering the ground were gathered and interred. Skirmishes between the opposing forces were common, but no general engagement occurred. The line of forts built by St. Clair were garrisoned and new ones erected.

Thus matters stood in the spring of 1793, when a new actor came upon the scene in the person of Gen. Anthony Wayne, known historically as "Mad Anthony." Troops were rendezvoused and drilled, and, on October 7, he left Fort Washington at the head of 3,600 men. Passing Forts Hamilton and St. Clair, his rear guard was attacked and defeated ere reaching Fort Jefferson, which stood six miles south of the present town of Greenville, in Darke County. At the latter place, he erected Fort Greenville and camped for the winter, sending a force of men to the scene of St. Clair's disaster, who built Fort Recovery. This point was strongly garrisoned, and the men kept ever ready to meet the foe, who constantly harassed the forts. On the 30th of June, 1794, Fort Recovery was attacked by 1,500 Indians and English, who were repulsed and driven from the field after an engagement of two days' duration. In July, Gen. Wayne was re-enforced by 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and immediately moved against the enemy. He

erected Fort Defiance at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize Rivers (in Defiance County), and here the Indians sued for peace. Not heeding the wily and treacherous savages, Gen. Wayne kept on the march, reaching the Maumee Rapids, Lucas County, August 20, 1794, and on that date fought the memorable battle of the Fallen Timbers in sight of the English at Fort Miami, defeating the Indians with great loss. The army camped three days on the battle-field and then began its return to Fort Greenville, where it spent the following winter. This campaign was the finishing stroke that broke the power of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, brought about the treaty of Greenville and the peace of 1795.

For the benefit of the reader, we will here state that by the treaty of peace previously made in 1785, at Fort McIntosh, with the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa nations, as well as the one held at Fort Finney, on the Big Miami, in 1786, with the Shawnees, and assented to at Fort Harmar, in 1789, by the Delawares, Wyandots, Pottawatomies, Sacs, Ottawas and Chippewas, Hardin County was not included in the territory ceded to the United States. The Indian boundary line ran in a southwest course, passing through the north part of Logan, a few miles south of Hardin County. By the treaty of Greenville, ratified August 3, 1795, the former treaties were recognized and the following became the boundary between the whites of Ohio and the Indian tribes: Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; thence up the same to the portage leading to the Tuscarawas River; down the Tuscarawas to the forks (the town of Bolivar); thence in a southwesterly direction to Loramie's store on the Great Miami River (in Shelby County); thence taking a northwest course to Fort Recovery, the scene of St. Clair's defeat; thence in a southwesterly course to the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River. All the territory east and south of this line was ceded to the United States, by which the Government acquired two-thirds of the present area of Ohio, and a portion of Indiana. The following tribes participated in this event and gave their consent to the cession, viz.: the Shawnees, Delawares, Miamis, Wyandots, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Eel Rivers, Piankeshaws, Weas, Kickapoos, and Kaskaskias.

The conspiracy in the summer of 1763, planned and executed under the leadership of the great Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, had failed, and he was murdered at Cahokia, Ill., whither he had fled; Cornstalk, the celebrated chief of the Shawnees, met a like fate at Point Pleasant, in 1777; while Logan, the mighty sachem of the Mingoes, wandered from tribe to tribe a solitary, lonely man, mourning the loss of his family and the decay of his nation, until he, too, fell a victim, near Detroit, Mich., to the assassin's keen edged tomahawk in the hands of an Indian to whom he had given offense. Besides these three great leaders, the following is a list of those chiefs who were prominent in the Indian wars of Ohio, up to the treaty of Greenville:

Shawnees—White Cap, Black Hoof, Red Pole, Long Shanks, Captain Reed, Blue Jacket, Civil Man, Black Wolf, Snake, Turkey, Moluntha, Kakiapilathy (the Tame Hawk), Captain Johnny, Blackfish, and Captain John Lewis.

Delawares—Captain Pipe, who burnt Col. Crawford; Wicocalind (or White Eyes), Kelelamand (or Col. Henry), Hengue Pushees (or the Big

Cat), Grand Glaize King, Tommy Killbuck, Capt. Buffalo, Capt. Crow, Red Feather, Buckongehelas, Billy Siscomb and Black King.

Wyandots—Tarhe (the Crane), the Half King and his son, Cherokee Boy; Black Chief, Leather Lips, who was executed by order of Tecumseh, in Franklin County, twelve miles north of Columbus, on the charge of witchcraft, in June, 1810; Walk in the Water, and Big Arm.

Munsees—Hawkinpumiska, Reyutueco, Peyainawksey, and Puckonsittond.

Senecas—Coffee Houn, Wiping Stick, Civil John and Big Turtle.

Miamis—Meshekenoghqua (the Little Turtle), who was the most famous Indian leader of his time, and commanded the united tribes in every battle from 1790 to 1795, Nagohquangogh (or Le Gris), Long Legs, White Loon, Richeville, The Owl, White Skin, Silver Heels, Big Man, Double Tooth, Crooked Porcupine, Sunrise, King Bird, Big Body, Stone Eater, Poor Raccoon, Open Hand, Young Wolf, Flat Belly, Butterfly, and Tiger Face.

Pottowatomies—Nawac, White Pigeon, Windigo, Winnemac, Five Medals, Thupenebue, Run, Le Blanc, No Name, Mogawgo, and Black Bird.

Ottawas—Little Otter, Dog, Bear's Legs, Wewiskia, Augooshaway, Big Bowl, Stump-tail Bear, Neagey, Machiwetah, Sawgamaw, Bear King, and White Fisher.

Piankeshaws—Black Dog, Big Corn, Lightning, and Three Thighs.

Weas—Little Fox, Little Beaver, Little Eyes, Painted Pole, Long Body, and Negro Legs.

Eel Rivers—Charley, Earth, Ploughman, Night Stander, Swallow, and Gun.

Kickapoos—Cat, Otter, Duck, Keeawhah, Persuader, Brave, Standing, Josey Renard, Bear, Dirty Face, Black Tree, and White Blanket.

Chippewas—Mesass, Bad Bird, Young Ox, Little Bear, Young Boy, Spark of Fire, Ball, Big Cloud, Cat Fish, Bad Legs, and Little Thunder.

Sacs—Tepakee and Kesheyiva.

The Mingoes (of Ohio), do not seem to have developed any noted chiefs after Logan, on account, perhaps, of their steady decay and absorption by the other tribes. The notorious white renegade, Simon Girty, was leader of the Mingoes, and wielded a powerful influence among the Indians of the Northwest. He was born on an island in the Susquehanna River, in 1741. His father's name was also Simon, and his mother's maiden name was Crosby. The father was killed in a drunken frolic, leaving four sons, viz.: Thomas, James, George and Simon. The widow subsequently married John Turner, and bore him one son, John. During the French war the family were captured by the Indians, the elder Turner, burnt at the stake, and the balance were taken into captivity; Thomas escaped; James was adopted by the Shawnees; George by the Delawares; and Simon by the Senecas. To what tribe the mother, and child, John Turner, were assigned, is unknown. After peace was declared, they all returned to civilized life, and settled in the vacinity of Pittsburgh, Penn.

During the Revolutionary war, the Girty boys joined the Indian allies of the English, and all became noted for fiendish cruelties to prisoners. Simon was the most conspicuous, and took a leading part in the Indian war which followed the Revolution. He was present at the burning of Col.

Crawford; and Dr. Knight says that he looked with devilish delight upon the horrible scene, and taunted the doctor with a similar fate. Soon after the close of the conflict, he married Catherine Malott, who bore him five children, viz.: John (who died in infancy), Ann, Thomas, Sarah and Predaux, whose descendants are numerous and respectable. Simon Girty died near Amherstburg, Canada, February 18, 1818. In appearance, he has been described as a man with dark, shaggy hair, low forehead, contracted brows, meeting above a short, flat nose, sunken eyes of a grayish color, and thin, compressed lips, "while all the vices of civilization seemed to center in him, and by him engrafted upon those of the savage state, without the usual redeeming qualities of either."

After the treaty of 1795, peace gradually settled over the Northwest Territory, and settlers began to pour into the rich valleys of the Ohio and its tributaries. In 1805, another treaty was concluded, and a large tract of country north and west of the Greenville treaty line was obtained by the Government. About this time the great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, had risen to the head of his nation, and his influence was hostile to the United States. Born at the Indian town of Old Piqua (in Clark County) in 1768, he had grown up during the bitter struggle between the whites and his people for the possession of Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a chief, and fell at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. Tecumseh was never satisfied with the action of his race in signing away their heritage by treaty, and after reaching power was continually plotting mischief against the whites, in which he was ably seconded by his scheming brother Laulewasikaw, better known as the Prophet. He finally concocted a grand scheme of uniting all the Indian tribes in an alliance against the whites. With this in view he began visiting the different nations for the purpose of perfecting his plans, and while upon one of these trips to the Indians of the South, in 1811, Gen. William Henry Harrison marched at the head of a large force into the Wabash country. Here, on the now famed battle-ground of Tippecanoe, he was furiously attacked by the savages under the leadership of the Prophet, whom he defeated with great loss, after a stubborn, well-fought battle.

The war of 1812 was soon after brought on by the arrogance and audacity of the English Government, and Tecumseh cast his fortunes with the English. In October, 1813, was fought the memorable battle of the Thames, in Canada, Gen. Harrison commanding the Americans, with Gen. Proctor and Tecumseh at the head of the English and Indians. Here the great Shawnee chieftain fell, while bravely fighting in the van of the contending forces, and thus the Indian alliance was forever dissolved.

Through the treaty enacted in 1807, at Detroit, Mich., with the Wyandots, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Chippewas, all of Ohio north of the Maumee was ceded to the United States. In 1808, the same tribes, together with the Shawnees, granted a tract two miles wide for a road through the Black Swamp. In 1817, the Shawnees, Wyandots, Pottawatomies and other tribes ceded nearly all their remaining territory in Ohio, receiving in return a tract of land ten miles square surrounding Wapakoneta; a tract of twenty-five square miles on Hog Creek, adjoining the above; and a tract of forty-eight square miles surrounding Lewistown. In 1818, fourteen square miles were added to the latter tract, and twenty square miles to the reserva-

tion at Wapakoneta. The Shawnees and Senecas, with a few scattering Indians belonging to other tribes, occupied these reservations, which were located principally in Auglaize and Logan Counties, though touching the southwest corner of Hardin County, and the northeast corner of Shelby. The Wyandot Reservation embraced the territory surrounding Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot County, while that of the Delawares lay immediately south of the Wyandots, extending into Marion County. In 1818, the Miamis surrendered their claims to the remaining Indian territory in Ohio, west of the St. Mary's River and north of the Greenville treaty line. The last title of the Delawares was purchased in August, 1829, and in July and August, 1831, all of the Indian reservations around Lewistown and Wapakoneta, on which were living 700 Shawnees and 350 Senecas, were ceded to the Government. There was an Indian reservation of 40,000 acres in Seneca and Sandusky Counties, which was granted in 1817–18. They were known as the Senecas of Sandusky, and numbered about 400 persons. The aged chief, Good Hunter, who dwelt there, claimed they were the remnant of Logan's tribe. Henry C. Brish, their Sub-Agent, in a letter to Henry Howe, says: "I cannot to this day surmise why they were called Senecas. I never found a Seneca among them. They were Cayugas, who were Mingoes, among whom were a few Oneidas, Mohawks, Onondagoes Tuscarawas and Wyandots." By a treaty concluded at Washington, D. C., February 28, 1831, these lands were ceded to the United States, and this band removed to Southwest Missouri. The Wyandot Reservation of twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, was purchased in March, 1842, and the following year the last Indian left Ohio for the West. At that time, the Wyandots numbered about 700 souls, and were the last Indian tribe to relinquish its claim to the soil of this State. Thus, after a struggle of more than three-quarters of a century, the red sons of the forest were forced to give way before the strength and powers of the white race, and were fruitless in their attempts to stem the onward march of civilization.

It is estimated that from the French war in 1754 to the battle of the Fallen Timbers in 1794, a period of forty years, there were at least 5,000 persons killed or captured west of the Alleghany Mountains. Eleven military expeditions were organized and sent against the Western Indians, prior to the war of 1812, seven regular engagements fought and about 1,200 men killed in battle. More whites were slain in battle than there were Indian braves killed in military expeditions and by private raids and murders; yet, in 1811, all the Ohio tribes combined could not muster 2,000 warriors.

The geographical position of the territory embraced in Hardin County placed it in the direct route between the Indian towns on the Miamis and Mad Rivers and the Wyandot villages, around the head-waters of the Sandusky. It therefore became one of the favorite hunting grounds of the Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Senecas, Delawares, Ottawas and Mingoes. In its forests, they followed the chase; along its clear, running streams they pitched their tents, and drank the pure waters of its beautiful springs. For generations ere the permanent settlement of the whites, the Indian wigwams were annually erected upon the banks of the Scioto and its tributaries, as well as along the streams which flow into the Sandusky and Auglaize Rivers. In subsequent years, when their heritage had slipped from their grasp, they

still lingered around those hallowed spots, taking, as it were, a last farewell of the lands dotted with the graves of their ancestors.

It is not our intention to attempt to give the location of every spot where the Indians camped in Hardin County, as success in such an undertaking would be utterly impossible. They pitched their wigwams wherever fancy dictated, sometimes on running streams, again close to springs, but always where water could be obtained without much trouble. The vicinity of the great Scioto marsh was much frequented on account of the large amount of game that resorted to its fastnesses, while around Hog Creek Marsh, as well as upon every stream and rivulet of Hardin County, the Indian huntsman sought the wild denizens of the forest, reveling in the spoils which his well-laid traps and trusty rifle helped him to secure.

Doubtless many Indian trails passed over the soil of this county, but the best known was the old Shawnee trace from the Mackacheek towns, to the Indian villages of the Sandusky and Tymochtee. It entered Hardin County in the southeast corner of what is now Taylor Creek Township, passing in a northeast direction through Hale, Dudley and Goshen Townships, crossing the Scioto River in Survey 10,021, and leaving the county in Section 24, Goshen Township; thence on to Upper Sandusky. This trace was followed by Gen. Shelby, in September, 1813, on his march from Bellefontaine to Fort Ferree, which stood on the site of Upper Sandusky, and subsequently became the center of the Wyandot reservation. The old State road was afterward laid out on the line of this trail.

The celebrated Mingoe chief, Logan, with a band of followers, had a village in the southeastern part of this county as early as 1778. It is probable that he removed from the lower Shawnee towns on the Scioto, where his cabin stood in 1774, to this point, soon after Lord Dunmore's campaign. The exact location of this village is not known, some old settlers claiming that it stood in the vicinity of "Grassy Point," in Hale Township. Col. John McDonald, in his biography of Simon Kenton, when telling of his capture in 1778, says: "As the Indians passed from Wapatomika to Upper Sandusky, they went through a small village on the River Scioto, where then resided the celebrated chief, Logan, of Jefferson memory. Logan, unlike the rest of his tribe, was humane as he was brave. At his wigwam, the party who had the care of the prisoner, staid over night." From this account, it seems they also remained the succeeding day and night, not leaving for Upper Sandusky until the second morning after their arrival at Logan's village. The old Shawnee trail crossed the Scioto near the residence of the late Judge Portius Wheeler, in Survey 10,021, Dudley Township, several miles Northeast of Grassy Point, and as the Indian Village was on the Scioto, it is safe to infer that the wigwams of Logan and his band were in the vicinity of the Shawnee ford, and not at Grassy Point. The main reason why the latter place has been thought to have been the site of the Mingoe camp, is that the Indians had cleared and cultivated some land in that locality, which, upon subsequent abandonment, had grown up in blue grass, hence the name, Grassy Point. It is more probable, that the land referred to was cultivated by the Shawnees and Wyandots, who owned this territory in common, while the Mingoes occupied it only by consent of these tribes, who loved it as one of their favorite camping grounds, and a sacred depository of their dead in by-gone ages.

The Wyandot chief, Roundhead, had a village on the Scioto in the southwest corner of Hardin County, where the town of Round Head was subsequently laid out. At what precise date the Indians started this village is not known, but about the year 1800 Maj. James Galloway, of Greene County, visited them at this point and says that there were then quite a number of apple trees in the village, and that the Indians raised many swine. Some of those trees, said to have been planted by this old chief, are yet standing. Roundhead, whose Indian name was *Stiahta*, was a fine looking man. He had a brother named John Battise, a man of great size and personal strength. He was well remembered by the pioneers, of the Miami and Scioto Valleys on account of possessing an enormous nose, which resembled in size and hue an immense blue potato full of indentations, and when he laughed it shook like jelly. He lived at a place called Battise town, some miles west of his brother's village, joined the English in 1812, and was killed at the seige of Fort Meigs.

In 1807, Roundhead was present with Tecumseh and other chiefs at a council held at Springfield, Ohio, between the Whites and Indians, to settle a difficulty which arose over the killing of a white man named Myers a few miles west of Urbana. The execution of Leatherlips, a well known Wyandot chief, which took place twelve miles north of Columbus, Ohio, in 1810, on the charge of witchcraft, was intrusted by Tecumseh to Roundhead, who at the head of six braves, came from Tippecanoe and did the deed. Upon the breaking-out of the war of 1812, Roundhead took up arms against the Americans and was present at Hull's surrender of Detroit, August 15, 1812. Prior to that event, Gen. Brock had presented Tecumseh with a red sash, who, knowing that if he wore it, some of the other chiefs would be jealous of this supposed mark of superiority, generously gave the sash to Roundhead. At the battle of River Raisin, fought January 22, 1813, near the site of Monroe, Mich., Roundhead captured Gen. Winchester, who commanded the American forces. He compelled the General to divest himself of his uniform, which Roundhead immediately donned, including the cocked hat, and then conducted his shivering victim to a fire, while he strutted around among the Indians proudly, exhibiting his prize. Gen. Proctor, who was in command of the English and Indians, had some difficulty in persuading this stern Wyandot chief to relinquish his claim to the American General, and return his uniform, which Roundhead looked upon as his by right of conquest. At the close of the war, he returned to his village in this county, where he finally died. The Indians had a few acres of land in that vicinity which they cultivated; and Jonathan Carter, who is yet living at Roundhead, says that for some years after he settled in the village, the Indian friends and relations of this chief came annually to visit his grave, and performed their religious rites around the spot where he was buried.

The Wyandots were among the bravest of the Indian tribes, and some of their chiefs were men of high moral character. From a discourse of Gen. Harrison's which was printed and preserved in the collections of the Historical Society of Ohio, we cull the following tribute to the Wyandot nation. He says: "With all other tribes but the Wyandots, flight in battle, when meeting with unexpected resistance or obstacle, brought with it no disgrace. With them it was otherwise. Their youth were taught to consider anything that had the appearance of an acknowledgment of the superiority of the

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enemy as disgraceful. In the battle of the Maumee Rapids, of thirteen chiefs of that tribe who were present, only one survived, and he badly wounded. Some time before this action, Gen. Wayne sent for Capt. Wells, and requested him to go to Sandusky and take a prisoner, for the purpose of obtaining information. Wells—who had been bred with the Indians, and was perfectly acquainted with their character—answered that he could take a prisoner, but not from Sandusky, because Wyandots would not be taken alive."

Four miles northeast of Upper Sandusky was located the old Indian town of that name, where Tarhe (the Crane), the celebrated Wyandot chief, died in 1818. Prior to this, he had resided at Solomon's town, in Logan County, whence he removed to the village where he died. After Tarhe's death, the Wyandots transferred their council-house to the present site of Upper Sandusky, gave it that name, and called the old village Crane Town. Black Hoof, the great Shawnee warrior and orator, lived at Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, where he died in 1831. The noted Shawnee chief, Blue Jacket, had a village on the site of Bellefontaine, Logan County, but subsequently removed to Wapakoneta, and had also a town on the Maumee. Buckongehelas, the principal chief of the Delaware tribe for many years, resided three miles north of Blue Jacket's town in Logan County, but he, too, removed to Wapakoneta in the early part of the present century. Capt. Reed, a Shawnee chief, dwelt in the vicinity of Bellefontaine, at a place known as Reed's Town, while Capt. John Lewis, another well-remembered leader of the Shawnee tribe, had a village, called Lewistown, in the northwest part of Logan County. In later days, Tecumseh, with other less celebrated chiefs, whose names are closely identified with the Indian history of this portion of Ohio, resided at Wapakoneta, Lewistown and Upper Sandusky. The Wyandot Indians, with their chiefs, are better remembered by the pioneers of Hardin County, than any of the other tribes, for the reason that they hunted in its forests for many years after its first settlement, while the Shawnees, Delawares, Senecas, Miamis and Mingoes left for the West prior to its civil organization. It was on the north bank of the Scioto, close to the Shawnee ford, where the Wyandots camped in 1843, when moving to the West. Here, William Walker, the half-breed Wyandot chief, made a farewell address to a large concourse of whites who had come to say good-bye, and portrayed in glowing words the wrongs and sufferings of his race.

We do not wish to recall the history of the aborigines who occupied this locality, to extol their supposed greatness or to lament their disappearance, but to compare them with the white race of people who have followed them, and learn from the past useful lessons for the present, and from the wonderful events that have transpired, and improvements made in the last one hundred years, present the power, talent, genius and unequaled greatness of the people who occupy this land. In the place of the Indian trace they have laid down railroads; where stood the wigwam, they have built cities; they have digged down mountains, bridged rivers, and extorted from the bowels of the earth, gold, silver, iron, copper, tin and coal. The hunting-grounds of the passed-away race are annually covered with crops of wheat, corn and other cereals, while upon the broad pastures skirting the streams roam herds of stock, living evidences of wealth and progress. The sites of the old Indian villages in the valleys of the Scioto and Miami Rivers, are about the

center of a food-producing district, with a surplus produce great enough to feed a continent. It was a part of the inevitable that the red man should depart and the white man take his place. No thoughtful person would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few savages to a great State covered with cities, towns and well-cultivated farms, embellished with all the improvements that art can devise or industry execute, occupied by more than three millions of people, enjoying all the blessings of liberty, civilization and religion.

CHAPTER . III.

FIRST WHITE MEN—CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES—FRENCH AND ENGLISH TRADING-POSTS—FORT LAURENS—ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE SCIOTO—SALT WORKS—FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLAIMS—ENGLISH AGENTS —AMERICAN POSSESSION—OHIO COMPANY'S PURCHASE—SYMMES' PURCHASE—FORT HARMAR — PIONEER SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE OHIO—FORT WASHINGTON—FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT—NATHANIEL MASSIE—FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT GALLIPOLIS—ERECTION OF WAYNE COUNTY—TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE—OHIO BECOMES A STATE—THE LANDS EMBRACED IN THIS COUNTY OPENED FOR SETTLEMENT—DIVISION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY INTO COUNTIES—FUR TRADERS—HULL'S TRAIL — FIRST SETTLERS OF HARDIN COUNTY.

ONE hundred years ago the whole territory from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains was a wilderness, inhabited only by wild beasts and Indians. The intrepid missionaries of the Catholic Church, viz., Fathers Mesnard, Allouez, Dablon, Hennipin, Marquette, La Salle and others, were the first white men to penetrate the wilderness, or behold its mighty lakes and rivers. The French traders and Moravian missionaries subsequently followed, and like their predecessors, continued their labors among the Indians of Ohio. While the thirteen old colonies were declaring their independence, the thirteen new States, which now lie in the western interior, had no existence, and gave no signs of the future. The solitude of nature was almost unbroken by the steps of civilization. The wisest statesman had not contemplated the probability of the coming States, and the boldest patriot did not dream that this interior wilderness would soon contain a greater population than the thirteen old States, with all the added growth of one hundred years.

Ten years after that the old States had ceded their Western lands to the General Government, and Congress had passed the act of 1785 for the survey of the public domain, and, in 1787, the celebrated ordinance which organized the Northwestern Territory, and dedicated it to freedom and intelligence. It was more than a quarter of a century after the Declaration of Independence ere the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, being the seventeenth which accepted the Constitution of the United States. It has since grown up to be great, populous and prosperous, under the influence of those ordinances. Previous to her admission, February 19, 1803, the tide of emigration had begun to flow over the Alleghanies into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and, although no steamboat or railroad then existed, nor even a stage-coach line to help the immigrant, yet the wooden "ark" on the Ohio, and the heavy wagon slowly winding over the mountains, bore these tens of thousands to the wilds of Kentucky and the plains of Ohio. From

the date of the first settlements in 1788, at the mouth of the Muskingum, the tide continued to pour on for half a century in a widening stream, mingled with nearly all the races of Europe and America, until now, the five States of the Northwestern Territory in the wilderness in 1776, contain more than ten millions of people, enjoying all the blessings which peace and prosperity, freedom and Christianity can confer upon any people. Of these five States born under the ordinance of 1787, Ohio is the first, oldest, and, in many things, the greatest. We will then begin with the coming of the whites to the soil of Ohio, and briefly trace the events leading to the settlement of Hardin County.

The discovery and exploration of the great Northwest was the result of the religious enthusiasm of French Catholic missionaries for the conversion of the Indians inhabiting the country, coupled with a patriotic desire to enlarge the French dominions, and spread civilization over this unexplored land. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the French had four principal routes to their Western posts, two of which passed over the soil or waters of Ohio. About 1716, a route was established from the east, along the southern shores of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Maumee River, thence following this stream to the Wabash Valley. The second route ran from the southern shores of Lake Erie, at Presqueville, over a portage of fifteen miles to the head of French Creek, at Waterford, Penn.; thence down that stream to the Ohio, and on to the Mississippi. Along these routes forts or trading-posts were built and maintained, and were the first attempts of the white race to possess the land. Though their stay was brief, yet it opened the way to another people living on the shores of the Atlantic, who in time came, saw and conquered this portion of America, making of it what we to-day enjoy.

The French erected a trading-post near the mouth of the Maumee early in the eighteenth century, which became a depot of considerable note, and was, probably, the first permanent habitation of white men in Ohio. It remained until after the peace of 1763, the termination of the French and Indian war, and the occupancy of the country by the English. On the site of this trading-post the latter erected Fort Miami in 1794, which they garrisoned until the country came under the control of the Americans, encouraging and assisting the Indians in their hostility toward the young nation. As soon as the French learned the true source of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, they began to establish trading-posts or depots at accessible points, generally at the mouths of rivers emptying into the Ohio. One of these old forts stood about a mile and a half southwest of the outlet of the Scioto. When it was erected is not known, but it was there in 1740.

Some English traders and Indians built a fort or station in 1749, which they called Pickawillany. It stood on the west side of Loramie's Creek, and about two miles north of the mouth of that branch, in what is now Shelby County. In 1752, the French captured the post, and subsequently a Canadian Frenchman named Loramie established a store at that point. He became very prominent among the Indians, gained great influence over them, and their attachment always remained unabated for their "French father," as they called him, often shedding tears at the mere mention of his name. He opposed the Americans in the struggle for possession of Ohio, and in retaliation Gen. Clark destroyed the station in 1782, Loramie escaping

with the Indians to the West, where he lived and died. In 1794, a fort was erected on the site of Loramie's store, by Gen. Wayne, and named Fort Loramie, which became an important point in the Greenville treaty line.

The French had a trading post at the mouth of Huron River, in what is now Erie County, but when it was established is unknown. It was, however, one of their early outposts, and may have been built before 1750. They had a similar station on the shore of Sandusky Bay, on or near the site of Sandusky City. Both were abandoned previous to the Revolutionary war. On Lewis Evans' map, published in 1755, a French fort called "Fort Junandat, built in 1754." is located on the east bank of the Sandusky River, several miles above its mouth, while Fort Sandusky, on the western bank, is also noted. Very little is known of any of these trading-posts, as they were evidently only temporary, and abandoned when the English came into possession. The mouth of the Cuyahoga River was another important trading point, for we find on Evans' map, on the west bank of that stream, some distance from its mouth, the words, "French House," doubtless the station of a trader. The ruins of a house found about five miles from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, on the west bank of that river, are supposed to be those of the station. There are few records of settlements made by the French prior to 1750, and even these were merely trading-posts, and could hardly be called settlements. These French traders easily affiliated with the Indians, treated them in a brotherly, friendly manner, but did little toward developing the country. They never laid low the forest or cultivated the fields, but passed their time in hunting and trading.

A short time prior to the Indian war, a settlement of traders was established at the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee Rivers, where Gen. Wayne built Fort Defiance in 1794. O. M. Spencer, in speaking of this post says: "On the high ground extending from the Maumee a quarter of a mile up the Auglaize, about two hundred yards in width, was an open space, on the west and south of which were oak woods with hazel undergrowth. Within this opening, a few hundred yards above the point, on the steep bank of the Auglaize, were five or six cabins and log houses, inhabited principally by Indian traders. The most northerly, a large hewed log house, divided below into three apartments, was occupied as a warehouse, store and dwelling by George Ironside, the most wealthy and influential of the traders at the point. Next to his were the houses of Pirault (Pero), a French baker, and McKenzie, a Scot, who, in addition to merchandising, followed the occupation of a silversmith, exchanging with the Indians his brooches, ear-drops and other silver ornaments at an enormous profit for skins and furs.

"Still further up were several other families of French and English; and two American prisoners, Henry Ball, a soldier taken at St. Clair's defeat, and his wife, Polly Meadows, captured at the same time, were allowed to live here and pay their masters the price of their ransom, he by boating to the rapids of the Maumee, and she by washing and sewing. Fronting the house of Ironside, and about fifty yards from the bank, was a small stockade inclosing two hewed log houses, one of which was occupied by James Girty (a brother of Simon), the other occasionally by Elliott and McKee, English Indian agents living at Detroit." The post, cabins and all they contained fell under the control of the Americans when the English evacuated the lake

shores, but during its existence it was a constant source of trouble to the whites by encouraging and abetting Indian discontent.

About 1761, the Moravian missionaries, Revs. Frederick Post and John Heckewelder, established permanent stations among the Ohio Indians, chiefly on the Tuscarawas River, in Tuscarawas County. The first one, however, was on the north side of the Muskingum, at the junction of the Sandy and Tuscarawas, in what is now Stark County. The missions in Tuscarawas County, known as Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten and Salem, were not established until 1771–72. In 1776, Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary, with a band of Indian converts, came from Detroit to an abandoned Ottawa village, on the site of Independence, Cuyahoga County, which they called "Pilgrims' Rest." Their stay was brief, as the following April they removed to the vicinity of where Milan, Erie County, now stands, and this they named New Salem. The account of the massacre of friendly Indians at the missions in Tuscarawas County, by Col. Williamson in 1782, appears in the former chapter. The principal part of those remaining finally removed to the Moravian missionary station, on the River Thames, in Canada, while others scattered among the hostile tribes of the Northwest.

It may be proper to remark here that Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the missionary, is generally believed to have been the first white child born in Ohio, but this is largely conjecture. It has been established beyond doubt that captive white women among the Indians are known to have borne children during their captivity, who, with their mothers, were subsequently restored to their friends. Some of these cases occurred previous to the birth of Mary Heckewelder, April 16, 1781, but as no record was kept of them, and hers being the first recorded, thus obtained priority.

In 1778, Gen. McIntosh, with a detachment of 1,000 men from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) built Fort Laurens, in the northwestern part of what is now Tuscarawas County. It was vacated in August, 1779, as it was deemed untenable at such a distance from the frontier.

The locality around the mouth of the Scioto River must have been pretty well known to the whites, for in April, 1785, three years before the settlement at Marietta, four families made an ineffectual attempt to settle in that vicinity. They came from the Redstone country in Pennsylvania, and floating down the Ohio, moored their boat under the high bank where Portsmouth now stands, and commenced clearing the ground to plant seeds for a crop to support their families, hoping that the red man would suffer them to remain in peace. Soon afterward the four men, heads of families, started up the west bank of the Scioto for the purpose of exploring the country. Encamping near the site of Piketon, Pike County, they were surprised by a party of Indians, and two of them killed as they lay by their fires. The remaining two escaped to the Ohio, and getting the families and goods on a passing flat-boat, arrived safely at Maysville, Ky. Thus was misery and disaster brought upon those peaceful families, their hopes blasted, and the attempt to settle north of the Ohio defeated.

The old "Scioto Salt Works," in Jackson County, was a spot early known to the whites, through prisoners being brought there by the Indians. The location is laid down on Evans' map of 1755, and although the works were occupied by the French and Americans as early as 1780, no settlement was made there until after the close of the Indian war and the treaty

of 1795. These outposts and attempted settlements are about all that are known to have existed on Ohio soil prior to the settlement at Marietta.

No sooner had the Americans obtained control of this country, than they began, by treaty and purchase, to acquire the lands of the natives. They could not stem the tide of emigration; people, then as now, would go West, and hence the necessity of peacefully and rightfully acquiring the land. "The true basis of title to Indian territory is the right of civilized men to the soil for purposes of cultivation." The same maxim may be applied to all uncivilized nations. When obtained by such a right, either by treaty, purchase, or conquest, the right to hold the same rests with the power and development of the nation thus possessing the land, but there is no moral or Divine justice in an individual, people or nation acquiring land or territory, unless it is lying undeveloped, or uncultivated, by the original possessors thereof and that they fully intend to cultivate and develop the same. Thus the Americans were justified in acquiring by treaty, purchase and conquest the territory now embraced in Ohio.

The French had acquired title to the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi by discovery and by consent of the Indians dwelling thereon, while the claims of the English were based upon the absurd theory that in discovering the Atlantic coast, they had possession of the land from "ocean to ocean," and partly by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, long before which, however, they had granted to individuals and colonies extensive tracts of land within the disputed territory. These conflicting claims led to the French and Indian war against the English, ending in the supremacy of the latter.

As early as 1730, English traders began in earnest to cross the Alleghanies, and gather from the Indians the stores beyond. In 1742, John Howard descended the Ohio River in a canoe, and on the Mississippi was taken prisoner by the French. In 1748, Conrad Weiser, a German employe of the English, who had acquired a knowledge of the Indian tongue, visited Logstown, the Indian village on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, where he met the chiefs in Council and secured their promise of aid against the French. In the same year the Ohio Company was formed and a grant of 5,000,000 acres of land obtained.

In the fall of 1750, Virginia, through the Ohio Company, sent Christopher Gist to explore the region west of the mountains. He was well fitted for such an enterprise; hardy, sagacious, bold, an adept in Indian character, a hunter by occupation, no man was better qualified than he for such an undertaking. He visited Logstown, where he was not received in a friendly manner, passed over to the Muskingum River, and at a Wyandot village here, met Crogan, another famous frontiersman, who had been sent out by Pennsylvania. Together they traveled to the Shawnee towns on the Scioto River, and thence to the Indian villages on the Miamis and Mad River. They made treaties with all these tribes, and Crogan returned to Pennsylvania, where he published an account of their wanderings, while Gist followed the Miami River to its mouth, passed down the Ohio, to within fifteen miles of the falls, returning to Virginia, by way of the Kentucky River, and over the Highlands of Kentucky.

By the treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1744, with the Six Nations, and the Logstown treaty, in 1752, with these and some of the Western tribes confirming the previous one, the English claim to the territory embraced in Ohio was founded. While the French and English were fighting for the possession of the West, the Indians were used as a cat's-paw by each, and wavered in their friendship from one nation to the other according to circumstances. To Frederick Post, a Moravian preacher, who was sent on a mission to the Indians by the English, in 1758, they bitterly complained of both nations, saying: "Why did you not fight your battles at home or on the sea, instead of coming into our country to fight them?" The struggle between the French and English finally closed, and was ratified by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

The continued resistance of the Indians to the encroachments of the whites has been related in the previous chapter, and with the breaking-out of the Revolutionary war this resistance was redoubled through the treachery and encouragement of the English Government. During the bitter struggle for American independence, white settlement north of the Ohio River was retarded for years, but soon after its successful ending, the eyes of pioneers were turned longingly in this direction. On the 20th of May, 1785, Congress passed an act for disposing of the lands in the Northwest Territory, and for this purpose surveyors were appointed to survey the country into townships, six miles square. Without waiting for the action of Congress, settlers began coming into the country, and when ordered by Congress to leave undisturbed Indian lands, refused to do so. They went, however, at their own peril, and could get no redress from the Government, even when life was lost. These hardy pioneers knew not fear, and continued the movement which resulted in a bitter Indian war, the triumphs of the white race, and their ultimate possession of the beautiful valleys and rich lands of Ohio,

The cession of the claims of New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and Connecticut to the United States was the signal for the formation of land companies in the East whose object was to settle the Western country, and at the same time enrich the founders of said companies. Some had been organized prior to the Revolutionary war, but that battle for human rights retarded these speculations, which were now, again, springing into life. Thus the Ohio Company was organized in March, 1787, taking the same name as one which existed in the old colonial days, Congress refusing to recognize the claims of the old companies. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Gen. Rufus Putnam, Gen. Parsons, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargent, were the leading spirits in this enterprise. Beside the names which history gives as the Ohio Company, there were secret co-partners comprising many of the leading characters of America. The company purchased the vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio River, direct to the Scioto. This comprised a tract of nearly 5,000,000 acres of land, for which they were to pay $1 per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. The whole tract was not, however, taken by the company, and in 1792 the boundaries were so changed as to include 750,000 acres, besides reservations, this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the company might enter into at once. In addition to this,

J. A. Rogers

214,285 acres were granted as army bounties under the resolutions of 1779 and 1780, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers, both of the latter tracts being within the original grant of 1787, and adjoining the Ohio Company's lands.

The celebrated ordinance erecting the Northwest into a Territory, was passed July 13, 1787. It emanated from the brain of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, who was an accomplished scholar and a firm believer in freedom. He was ably assisted by Thomas Jefferson, to whose wise statesmanship is due much of the success which attended Dr. Cutler's efforts in having passed such an ordinance as would make Ohio a free land—free from the blighting curse of slavery, where religion, morality and education would forever be fostered and encouraged.

These events were soon followed by the grant of the lands between the Miamis to John Cleve Symmes, of New Jersey, who had visited that portion of Ohio in 1786. The sale was accomplished and contract signed in 1788, the terms being similar to those of the Ohio Company.

In 1785, Fort Harmar was built on the right bank of the Muskingum River, at its junction with the Ohio, by a detachment of soldiers under command of Maj. John Doughty, and named in honor of his old commander, Col. Josiah Harmar. It was the first military post erected by the Americans within the limits of Ohio, except Fort Laurens, which was but a temporary structure and soon abandoned. During the following winter, a part of the garrison floated down the Ohio in flat-boats and erected Fort Finney, immediately below the mouth of the Big Miami, subsequently known as North Bend. The troops did not remain permanently at this point but soon descended to the falls.

On the 7th of April, 1788, the first permanent pioneer settlement was made at the mouth of the Muskingum, opposite Fort Harmar. It consisted of forty-seven pioneers from the New England States, under the leadership of Gen. Rufus Putnam, who, building a boat at the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, in the winter of 1787, and placing the same under the command of Capt. Devol, the first shipbuilder in the West, floated down the Ohio to the lands previously obtained by the Ohio Company, where 5,760 acres, near the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, had been set off for a city and commons. They immediately began erecting cabins, and July 1, were joined by a colony from Massachusetts. Washington wrote the following lines concerning this settlement: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

In October, 1787, Arthur St. Clair had been appointed by Congress Governor of the Northwest Territory, which body also appointed Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John Armstrong, Judges. Subsequently, Mr. Armstrong resigned and John Cleve Symmes was appointed to fill the vacancy. This body constituted the Territorial government with full judicial powers under the ordinance of 1787, and, although none of those were on the ground when the first settlement was made, the Judges came soon after. The first law was passed July 25, 1788, and two days afterwards the county of Washington was erected

by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, Marrietta being established as the seat of justice, it having previously been laid out and named in honor of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. The emigration westward at this time was very large, 4,500 persons having passed Fort Harmar between February and June, 1788.

The second settlement in Ohio was made near the mouth of the Little Miami River, on the Symmes purchase, in the winter of 1788–89, but previous to the latter year. Benjamin Stites had bought 10,000 acres of Symmes at that point, and with a band of pioneers, whose numbers were soon afterward increased, erected a blockhouse, built cabins and laid out a town which was named Columbia.

In the mean time, Symmes laid out a town near the mouth of the Big Miami River, which he called Cleves City, but the place has been better known as North Bend. He offered special inducements to settlers locating at this point, hoping thereby to make it the future city of the West, but the great flood of January, 1789, overflowed the place so badly that the hopes of its projector were considerably weakened. A few families, however, erected cabins here, and upon the outbreak of hostilities with the Indians, Symmes succeeded in getting Maj. Doughty, with a detachment of soldiers, stationed at his town, hoping by that means to make it a military headquarters. The Major, it seems, did not view the position with a favorable eye, and in the summer of 1789 removed to the Losantiville settlement, where he erected and garrisoned Fort Washington, to which point most of the settlers soon followed, thus destroying forever the growth and prosperity of Cleves City.

In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, purchased of Symmes a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Licking River, and the following summer sold a two-thirds interest to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each holding a one-third interest in the land. These three agreed, about August, 1788, to lay off a town at this point, and in September visited the proposed location. They kept on up the Miami Valley on a prospecting tour, but Filson on attempting to return alone to the Ohio was probably killed by the Indians, as he was never seen again. His interest was sold to Israel Ludlow, Symmes' surveyor, and in December, 1788, he, with Mr. Patterson, Mr. Denman and fourteen others, came to "form a station and lay off a town opposite the Licking." This was accordingly done, block-houses built, cabins erected, and the settlement established on a permanent foundation. When the location was first selected, Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster and was something of a poet, was appointed to name the town. In respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed races that were in after years to dwell there, he named it Losantiville, which, says the *Western Annals*, means *ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L*, of Licking. Judge Burnett, in his notes, says: "The name 'Losantiville' was determined on but not adopted when the town was laid out." Throughout the summer of 1789 this settlement increased rapidly, and the erection of Fort Washington that year gave it an impetus which decided its future. In December of that year, Gov. St. Clair came down the Ohio from Marietta to the settlement opposite the Licking, and on the 2d of January, 1790, he proclaimed the erection of Hamilton County, and about the same time named the town

Cincinnati, which appellation it has ever since borne. From that day, Cleves City declined, while Cincinnati steadily advanced in size and prosperity.

As early as 1787, the lands in the Virginia Military District, lying between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, were examined, and in August of that year entries were made; but as no good title could be obtained from Congress at this time, the settlement practically ceased until 1790, when the prohibition to enter them was withdrawn, and so soon as that was done surveying began. This body of land was appropriated by the State of Virginia, to satisfy the claims of her troops employed in the Continental line, during the Revolutionary war. It is not surveyed into townships, and a Virginia military land warrant could be located wherever, and in whatever shape the holder desired. In consequence of this the irregularity of the surveys has been the cause of much trouble and litigation, while it destroyed forever the convenience of straight roads and regular township or farm lines.

In the winter of 1790, Gen. Nathaniel Massie determined to make a settlement in the Scioto Valley, which now comprises Adams, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Hardin, Highland, Jackson, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto and Union Counties. Gen. Massie was among the foremost men in surveying and locating lands in this tract of country; and in order to effect his object he sent notices throughout Kentucky, offering to the first twenty-five families who would join him, one in-lot and one outlot, also 100 acres of land, provided, however, they would settle in a town which he intended laying off at his settlement. His generous offer met with a ready response, and he was joined by more than thirty families. The present site of Manchester, Adams County, was the point selected by Massie for the new town; here he fixed his station and laid off the land into town lots. The settlers, with the indomitable Massie, as leader, went to work and by the middle of March, 1791, many cabins together with a block-house, were erected, and the whole village inclosed by a strong stockade. Thus was the first permanent settlement in the Virginia Military District, and the fourth in Ohio, an accomplished fact.

That summer they cleared the lower of the three islands, in the Ohio River, and planted it in corn. As the land was very rich, abundant crops were produced, which, together with a plentiful supply of game, furnished the settlers with everything necessary to a livelihood, especially as their wants were few and easily gratified. From this point, Massie continued, throughout the Indian war, despite the danger, to survey the surrounding country and prepare it for settlers. This settlement suffered little from Indian depredations on account of the unexposed locality and well-fortified position, stragglers or prospectors alone being in danger of capture or death by the prowling savages.

The master mind of Gen. Massie saw the safety of the location from the outset, and to him, more than any other man, is due the rapid growth and development of the Scioto Valley. He was born in Goochland County, Va., December 28, 1763, and in 1780 engaged, for a short time, in the Revolutionary war. In 1783, he left for Kentucky, where he acted as surveyor. He was subsequently appointed Government surveyor, and labored much in that capacity for early Ohio proprietors, being paid in land for his services. Thus he accumulated a vast amount of good land, while

conferring a lasting benefit on the country by his explorations. After the permanent establishment of the Ohio River settlement, he was instrumental in the gradual filling up of the country all over the valley. In 1796, he assisted in founding a settlement at the mouth of Paint Creek, and laid out the town of Chillicothe. In 1798, he was elected a member of the Territorial Assembly, to represent Adams County; and at the first election for the Ohio Assembly he was elected from Ross County to a seat in the State Senate, and subsequently chosen Speaker of that body. In 1807, he was the opponent of Return J. Meigs for Gubernatorial honors. The latter was elected, but Massie contested the election upon the grounds that Meigs was ineligible on account of his absence from the State and insufficiency of time as a resident. Massie was declared Governor, but resigned the office at once, his fine sense of honor preventing him from holding a position for which his opponent had received the majority of votes cast. He was often Representative after, and always wielded a powerful influence in the affairs of the State. He died November 3, 1813, after seeing the State, whose constitution he had helped to frame, on the high road to prosperity. It was through him that the militia of this region was first organized, of which he became Colonel, and was the first Major General of the Second Division under the new Constitution of 1802. His residence was at the falls of Paint Creek, in Ross County, but his land operations made him well known in adjoining counties.

During the existence of the six years' Indian war, a settlement of French emigrants was made on the Ohio River in what is now Gallia County. In the spring of 1788, Joel Barlow went to France, claiming to be "authorized to dispose of a very large tract of land in the West." In 1790, he distributed proposals in Paris for the disposal of lands at 5 shillings per acre, which, says Volney, "promised a climate healthy and delightful; scarcely such a thing as frost in the winter; a river, called by way of eminence 'The Beautiful,' abounding in fish of an enormous size; magnificent forests of a tree from which sugar flows, and a shrub which yields candles; venison in abundance; no military enrollments and no quarters to find for soldiers." All classes of tradesmen and artisans, to the number of 500 persons, including their families, purchased these titles, and in 1791–92, arrived in the New World. Upon reaching their destination, they found that they had been cruelly deceived, and that the titles they held were absolutely worthless.

Without food, shelterless, and beset with danger on all sides, they were in a position that none but Frenchmen could be in without despair. The land to which they came was covered with immense forest trees, and they must clear these off or starve. Their cabins were erected in a cluster, which afforded them protection from the Indians, and their food was purchased from passing boats. In a rude, uncultured manner they began felling the forest, this being their greatest difficulty, as they knew nothing of a woodman's life. They called their settlement Gallipolis, from Gallia or Gaul, the ancient name of their fatherland, and throughout the long winter drowned care and sorrow once a week in the merry dance. They could not pay for their lands the second time, therefore some went to Detroit, some to Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, and others secured lands on generous terms from the Ohio Company. This outrage and deception coming to the knowl-

edge of Congress, it granted them 24,000 acres of land in Scioto County, in 1795, to which another tract of 1,200 acres was added in 1798, thus partly wiping out the disgrace and swindle perpetrated upon these confiding people by unscrupulous men from the New England States. This tract has since been known as the French Grant, though few of the French emigrants remained any length of time in that vicinity.

We now come to the erection of Wayne County, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, August 15, 1796, it being the third county formed in the Northwest Territory. The act creating it thus defined its limits: "Beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the Portage, between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the carrying place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to the east boundary of Hamilton County (which is a due north line from the lower Shawnee town upon the Scioto River); thence by a line west-northerly to the southern part of the Portage, between the Miamis of the Ohio and the St. Mary's River; thence by a line also west northerly to the southwestern part of the Portage, between the Wabash and the Miamis (Maumee) of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof (including the lands upon the streams emptying into said lakes); thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie to the mouth of Cuyahoga River, the place of beginning." These limits include territory now embraced in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, besides all of Michigan. The cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Sault St. Mary's, and every town in Northern Indiana, Northern Ohio west of the Cuyahoga, Michigan, and the lake towns in Illinois and Wisconsin, are within the original boundaries of Wayne County. Its southern boundary line was some distance south of Hardin County, which formed a portion of its territory.

The period from 1795 to 1800 was marked by a rush of emigration which extended to the Greenville treaty line. From the settlements upon the Ohio River, as well as from those in the eastern part of the Territory, the bravest and hardiest of the pioneers spread themselves further to the north and west throughout the rich valleys of the Muskingum, Cuyahoga, Tuscarawas, Scioto, Miamis and Mad River, so that with the beginning of the nineteenth century there were settlements scattered all over those portions of Ohio.

In December, 1798, a Territorial Legislature was elected under the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and in accordance with the ordinance of 1787, which provided for an Assembly as soon as the Territory should contain 5,000 inhabitants. The members from Wayne County, of which Hardin, though included in the Indian Territory, was then a part, were Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar and Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire. It met at Cincinnati January 22, 1799, and nominated ten persons for the Legislative Council, five of whom were to be chosen by the President of the United States, to compose said Council. This selection was made on the 2d of March, and the same confirmed by the United States Senate upon the following day. The members chosen were Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. On the 16th of September, 1799, the Legislature met again at Cincinnati, the House consisting of nineteen members, of whom one was from Washington County—

erected in 1788; seven from Hamilton—erected in 1790; three from Wayne —erected in 1796; one from Jefferson—erected in 1797; two from Adams —erected in 1797; four from Ross—erected in 1798, and one from Knox, which subsequently became the Territory of Indiana. The member from St. Clair County (Illinois Territory) does not seem to have been present. There was no quorum until September 24, and the session lasted until December 19, 1799, when, having finished all business on hand, the Assembly was prorogued by the Governor until the first Monday in November, 1800.

The Indiana Territory was formed from Knox County in 1800, and the seat of government of the Northwest Territory established at Chillicothe during the same year. The first session was opened at that town on the 3d of November, but at the second session, held in the fall of 1801, so much enmity was expressed and so much abuse heaped upon the Governor and the Assembly that a law was passed removing the place of holding the Legislative sessions back again to Cincinnati. Fate, however, had destined a new order of things, and the Territorial Assembly never met after that session.

On the 1st of November, 1802, a convention assembled at Chillicothe for the purpose of framing a constitution for a State government; on the 29th of that month, the same was ratified and signed by the members of the convention, and the Territory became a State, February 19, 1803, receiving its name from the river called by the Indians *Ohezuh*, meaning beautiful, and changed by the whites to Ohio. Chillicothe was made the temporary seat of government, and the Legislative sessions were held there from March, 1803, until 1810. The sessions of 1810–11 and 1811–12 were held at Zanesville, then again at Chillicothe until December, 1816, when Columbus, which had been selected in 1812, became the seat of Government, and has ever since been the capital of Ohio.

The lands embraced in Hardin County are north of the Greenville treaty line, and west of the territory acquired from the Indians by the treaty held at Fort Industry (Toledo), in 1805, which is partly included in the Connecticut Western Reserve, erected as Trumbull County in 1800. The western boundary of the "Fire Lands," which is the dividing line between the counties of Seneca and Huron, was by that treaty established as the eastern boundary of the Indian territory. Thus this county was not opened for settlement until 1817, as the lands did not come into market until after the treaty with the Indians held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, by which they were ceded to the Government, and certain reservations, mentioned in the previous chapter, set apart for the use of the Indian tribes. Even then, many causes assisted in keeping back the rapid settlement of the newly acquired territory. The Indians were not, as a body, satisfied with the continuous deeding away of their heritage, and looked with disfavor upon the intrepid surveyors who soon began to divide the land which they had such a short time before called their own. Though we are not aware that any of these surveying parties were attacked by the Indians who then infested the country, it is a well-known fact that the savages regarded them with hostile intentions, and nothing but the strong arm of the law and the wholesome dread of the white man's vengeance prevented a collision.

In 1820, all of the territory acquired from the Indians by the treaty of 1817 was divided into fourteen counties, viz.: Allen, Crawford Hardin, Hancock, Henry, Marion, Mercer, Paulding, Putnam, Seneca, Sandusky, Van Wert, Williams and Wood. This county was attached to Logan, and re-

mained under its jurisdiction until 1833, when the Legislature passed a law organizing Hardin as a separate county, with all the rights and privileges thereof. During the progress of these events, a more friendly feeling had grown up between the whites and Indians, and the pioneers began pouring in from the older settled counties on the south and east.

It is said that French and English "fur traders" were located at the Indian villages and camps of Hardin County, during the early Indian occupation of this territory, and, doubtless, such was the case, for we know that this class of men were scattered throughout the whole Northwest, traveling from village to village and from camp to camp, buying peltries, which they paid for either in goods or money, just as the occasion required, whisky, tobacco, powder and lead being principally in demand. After the occupation of these lands by the whites, the fur companies employed agents to travel through the country and purchase furs from the Indians and white hunters who followed the chase. One of those agents was Harvey Buckmister, a pioneer of the southeastern part of Hardin County. He was engaged for thirteen winters in buying peltries for the Hollister Fur Company, and often paid out as much as $5,000 for furs in one season. Mr. Buckmister is now a resident of Kenton, having secured a competency and retired from active businss life to enjoy the fruits of his early industry.

The old Military road was opened in 1812, by Col. Duncan McArthur, through what is now Taylor Creek, Lynn and Buck Townships, to the Scioto River; thence by Col. James Findlay, through Cessna, Pleasant, Blanchard and Washington Townships; thence northward through Hancock and Wood Counties, to Sandusky. For many years, the old McArthur road, or "Hull's trail," as it is sometimes called, was the principal highway from Bellefontaine to Detroit. In the northwest corner of Buck Township, on the south bank of the Scioto River, Col. McArthur built the fort which bore his name. It was one of the military posts in the Indian territory, and continued to be garrisoned for some time after the close of the war of 1812. The soldiers, traders and emigrants passing over this road became familiar with the country through which it passed, and when the lands of Hardin County came into market, many pioneers of the older settlements concluded to take up their residence upon its soil.

Tradition says that Alfred Hale and wife, Mary, with two sons and one daughter, located at Fort McArthur in 1817, where, two years subsequently, another son, Jonas, was born. There can be little doubt that this was the pioneer family of Hardin County, but it is probable that Hale was a hunter, and belonged to that shiftless, migratory class known as "squatters." It is evident that he owned no land, and, upon the death of his wife, which occurred a few years after the birth of the child spoken of, he removed from this vicinity. The neighborhood of Roundhead was, we might say, the first point in this county to receive the impress of a permanent civilization. Here, in the spring of 1818, Peter C. McArthur and Daniel Campbell built their cabins on the east bank of the Scioto River, and northeast of the present village of Roundhead, in what is now McDonald Township. They cleared up a patch of ground, which they planted in corn, and the nucleus around which gathered the large population of Hardin County was established. The settlements close to Bellefontaine contained their nearest civilized neighbors, and, it is said that, upon one occasion, having allowed their fire to go out, McArthur was compelled to walk to that point for the purpose of obtaining a fresh supply. On his return, he met an Indian squaw, who, upon hearing his story, laughed at his ignorance, and taught

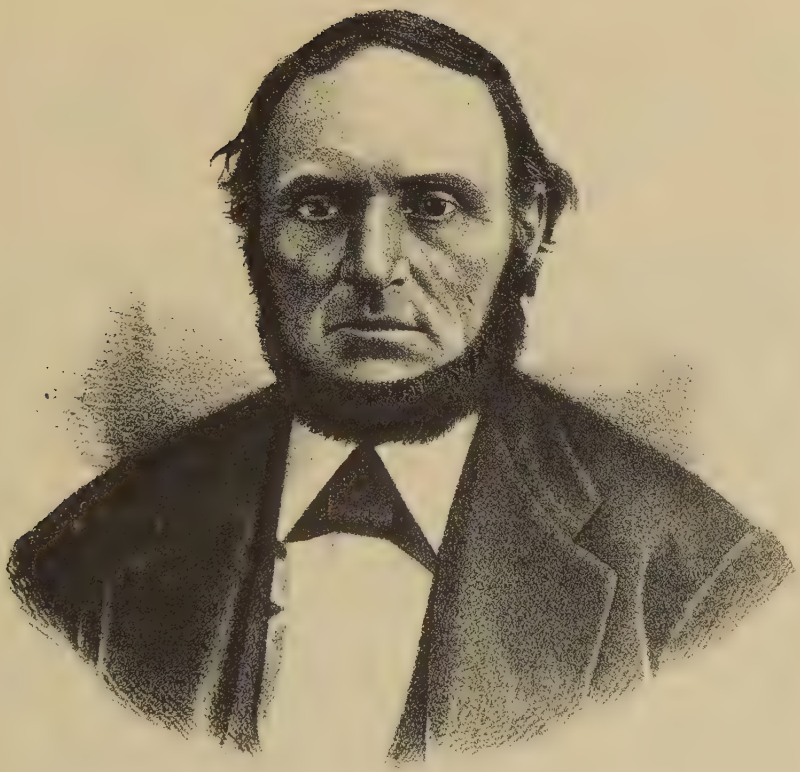
him how to light a fire with a flint and punk. After planting their corn, they went back to Ross County, whence they had come, with the object of moving out their families, but a threatened Indian outbreak frustrated these intentions, and they did not return until early in the spring of 1822. In a few years, the pioneer's cabin began to make its appearance in every portion of the county. Small clearings soon dotted the forest, and the sound of the woodman's ax broke the grandeur of its solitude. The Indian, with a sad heart, watched the destruction of his hunting grounds, while year by year the grand old forest shrunk away to give more room for the coming race.

While the same general characteristics underlie the early settlers of every portion of the State, yet each had its local heroes and adventurers. The men who first tried the wilderness were poor, hardy, strong and hospitable. Their strength made them self-reliant, and their poverty never closed the cabin door. They were fitted by nature to build up a new country, and, restless under the conservative influences of old and well-established communities, fled from what men call the luxuries and security of civilized life, to try the dangers and discomforts of the wilderness. If the motives were inquired into why the change was made, which not only insured unusual hardships and disappointments, but too frequently was attended with all the barbarities of savage warfare, the answer would doubtless be, to promote their success in life; but underneath and beyond this was the love of forest life, the freedom from conventional restraint, the hunter's paradise. Accustomed to look discomfort and danger in the face, the earliest settlers soon learned to regard them as matters not worthy of anxious thought. Their wants were few and easily supplied, but daily labor became necessary for daily sustenance. These pioneers of civilization, and their immediate descendants, braved the dangers of a comparatively unknown region, and endured the toils and trials unavoidably incident to a country totally without improvements. The present generation knows little or nothing of what it costs in time, in patient endurance, and in deprivation of every comfort, to change the wilderness into a fruitful field, and to lay broad and sure the foundations of the prosperity that crowns the State of Ohio to-day.

JANE (TIDD) RUTLEDGE

BORN NOV. 15. 1823.

FIRST WHITE FEMALE BORN IN HARDIN CO.



LEWIS RUTLEDGE

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER HISTORY — CAPTURE AND CAPTIVITY OF SIMON KENTON — CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF DR. JOHN KNIGHT — PIONEERS OF HARDIN COUNTY PRIOR TO 1828 — ALFRED HALE — THE M'ARTHUR FAMILY— DANIEL CAMPBELL—SAMUEL TIDD—JAMES E. HUESTON— SAMUEL AND ANDREW RICHEY AND JAMES HILL —CHARLES W. AND SAMUEL STEVENSON.

THE American continent, which we are wont to term our Western World, is eminently a land of rapid development and marvelous progress. Its pioneers were men and women of great toil, patience, endurance and perseverance. They began on the Atlantic coast, where they founded colonies; thence they proceeded to found and people State after State in their westward course, not stopping for mountain barrier or savage opposition. As they advanced, they had to penetrate vast forests and traverse great mountain ranges, with or without roads, and with or without teams, carrying firearms to secure game for their sustenance, and to protect themselves against savage assaults. Selecting the sites for their dwellings and for their prospective towns, they wielded the echoing ax to fell the timbers of the dense woodlands, and constructed substantial but rude cabins of primitive materials. The labor, hardship and exposure they went through would to us seem unendurable, but they heeded it not. Many of them had come from sections where wealth had drawn social lines not to be passed over; and there was a servitude and a caste galling to men who looked for better things. We need not be surprised, then, to find that a large majority of the pioneers who for these reasons braved the wilderness were not ordinary men. The true man counted the cost and never "bated jot of heart or hope," and in the struggle developed the manly character with which nature's God had endowed him. Their methods, their experience, their sufferings, men have loved to hear them relate:

"They came to the West when the forest stood
Mighty and solemn and grand,
And built their homes in the shade of the wood
That covered our Western land,
When the blue, wide waters, crystal clear,
Flowed onward, swift and free,
As the unchained love of the pioneer
Gushed forth for liberty."

But alas! all of them have passed away, and many have left no record of their eventful and adventurous lives.

CAPTURE AND CAPTIVITY OF SIMON KENTON.

There is, perhaps, no name in the annals of Indian warfare connected with the struggle for possession of the Northwest Territory, around which may be woven such a halo of historical truth, as that of Simon Kenton. His prowess as an Indian fighter and scout has been so indelibly marked upon the pages of the history of Ohio that the record of his life

and exploits is known in nearly every home throughout the State. One of the leading events in his adventurous career was his capture and captivity in 1778–79, and as this circumstance is closely interwoven with the early history of the territory now embraced in Hardin County, we give the story as related by his biographer, Col. John McDonald, believing it deserving of a place in this work.

He says: "Kenton lay about Boone's and Logan's Stations till ease became irksome to him. About the 1st of September, 1778, we find him preparing for another Indian expedition. Alexander Montgomery and George Clark joined him, and they set off from Boone's Station, for the avowed purpose of obtaining horses from the Indians. They crossed the Ohio, and proceeded cautiously to Chillicothe (now Oldtown, Ross County). They arrived at the town without meeting any adventure. In the night they fell in with a drove of horses that were feeding in the rich prairies. They were prepared with salt and halters, but had much difficulty in catching the horses; however, at length they succeeded, and as soon as the horses were haltered, they dashed off with seven—a pretty good haul. They traveled with all the speed they could to the Ohio, which they struck near the mouth of Eagle Creek, now in Brown County. When they came to the river the wind blew almost a hurricane. The waves ran so high that the horses were frightened, and could not be induced to take the water. It was late in the evening They then rode back into the hills some distance from the river, hobbled and turned the horses loose to graze, while they turned back some distance, and watched the trail they had come, to discover whether or no they were pursued. Here they remained till the following day, when the wind subsided. As soon as the wind fell, they caught their horses and went again to the river; but the animals had been so frightened with the waves the day before, that all their efforts could not induce them to take the water. This was a sore disappointment to our adventurers. They were satisfied that the enemy was in pursuit, and therefore determined to lose no more time in useless efforts to cross the Ohio; they concluded to select three of the best horses and make their way to the falls of the Ohio, where Gen. Clark had left some men stationed. Each made choice of a horse, and the balance were turned loose to shift for themselves. After the spare animals had been permitted to ramble off, avarice whispered to our scouts, Why not take all the horses? which had by this time scattered and straggled out of sight.

"Our party now separated to hunt up the horses they had turned loose. Kenton went toward the river, and had not gone far before he heard a whoop in the direction of where they had been trying to force the horses into the water. He got off his horse and tied him, and then crept with the stealthy tread of a cat, to make observations in the direction he heard the whoop. Just as he reached the high bank of the river, he met the Indians on horseback. Being unperceived by them, but so nigh that it was impossible for him to retreat without being discovered, he concluded the boldest course to be the safest, and very deliberately took aim at the foremost Indian. His gun flashed in the pan, and he retreated, with the Indians in close pursuit. In his retreat, he passed through a piece of forest where a storm had torn up a great part of the timber. The fallen trees afforded him some advantage over the Indians in the race, as they were on horseback and he on foot. The Indian force divided; some rode on one side of the fallen timber, and some on the other. Just as he emerged from the fallen timber, at the foot of the hill, one of the Indians met him, and

boldly riding up, jumped off his horse and rushed at him, with uplifted tomahawk. Kenton, concluding that a gun-barrel was as good a weapon of defense as a tomahawk, drew back his gun to strike the Indian, but at that instant another savage, who, unperceived by Kenton, had slipped up behind him, clasped him in his arms. Being now overpowered by numbers, further resistance was useless, and he surrendered. While the Indians were binding Kenton with tugs, Montgomery came in view, and fired at the savages, but missed his mark. Montgomery fled on foot, pursued by some of the Indians, who shot at and missed him; he fired a second time, and he fell. The Indians soon returned to Kenton, shaking at him Montgomery's bloody scalp. George Clark, Kenton's other companion, made his escape, crossed the Ohio, and arrived safe at Logan's Station.

"The Indians encamped that night on the banks of the Ohio. The next morning they prepared their horses for a return to their towns with the unfortunate and unhappy prisoner. Nothing but death in the most appalling form presented itself to his view. When they were ready to set off, they caught the wildest horse in the drove and placed Kenton on his back. The animal being very unruly, it took several of them to hold him, while the others lashed the prisoner thereon. They first took a tug, or rope, and fastened his legs and feet together under the horse. They then fastened his arms, and passing another rope around his neck made him fast to the neck of the horse, while the other end of the same rope was fastened to the horse's tail, to answer in place of a crupper. They had a great deal of amusement among themselves, as they were preparing Kenton and his horse for fun and frolic. They would yelp and scream about him, and ask him if he wished to steal more horses. Another rope was fastened around his thighs, and lashed around the body of his horse; a pair of moccasins was then drawn over his hands, to prevent him from defending his face from the brush. Thus accoutered and fastened, the horse was turned loose in the woods. He reared and plunged, and ran through the woods for some time, to the infinite amusement of the Indians; but after he had run about, plunging, rearing and kicking, and at length discovered that he could not shake off or kick off his rider, he very quietly submitted himself to the situation, and followed the cavalcade as quiet and peaceable as his rider. The Indians moved toward Chillicothe, and in three days reached that town. At night they confined the prisoner in the following manner: He was laid on his back, his legs extended, drawn apart, and fastened to two saplings or stakes driven in the ground. His arms were extended, a pole laid across his breast, and his arms lashed to the pole with cords. A rope was tied around his neck and stretched back, just tight enough not to choke him, and fastened to a tree or stake near his head. In this painful and uncomfortable situation he spent three miserable nights, exposed to the weather, gnats, and every class of insects infesting the country. When the Indians came within about a mile of the Chillicothe town, they halted and camped for the night, fastening their unfortunate prisoner in the usual uncomfortable manner. The Indians, young and old, came from the town to welcome the return of their successful warriors and to visit the prisoner. The Indian party, consisting of about 150 persons, commenced dancing, singing and yelling around Kenton, stopping occasionally to kick and beat him for amusement. In this manner they tormented him for about three hours, when the cavalcade returned to town, and he was left for the rest of the night, exhausted and forlorn, to the tender mercies of the gnats and mosquitoes.

"As soon as it was light in the morning, the Indians began to collect from the town, and preparations were made for fun and frolic at the expense of Kenton, as he was now doomed to run the gantlet. The Indians were formed in two lines, about six feet apart, each having a hickery wythe in his hands, and Kenton placed between the lines, so that each Indian could beat him as much as he thought proper, as he ran through the lines. He had not ran far before he discovered an Indian with his knife drawn to plunge into him; as soon as Kenton reached that part of the line where the Indian stood with the knife, he broke through the lines and made with all speed for the town. Kenton had been previously informed by a negro named Cæsar, who lived with the Indians and knew their customs, that if he could break through the Indian line, and arrive at the council-house in the town before he was overtaken, that they would not force him a second time to run the gantlet. When he broke through their lines, he ran at the top of his speed for the council-house, pursued by two or three hundred Indians, screaming like infernal furies. Just as he entered the town, he was met by an Indian wrapped in a blanket, and leisurely walking toward the scene of amusement. The Indian threw off his blanket; and as he was fresh, and Kenton nearly exhausted, the savage soon caught and threw him down. In a moment the whole party who were in pursuit came up, and fell to cuffing and kicking him at a most fearful rate. They tore off his clothes, and left him naked and exhausted. After he had lain till he had in some degree recovered from his exhausted state, they brought him water and something to eat; and, as soon as his strength was sufficiently recovered, they took him to the council-house to determine upon his fate. Their manner of deciding this was as follows: Their warriors were placed in a circle in the council-house; an old chief was placed in the center of the circle, with a knife and a piece of wood in his hands; then a number of speeches were made. Kenton, although he did not understand their language, soon discovered from their animated gestures, and fierce looks at him, that a majority of the speakers were contending for his destruction. He could perceive that those who pleaded for mercy were received coolly; but few grunts of approbation were uttered when such orators closed their speeches. After the orators ceased speaking, the old chief, who sat in the center of the circle, raised up and handed a war club to the warrior who sat next the door. They proceeded to take the decision of the court. All who were for the death of the prisoner struck the war club with violence against the ground; those who voted to save the prisoner's life, passed the club to his next neighbor without striking the ground. Kenton, from their expressive gestures, could easily distinguish the object of their vote. The old chief who stood to witness and record the number that voted for death or mercy, as one struck the ground with the war club he made a mark on one side of his piece of wood; and when the club was passed without striking, he made a mark on the other. Kenton was not long in discovering that a large majority were for death.

"Sentence of death being now passed upon the prisoner, they made the welkin ring with shouts of joy; but there was another question of considerable difficulty now presented itself to the consideration of the council; that was, when and where he should be burned. The orators again made speeches on the subject, less animated indeed than on the trial; but some appeared to be quite vehement for instant execution, while others appeared to wish to make his death a solemn national sacrifice. After a long debate, the vote was taken, when it was resolved that the place of his executon should

be Wapatomika (now Zanesfield, Logan County). The next morning, he was hurried away to the place destined for his execution. From Chillicothe to Wapatomika they had to pass through two other Indian towns, viz.: Pickaway and Mackacheek. At both towns he was compelled to run the gantlet, and was severely whipped through the course. While he lay at Mackacheek, being carelessly guarded, he made an attempt to escape. Nothing worse than death could follow, and here he made a bold push for life and freedom. Being unconfined, he broke and ran, and soon cleared himself out of sight of his pursuers. When he had distanced his pursuers, and got about two miles from the town, he accidentally met some Indians on horseback, who instantly pursued, soon came up with him, and drove him back again to town. He now, for the first time, gave up his case as hopeless, and nothing but death stared him in the face. Fate, it appeared to him, had sealed his doom; and in sullen despair, he determined to await that doom that seemed impossible for him to shun. How inscrutable are the ways of Providence, and how little can man control his destiny! When the Indians returned with Kenton to the town, there was general rejoicing. He was pinioned, and given over to the young Indians, who dragged him into the creek, tumbled him in the water, and rolled him in the mud, till he was nearly suffocated. In this way they amused themselves with their victim until he was almost drowned, and thought himself forsaken even by God. Shortly after this trying ordeal, his tormentors moved with him to Wapatomika.

"As soon as he arrived at this place, the Indians, young and old, male and female, crowded around the prisoner. Among others who came to see him was the celebrated and notorious Simon Girty. It will be recollected that Kenton and Girty were bosom companions at Fort Pitt, and on the campaign with Lord Dunmore. As it was the custom of the Indians to black such prisoners as were intended to be put to death, Girty did not immediately recognize Kenton in his black disguise. Girty came forward and inquired of Kenton where he lived, and was answered, Kentucky. He next inquired how many men there were in Kentucky. Kenton said he did not know, but would give him the names and rank of the officers, and he, Girty, could judge of the probable number of men. Kenton then named a great many officers and their rank, many of whom had honorary titles without any command. At length Girty asked the prisoner his name, who answered, Simon Butler. (It will be remembered that he changed his name when he fled from his parents and home, after the supposed killing of his rival in the affections of a young lady, who lived in the same settlement.) Girty eyed him for a moment, and immediately recognized the active and bold youth, who had been his companion in arms in Fort Pitt, and on Lord Dunmore's campaign. Girty threw himself into Kenton's arms, embraced and wept aloud over him, calling him his dear and esteemed friend. This hardened wretch, who had been the cause of the death of hundreds, had some of the sparks of humanity remaining in him, and wept like a child at the tragical fate which hung over his friend. 'Well,' said he to Kenton, 'you are condemned to die, but I will use every means in my power to save your life.'

"Girty immediately had a council convened, and made a long speech to the Indians, to save the life of the prisoner. As Girty was proceeding with his speech, he became very animated, and, under his powerful eloquence, Kenton could plainly discover the grim visages of his savage judges relent. When Girty concluded his powerful and animated speech, the Indians rose

with one simultaneous grunt of approbation, saved the prisoner's life, and placed him under the care and protection of his old companion, Girty.

"The English had a trading establishment then at Wapatomika. Girty took Kenton with him to the store, and dressed him from head to foot, as well as he could wish; he was also provided with a horse and saddle. Kenton was now free, and roamed about through the country, from Indian town to town, in company with his benefactor. How uncertain is the fate of nations, as well as individuals! How sudden the change from adversity to prosperity, and from prosperity to adversity! Kenton being a strong, robust man, with an iron frame, with a resolution that never winced at danger, and fortitude to bear pain with the composure of a stoic, soon recovered from his scourges and bruises, and the other severe treatment he had received. It is thought probable that, if the Indians had continued to treat him with kindness and respect, he would eventually have become one of them. He had but few inducements to return again to the whites, as he was then a fugitive from justice, had changed his name, and thought it to his interest to keep as far from his former acquaintances as possible. After Kenton and Girty had been roaming about for some time, a war party of Indians, who had been on an expedition to the neighborhood of Wheeling, Va., returned; they had been defeated by the whites; some of their men were killed, and others wounded. When this defeated party returned, they were sullen, chagrined, and filled with revengeful feelings, and determined to kill any of the whites who came within their grasp. Kenton was the only white man upon whom they could satiate their revenge. He and Girty were then at Solomon's town, a short distance from Wapatomika, and a message was immediately sent to Girty to return, and bring Kenton with him. The two friends met the messenger on the way, who shook hands with Girty, but refused the hand of Kenton. Girty, after talking aside with the messenger for some time, said to Kenton, 'they have sent for us to attend a grand council at Wapatomika.' They hurried to the town, and when they arrived the council-house was crowded. When Girty went into the house, the Indians all rose up and shook hands with him; but when Kenton offered his hand, it was refused with a scowl of contempt. This alarmed him; he began to admit the idea that this sudden convention of the council, and their refusing his hand, boded him some evil.

"After the members of the council were seated in their usual manner, the war chief of the defeated party rose up and made a most vehement speech, frequently turning his fiery and revengeful eyes on Kenton during his speech. Girty was the next to rise and address the council. He told them that he had lived with them several years; that he had risked his life in that time more frequently than any of them; that they all knew that he had never spared the life of one of the hated Americans; that they well knew that he had never asked for a division of the spoils; that he fought alone for the destruction of their enemies; and he now requested them to spare the life of this young man on his account. The young man, he said, was his early friend, for whom he felt the tenderness of a parent for a son, and he hoped, after the many evidences that he had given of his attachment to the Indian cause, they would not hesitate to grant his request. If they would indulge him by granting his request to spare the life of this young man, he would pledge himself never to ask them again to spare the life of a hated American.

"Several chiefs spoke in succession on this important subject; and with the most apparent deliberation the council decided, by an overwhelming

majority, for death. After the decision of this grand court was announced, Girty went to Kenton, and embracing him very tenderly, said that he very sincerely sympathized with him in his forlorn and unfortunate situation; that he had used all the efforts he was master of to save his life, but it was now decreed that he must die—that he could do no more for him.

"It will be remembered that this was in 1778, in the midst of the American Revolution. The old Indian town of Upper Sandusky was then the place where the English paid their Western Indian allies their annuities; and as time might effect what his eloquence could not, Girty, as a last resort, persuaded the Indians to convey the prisoner to Upper Sandusky, as there would meet large numbers to receive their presents; that the asembled tribes could there witness the solemn scene of the prisoner's death. To this proposition the council agreed; and Kenton was placed in the care of five Indians, who forthwith set off for Upper Sandusky. What windings, and twisting, and turnings occurred in the fate of our hero!

"As the Indians passed from Wapatomika to Upper Sandusky, they went through a small village on the river Scioto, where there resided the celebrated chief Logan, of Jefferson memory. (This village was in Hardin County, through which the Shawnee trace ran. See Chapter II, General History.) Logan, unlike the rest of his tribe, was humane as he was brave. At his wigwam, the party who had care of the prisoner, staid over night, and Logan entered into conversation with the prisoner. The next morning he told Kenton that he would detain the party that day—that he had sent off two of his young men the night before to Upper Sandusky, to speak a good word for him. Logan was great and good—the friend of all men. In the course of the following evening, his young men returned, and early the next morning the guard set off with the prisoner for Upper Sandusky. When Kenton's party set off from Logan's village, Logan shook hands with the prisoner, but gave no intimation of what might probably be his fate. The party went on with Kenton till they came in view of the Upper Sandusky town. The Indians, young and old, came out to meet and welcome the warriors, and view the prisoner. Here he was not compelled to run the gantlet. (This is evidently a mistake, for we read in Howe's 'Historical Collections,' page 555, the following communication from Maj. James Galloway, of Xenia, who in January, 1827, traveled over the route with Simon Kenton. He says: 'While traveling through the Sandusky plains, Kenton recognized at the distance of half a mile, the identical grove in which he had run the gantlet, in the war of the Revolution, forty-nine years before (1778). A further examination tested his recollection, for there was the very race-path still existing, in which he had ran. It was near a road leading from Upper Sandusky to Bellefontaine, eight or ten miles from the former. I expressed my surprise at his remembering it. "Ah!" replied he, "I had a good many reasons laid on my back to recollect it.")' A grand council was immediately convened to determine upon the fate of Kenton. This was the fourth council which was held to dispose of the life of the prisoner. As soon as this grand court was organized and ready to proceed to business, a Canadian Frenchman by the name of Peter Druyer, who was a Captain in the British service, and dressed in the gaudy appendages of the British uniform, made his appearance in the council. This Druyer was born and raised in Detroit—he was connected with the English Indian Agent Department—was their principal interpreter in settling Indian affairs; this made him a man of great consequence among the Indians. It was this influential man, that the good chief Logan, the friend of all the human family,

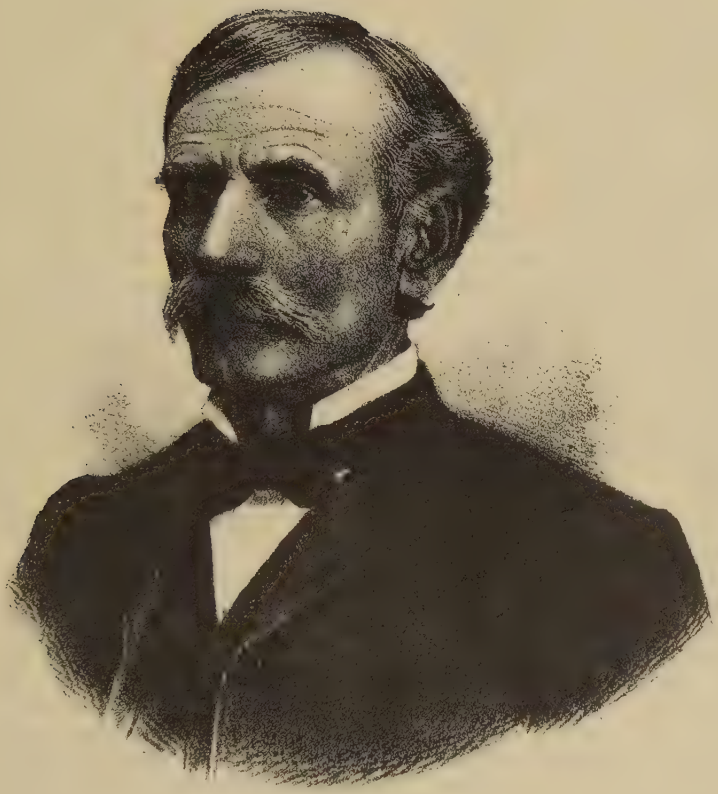
sent his young men to intercede for the life of Kenton. His judgment and address were only equaled by his humanity. His foresight in selecting the agent who it was most probable could save the life of the prisoner, proves his judgement and knowledge of the human heart.

"As soon as the grand council was organized, Capt Druyer requested permission to address it, which was instantly granted. He began his speech by stating, 'that it was well-known that it was the wish and interest of the English that not an American should be left alive. That the Americans were the cause of the present bloody and distressing war—that neither peace nor safety could be expected, as long at these intruders were permitted to live upon the earth.' This part of his speech received repeated grunts of approbation. He then explained to the Indians, 'that the war to be carried on successfully, required cunning as well as bravery—that the intelligence which might be extorted from a prisoner would be of more advantage in conducting the future operations of the war, than would be the lives of twenty prisoners, that he had no doubt but the commanding officer at Detroit could procure information from the prisoner now before them that would be of incalculable advantage to them in the progress of the present war. Under these circumstances, he hoped they would defer the death of the prisoner till he was taken to Detroit, and examined by the Commanding General, after which he could be brought back, and if thought advisable, upon further consideration, he might be put to death in any manner they thought proper." He next noticed, "they already had a great deal of trouble and fatigue with the prisoner without being revenged upon him; but that they had got back all the horses the prisoner had stolen from them, and killed one of his comrades; and to insure them something for their fatigue and trouble, he himself would give $100, in rum and tobacco, or any other articles they would choose, if they would let him take the prisoner to Detroit to be examined by the British General." The Indians without hesitation agreed to Capt. Druyer's proposition, and he paid down the ransom. As soon as these arrangements were concluded, Druyer and a principal chief set off with the prisoner for Lower Sandusky (now Fremont, Sandusky County). From this place, they proceeded by water to Detroit, where they arrived in a few days. Here the prisoner was handed over to the commanding officer, and lodged in the fort as a prisoner of war. He was now out of war. He was now out of danger from the Indians, and was treated with the usual attention of prisoners of war in civilized countries. The British commander gave the Indians some additional remuneration for the life of Kenton, and they returned satisfied to join their countrymen at Wakatomika.

"As soon as Kenton's mind was out of suspense, his robust constitution and iron frame recovered in a few days from the severe treatment they had undergone. Kenton remained at Detroit until June, 1779, when he, with other prisoners, escaped, and, after enduring great privations, rejoined his friends." Such is the story of the capture and captivity of this noted frontiersman during the Revolutionary war, when the colonies were fighting for independence, and American liberty had not yet been attained.

CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF DR. JOHN KNIGHT.

The next event connected with the early history of the territory composing Hardin County occurred in June, 1782. In Chapter II we have briefly narrated the campaign of Col. William Crawford, together with his capture and subsequent terrible death at the stake. We have also mentioned



B. F. Pessua

the capture and escape of Dr. John Knight; but as the latter circumstance occurred upon the soil of Hardin County, we feel it a duty to give more fully the particulars connected therewith. The night of the final flight and defeat of Crawford's army, the Colonel, missing his son and son-in-law, John Crawford and Maj. Harrison, also his nephews, Maj. Rose and William Crawford, halted as the line passed on to see if they were safe. He was thus left far in the rear of his men, but fell in with Dr. Knight and two others who had also become separated from the main body of the army. They traveled in a northerly direction to avoid the Indians, and then turning east, crossed the Sandusky River, and continued their flight, overtaking a part of the fleeing soldiers, with whom he and Dr. Knight traveled until near what is now Leesville, Crawford County, where they fell into an Indian ambuscade, and were compelled to surrender. They were finally conducted to Upper Sandusky (Old Town), where they were detained a short time, painted a black color, and then conducted across the plains to the Big Tymochtee, where Crawford was burned at the stake. After the execution, Knight was conducted to the Delaware town, bound and detained until the next morning, when he was given in charge of an Indian whose name was Tutelu, a rough-looking fellow, and again painted black. They started for the Shawnee towns, which the Indian said were somewhat less than forty miles away. Tutelu was on horseback and drove Knight before him. The latter pretended he was ignorant of the death he was to die—though Simon Girty had told him he was to die—affected as cheerful a countenance as possible, and asked the savage if they were not to live together as brothers in one house when they should get to the town. Tutelu seemed well pleased, and said "yes." He then asked Knight if he could make a wigwam. Knight told him he could. He then seemed more friendly. The route taken by Tutelu and Knight was the Indian trace leading from the Delaware town to Wakatomika, and ran some six or eight miles west of what is now Upper Sandusky. Its direction was southwest from Pipetown to the Big Tymochtee. They traveled, as near as Knight could judge, the first day about twenty-five miles. The Doctor was then informed that they would reach Wakatomika the next day a little before noon. Tutelu again tied Knight, and both laid down to rest. The Doctor often attempted to untie himself, during the night, but the Indian was very watchful and scarcely closed his eyes, so that he did not succeed in loosening the tugs with which he was bound. At daybreak Tutelu got up and untied the Doctor. They had built a fire near which they slept. Tetelu as soon as he had untied the Doctor began to mend up the fire, and as the gnats were troublesome, the Doctor asked him if he should make a smoke behind him. He said "yes." The Doctor took the end of a dogwood fork which had been burnt down to about eighteen inches in length. It was the longest stick he could find, yet too small for the purpose he had in view. He then took up another small stick, and taking a coal of fire between them, went behind the Indian, when, turning suddenly about, he struck the Indian on the head with all his force. This so stunned him that he fell forward with both his hands in the fire. He soon recovered and springing to his feet ran off howling into the forest. Knight seized his gun, and with much trepidation, followed trying to shoot the Indian, but using to much violence in pulling back the cock of the gun, broke the mainspring. The Indian continued his flight, the Doctor vainly endeavoring to fire his gun. He finally returned to the camp from the pursuit of Tutelu, and made preparations for his homeward flight through the wilderness. He took the

blanket of the Delaware, a pair of new moccasins, his "hoppes," powder horn, bullet bag, together with the Indian's gun, and started on his journey in a direction a little north of east.

At about half an hour before sunset he came to the Sandusky Plains, when he laid down in a thicket until dark. He had traveled some distance into what is now Marion County. The Indian's gun being of no use after carrying it a day or two, he left it behind. He continued in a northeasterly direction, passing through what is now Marion, Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Wayne, and so on until the evening of the twentieth day after his escape he reached the mouth of Beaver Creek on the Ohio, in Beaver County, Penn., and was then among friends. During the whole journey, he subsisted on roots, a few young birds that were unable to fly out of his reach, and wild berries that grew in abundance through the forest.*

It is a generally admitted fact, that the old Shawnee trail from the Wyandot and Delaware Villages on the Sandusky and Tymochtee, to the Shawnee towns on the Big Miami and Mad Rivers, passed in a southwesterly direction through what is now the Townships of Goshen, Dudley, Buck, Hale and Taylor Creek; thence on to the Indian villages, in what is now Logan County. This was the trace over which Tutelu was conducting Dr. Knight to Wakatomika, where his proposed execution was to take place. It is also a received tradition that the precise spot where the Doctor outwitted, overpowered and escaped from his Indian guard was in Section 8, Dudley Township, on the north bank of the Scioto River, at the old Shawnee ford, near the residence of the late Judge Portius Wheeler. Thus has the territory of Hardin County been closely associated with two of the most noted events in the history of Ohio.

ALFRED HALE.

In Chapter III we have briefly mentioned the settlement at Fort McArthur, in 1817, of Alfred Hale and wife Mary, with a family of two sons and one daughter; also the birth of another son, Jonas, in 1819, and the subsqeuent death of the mother, whom tradition says was buried in a walnut canoe made by the Indians. Jonas Hale was the first white child born within the territory of Hardin County after the treaty of 1817; but as white traders lived among the Indians for many years prior to that event, we cannot tell that he was the first white child born upon its soil. It is our opinion, formed after a thorough investigation, that Alfred Hale moved from this region soon after the coming of the first permanent settlers; and we know that he never owned any land here, but belonged to that class of frontiersmen who lived by the chase. It may have been that he came here with the Government surveyors, and as soon as they got through with their labors in this portion of the newly acquired territory, " pulled up stakes " and moved on. However, we have been unable to discover whither he went or what became of him after his departure, neither is it of any importance to our readers to know such fact; but it is safe to infer that he kept on toward the setting sun, in the van of civilization, where, free from the restraining laws of well ordered society and surrounded with game in abundance, his latter days passed into oblivion.

In an address delivered at Kenton, by A. B. Johnson, on the 4th of July, 1876, he tells the following anecdote about the early settlement of

*He arrived at Pittsburgh July 4, 1782. In 1784, Dr. Knight married Col. Crawford's half sister, and died in Shelbyville, on the 12th of March, 1838.

Hardin County. He says: "Sometime in 1824, Moses B. Corwin and Jonathan E. Chaplin, both lawyers of Urbana, visited Fort Findlay, Hancock County, to attend court. While there, they defended a man who had been indicted for stealing a rifle; they cleared their client and took the stolen rifle for their fee. On their way home, they on the first day shot a wild turkey and reached Fort McArthur ere nightfall, at which place two families then resided. But nearly all the members were sick with fevers, and our lawyers got but little accommodation. They cooked the turkey for their supper, and their horses got a few bites of fresh grass. During the night, the wife of one of the men died, and Messrs. Corwin and Chaplin remained the next day and performed the last sad rites of burial." There is nothing positively known as to who these families were, but, doubtless, one of them was that of Alfred Hale, whose wife died at the fort; while the name of the other is forever buried in the fading traditions of the past.

THE M'ARTHUR FAMILY.

There is no name in Hardin County so closely associated with the pioneer history of Ohio as that of McArthur; and though the ancestor of the family that settled in this county was only an uncle to Gen. Duncan McArthur, the man who made the name historic, yet his descendants were prominent in founding civilization around the head-waters of the Scioto—the source of which was discovered by their illustrious relative. Donald McArthur was born in Scotland, November 8, 1742, and died in McDonald Township, Hardin County, Ohio, January 10, 1835, aged ninety-two years two months and two days. He was twice married, and by his first wife was the father of three children, viz., Daniel (who remained in Scotland), John and Margaret. By his second wife, Catherine, the following children were born to him: Duncan and David, in Scotland; Nancy, Archibald, Peter C. and Margaret, in America. Some time near the beginning of the present century, Donald McArthur, wife Catherine and four children, John (who was married), Margaret, Duncan and David, came from their native land, and finally settled near Albany, N. Y., where the family resided about five years. The daughter Margaret, however, fell from the vessel and was drowned ere reaching their destination, and the next daughter born to them received the same name in memory of the dead girl. Thence they removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where their well known relatives then resided, and lived in that vicinity several years.

In 1818, Peter C. McArthur, in company with Daniel Campbell, came from Ross County to the head-waters of the Scioto River, and built a cabin on land now owned by Robert Reed, in McDonald Township, Hardin County, Ohio. They remained a short time and then returned to Ross County with the intention of bringing out their families; but rumors of an expected Indian outbreak reaching their ears, they concluded to give up the idea for the present and remain in the older settlement. Early in 1822, the whole McArthur family came to the newly erected county of Hardin and settled on the land where Peter C. had built the cabin four years previously. Here most of the older ones passed the balance of their days. For some years prior to Donald's death, he was blind, but, as already stated, lived to the great age of ninety-two. His wife, Catherine, survived him nearly ten years, dying November 22, 1844, aged seventy-seven.

Of the children who came here, John married Jane MacMartin, in Scotland, the day before leaving for America, and became the father of the following children, viz.: Daniel, who died unmarried, August 25, 1849; Dun-

ban, married Nancy Campbell, daughter of William Campbell, of Ross County, Ohio, and died October 28, 1850; his widow still survives him and lives on the homestead in McDonald Township; John, married Margaret H. Wallace, of Ross County, and died September 19, 1863, his widow dying February 22, 1873; David died unmarried, May 1, 1848; Nancy, died in early womanhood; Allen F., married Ellen Dunlap, and died April 14, 1874, aged forty-nine years six months and twenty-four days. His widow survives him and resides at Ada. There can be but little doubt that Allen F. McArthur was the first white child born in Hardin County after its erection. His birth occurred, judging from his age at his death, as engraved on his tombstone, in September, 1824, or about two years after the settlements of his parents in this county. Joseph married Sarah J. Wilson and died September 8, 1876, and three children died in infancy. The father, John, Sr., who was one of the first County Commissioners, died February 16, 1859, aged seventy-four years six months and nine days; his widow, Jane, died April 23, 1863, aged sixty-seven. He was a man of ordinary size and light complexion, possessing the faculty of getting and keeping money, and was, therefore, one of those successful pioneers who leave to their descendants handsome estates.

Duncan, the eldest son of Donald and Catherine McArthur, did not remain in this county any length of time. David, the next son, died here, March 4, 1850, aged fifty years. Nancy married Jonathan Carter, the first Treasurer of Hardin County. Archibald died unmarried, in 1829, aged twenty-six years five months and fourteen days.

Peter C., the youngest son and the first permanent settler of Hardin County, was married to Mariah Griffin, of Logan County, who bore him the following children: Thomas J., married Rebecca Sneffin, of Champaign County, and died in the Union army during the rebellion; Archibald, Jonathan and David, all died in boyhood; Elizabeth, married Samuel Dunham, of Logan County, and there died; Catherine, passed away in early womanhood; Caroline, married near Cleveland and removed to the West, and John, died in the army, while fighting for the Union. Peter C. McArthur was a man of good education,* and it is said that in 1837 he taught the first school in that part of Hardin County. The log cabin wherein that school was held stood near the "Pfeiffer spring" in Roundhead Township, into which subdivision Peter C. removed after his marriage. Prior to that event, he lived with his parents at the old homestead in McDonald Township. We have been told that he was somewhat dissipated, and therefore did not succeed in accumulating much property. He was a tall, sparely-built man, a warm friend and a good citizen. His grave is unmarked, and we are therefore unable to give any dates in connection with his birth, age or death.

As to Margaret, the youngest child of Donald and Catherine McArthur, all we know is that she lived and died in Hardin County. The family were originally Presbyterians, but in those early days Revs. James B. Finley and Thomas Sims, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held services occasionally at the cabin of Donald McArthur, and finally the McArthurs joined the Methodist Church, and generally died in that faith. Some of their descendants are yet residing near where the old Scotchman, with his family, settled more than sixty years ago; while the name is known and respected throughout the county, of which they were the first permanent pioneers.

*Was elected County Assessor on the 1st of April, 1833.

DANIEL CAMPBELL.

This well-remembered pioneer was a cotemporary of the McArthurs, and settled in the county at the same time. He was born in Kentucky in 1790, and coming to Ross County, Ohio, he there enlisted in Capt. James Manary's company of rangers, and served in the war of 1812. He subsequently married Rebecca Kerns, who was a native of Ross County and a daughter of William Kerns, who was a native of Ireland and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He came, in company with Peter C. McArthur, to the territory now embraced in McDonald Township in 1818, and after erecting a cabin and planting a small patch of corn, they went back to Ross County for the purpose of bringing their families, but on account of the unsettled state of the country, did not return until 1822. Daniel Campbell brought with him at this time his wife and three children, and settled east of the Scioto River, about two miles northeast of the village of Roundhead, in what is now McDonald Township. During the first year in their new home, two of their little ones died, and this so discouraged them that they went back to Ross County at the end of that period. In the spring of 1829, Mr Campbell and family again came to Hardin County and settled in the same locality. Their surviving child, Mary J., here grew to maturity, and on the 6th of May, 1832, was married to Alexander Given, who still survives her. She was the mother of five children, viz.: Eliza J., Mary H., Alexander F., Daniel and Rebecca; the two latter are deceased.

Upon the organization of Roundhead Township, in 1832, which was prior to the organization of Hardin County, Daniel Campbell was elected Justice of the Peace for the new township, and when the county was organized swore in the Associate Judge at Fort McArthur, in March, 1833. He was the only Justice of the county until the erection of Taylor Creek and Blanchard Townships, in which two Justices were elected, in May, 1832. On the 1st of April, 1833, he was elected Recorder of Hardin County, and re-elected in October, 1833 and 1836, serving in that office seven consecutive years. In September, 1849, he became one of the Associate Judges and was on the bench when the new constitution was adopted, which abolished that office. Daniel Campbell died August 9, 1864, aged seventy-four years; his wife died April 12, 1861, aged sixty-seven years, six months and twenty-five days. Politically, he was a Whig and afterward a Republican. He stood about five feet eleven inches high, had a fair complexion, and was a man of good education for pioneer days. He accumulated 250 acres of land, was regarded as a fine business man, honest, upright and straightforward—a man generally respected by those who knew him best.

SAMUEL TIDD.

In February, 1822, the territory now embraced in Roundhead Township received its first settler, which settlement was cotemporary with the second one made by the McArthurs and Daniel Campbell, cross the Scioto, in what is now McDonald Township. Samuel Tidd, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Logan County, Ohio, and in February, 1822, removed to Hardin County and settled in the northern part of Section 21, Roundhead Township. He was a blacksmith by trade, and during the pioneer days was considered a fine workman. He followed his trade in connection with farming, and did a great amount of work for the Indians prior to their removal to the West. His wife's name was Barbara, and to them were born the following children ere coming to this county: Elizabeth, Mary,

Sallie, Hugh, Nancy and Martin (twins), and Charles S. About one year subsequent to their settlement, another child was born, viz., Jane, whose birth occurred March 23, 1823.

The eldest of the family, Elizabeth, first married a Mr. Richey, upon whose death she married Francis Purdy, and subsequently removed to the West; Mary became the wife of Halsey Howell, of Logan County, Ohio, and died there; Sallie married Andrew Richie, and with her aged husband still resides in Roundhead Township. For more than sixty-one years, "Aunt Sallie" has watched the gradual development of Hardin County, and well remembers the time when the whole county contained but three or four families. Her form is still erect and she thinks little of walking from her home to Roundhead and return, a distance of several miles. Hugh Tidd first married Mary Given (a daughter of William and Jane Given), upon whose death he took for his second wife Sarah J. Caseman, and both died in this county; Nancy became the wife of Andrew Hattery, both of whom spent their lives here; Martin was married to Sarah Conner, removed to Illinois and there died; Charles S. was born in 1821, came with his parents the following year to Hardin County, where, after reaching manhood, he married Margaret Ann McKinnon, settled on the old homestead and, with his wife, still survives to tell the story of more than threescore of years' residence in that vicinity. He and "Aunt Sally" Richey are the only survivors of Samuel and Barbara Tidds' children, who, with their parents, settled in the forest of Roundhead Township in February, 1822. Jane Tidd, who was doubtless the first white female child born in Hardin County, became the wife of Louis Rutledge, and died in this county. The parents passed their lives here, the father, Samuel, dying March 8, 1851, aged seventy-two years, his wife Barbara having died July 13, 1846, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Tidd was a very industrious man, upright and straightforward in all his dealings, and many of his descendants are among the most worthy citizens of the county.

JAMES E. HUESTON.

It is a well-known fact that the first settler of Hardin County north of Kenton was the dimly remembered pioneer whose name heads this sketch. James E. Hueston was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Yankee origin. He was married in the Keystone State to Margaret Parks, whose parents were natives of Ireland. In 1820, Mr. Hueston removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and in May, 1724, settled on the Blanchard River, in the northeastern part of Hardin County. He located in the northwest quarter of Section 12, Jackson Township, and there, amid the dense forest, he erected a rude cabin, and began the battle of life in the Western wilds. It is unnecessary for us to tell of the trials and hardships that fell to his lot during the first years of his residence in this county. It is the same old story of trials, fatigues and suffering manfully borne by most, if not all, of that noble vanguard of civilization that settled in the forests of Ohio. In 1831, Mrs. Hueston died and was interred on the east bank of the Blanchard; and in the fall of 1834, her husband's remains were laid by her side. In March, 1833, Mr. Hueston was appointed by the Governor as one of the Associate Judges of Hardin County, and January 4, 1834, the Ohio General Assembly elected him to the same position for the full term of seven years, but fate had decreed that he should live only a brief period to enjoy the honor thus conferred. To James E. and Margaret Hueston were born the following children: Thomas E., William, Amanda, Maria, Jane, Margaret, Ann E. and Martha.

The best known member of this family was Thomas E., who was born in Beaver County, Penn., May 5, 1813, and in May, 1824, accompanied his parents to Hardin County, where he grew to manhood. He attended school but a few months during his boyhood days, yet by self application in after years, he became well informed in all the common branches of a business education. In 1836, he was married to Ann Howey, a native of Richland County, Ohio, who came with her parents to Jackson Township in 1834. Of this union were born ten children, viz.: John, Margaret J., Mary, Isabella, Benjamin F., James M., Hattie, Alice F., Effie and Cornelia A., of whom the following survive: Mrs. Margaret J. Tresseler, who resides on the old homestead; Mary, wife of Dr. R. Woods, Quincy, Ill., James M., attorney at law, Toledo, Ohio; Alice F., now Mrs. J. N. Mahan of Ada, and Cornelia A., wife of Dr. Hagerman, of Dunkirk. Thomas E. Hueston at his father's death became owner of one-half of the homestead, and subsequently purchased the remaining half from his brother William. In 1840, he was elected Justice of the Peace and Land Appraiser, of his township: served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners from 1852 to 1854, and in 1871, was again elected to the same position, during which term his death occurred. Throughout his official career, he reflected credit upon himself by the faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties, while his private, as well as his public life, was characterized by the strictest honor and integrity. He was killed by the collision of two trains at Dunkirk, on the 14th of March, 1872, and being an honored member of long standing in the Masonic fraternity, that order, as well as the county officials, passed appropriate resolutions at his death, testifying to his worth as a kind father, a loving husband and an honored citizen.

Of the remaining children of James E. Hueston, we have gathered a few brief items. William married Lucinda Johnson and settled on that portion of the old farm lying on the west bank of the Blanchard, which he subsequently sold to his brother, and removed to Forest, where he engaged in the hotel buiness and there died. His children were James E., who died unmarried; Hannah, became the wife of Clarence Lynn, of Hancock County; Louemma is the wife of Free Owens, of Jackson Township; Martha, married Frederick Burlin, of Forest; and Alice is married and resides near Cleveland, Ohio. Amanda, the third child of James E. Hueston, married William Johnson and died in this county. Maria, died in girlhood; Jane became the wife of Bember Letson, and now resides in Iowa; while Margaret, Ann E. and Martha passed away in childhood. For many years during the first settlement of Hardin County, the cabin of James E. Hueston was one of those pioneer "inns" used as a general rendezvous by travelers and land prospectors; and after his death his son, Thomas E., continued the business, keeping a house of entertainment for man and beast.

SAMUEL AND ANDREW RICHEY, AND JAMES HILL.

About 1825, the widow Richey came with her family from Logan County, Ohio, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 20, Roundhead Township. They had previously emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1816, and located in Logan County, where the father died. The eldest son, Samuel, married Mary Ann Rutledge, by whom he had the following children—Thomas, Nancy, Andrew and Mary Ann (deceased). His first wife dying, he married Mrs. Emily Davis, to whom were born Jane, Samuel (deceased), Emily and Viletta. Mrs. Richey is still living and resides on Section 7, Roundhead Township.

Andrew Richey was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, and accompanied his parents to Logan County in 1816; thence, about 1825, came with his mother to Roundhead Township. He subsequently married Sallie Tidd, and resided on the old homestead until about 1853, when he purchased the farm in Section 9, where he now lives. He is the father of six children, of whom four survive—Mary Jane, Sarah, Charles and Lydia. The deceased are Elizabeth and Walter. These brothers are two of the four oldest living settlers in Hardin County; Andrew's wife, "Aunt Sally" Richey, and her brother, Charles S. Tidd, having been here three years prior to their coming. In fact, few of the county's present citizens are aware that in their midst are living four pioneers, two of whom have been here eight, and the other two, eleven years before the county was organized.

Another of the earliest pioneers of this county was James Hill, who was born in Maryland, close to the city of Baltimore. He removed to Lancaster County, Penn., and subsequently to Logan County, Ohio, whence he came to Roundhead Township, Hardin County, in 1825, and settled in the southeast quarterof Section 20. Here he lived one or two years, when he returned to Logan County, and did not come back to Hardin until 1833, this time locating on the northwest quarter of Section 20, Roundhead Township, where he died September 25, 1862, aged ninety-nine years. As Mr. Hill did not remain permanently after his first settlement, we have thought it proper to give a fuller sketch in the history of Roundhead Township, to which we refer our readers.

CHARLES W. AND SAMUEL STEVENSON.

Few of the pioneers of Hardin County were better known or more universally respected by its citizens than Charles W. Stevenson. He was born in Kentucky, November 20, 1796, and came with his parents to Greene County, Ohio, about 1800, where he grew to manhood. In January, 1819, he was married to Cynthia Scott, also a native of Kentucky, born August 19, 1795, who came to Greene County, Ohio, with her parents, at the same time that the Stevenson family settled in that locality. In the spring of 1827, Charles W., with his brother Samuel, settled on a piece of land near the head-waters of Silver Creek, in what is now Taylor Creek Township, and were the first pioneers of that portion of Hardin County. In the fall of 1827, Mr. Stevenson went back to Greene County and brought his wife and three children to the log cabin which the brothers had erected during the summer. After living on the land until about 1833, and making considerable improvements, a difficulty arose between them and the owner, Gen. James Taylor, who resided at Newport, Ky., by which they lost the land as well as the results of five years' hard labor in clearing the soil for cultivation. Several years afterward, Taylor paid them $100 each. About this time, the brothers erected a saw mill and corn cracker on Six-Mile Creek, which proved a great benefit to the early settlers for miles in every direction.

To Charles W. and Cynthia Stevenson were born the following children: Margaret J., who married Lewis A. Miller, and now resides in Nebraska; Clarissa married Samuel Stewart, and died in Logan County, Ohio, where her husband is still living; William removed to Vandalia, Ill., and there died. These three were born in Greene County ere the coming of their parents to Hardin. The next was David P., who was born in 1828, now resides in Kenton and is the oldest living native of Hardin County; Robert died in Kenton in 1855; Euphemia A., became the wife of John

L. Merriman

Morrison, and died in Kenton; Charles W., resides in Nebraska; Usher P., died in Kenton; and two daughters who died in infancy. On the 1st of April, 1833, Mr. Stevenson was elected Auditor of the newly organized county of Hardin, and soon after the location of the county seat at Kenton, he removed to its site. He built a log cabin on the north side of Columbus street, the first lot west of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. He was appointed Director of Kenton in 1833, which position he held until his death. He filled the office of County Auditor eleven consecutive years, from 1833 to 1843 inclusive. After the expiration of his last term as Auditor, Mr. Stevenson engaged in farming and teaming, finally erecting a saw mill on Taylor Creek, in Buck Township, about one mile south of Kenton, which he operated until his death, May 17, 1854. His widow, who was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, survived him more than twenty-three years, and died in September, 1877. In politics a Whig, he had, withal, the confidence of every class, irrespective of party lines, and, though a member of no religious denomination, he was so thoroughly moral in his life as to win the affectionate regard of all good citizens.

Samuel Stevenson was a native of Greene County, Ohio, born September 4, 1804, and, as mentioned in his brother's sketch, came to Hardin County in March, 1827, and located near the head-waters of Silver Creek, in what is now Taylor Creek Township. The land upon which they settled was in Survey 10,014. After the cabin was erected, Samuel, who was then unmarried, remained in charge while Charles W. returned to Greene County for his family. The brothers, after making considerable improvement, lost the land, without receiving any remuneration for their labor. In a few years Samuel married and became the father of the following children: Polly, John, Samuel and Robert, who are dead, and Sarah, Wilkins and William, who still survive. Four of the sons, John, Samuel, Robert and Wilkins, served in the Union army during the rebellion. Of these, John died soon after the war, from the effects of disease contracted in the army; Samuel was wounded and died while under a surgical operation; and Robert was taken prisoner and confined in a rebel prison, but soon after his release, he died from the ravages made upon his constitution through starvation and exposure. Samuel Stevenson, Sr., was a noted hunter, and it is said that he could kill a greater number of deer in the same time than any man in Hardin County. About 1840, he removed into what is now Lynn Township, settling on land now owned by Julius Schoonover. Here he died May 3, 1873, and, though he was only a plain, old-fashioned pioneer, yet he did much good throughout his life by kind words and acts, and by adhering to those principles of honesty that seem to have been a part of every pioneer's nature.

The record of the lives of these pioneers from first to last is a simple narrative, but develops the fact that they were "ruggedly honest," yet to say that they had some weaknesses is only to admit that they were human. With clean hands and pure hearts, they passed through a life of toil and danger, without once faltering in what they considered the path of duty; and now that the end is reached, it is seen more plainly than before how brave and strong and true they were.

CHAPTER V.

PRINCIPAL LAND DIVISIONS OF OHIO—THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS—CONGRESS LANDS—EARLY SURVEYS—PIONEER DAYS AND TRIALS—PIONEER CABIN—FURNITURE, FOOD AND MEDICINE—HABITS AND LABOR—CLOTHING AND BOOKS—EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, ETC.—MILLS, TEAMSTERS AND STORE GOODS.

THE pre-historical history of Ohio, so far as regards civil organization and the exercise of authority, begins in 1769, when the colony of Virginia attempted to extend her jurisdiction over the territory northwest of the River Ohio. The House of Burgesses passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi River as its western boundary. This was a vast county. The act which established it contained the following passage:

Whereas, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon their numbers are sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county.

Civil government between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers existed only nominally until 1778, when, after the conquest of the country by Gen. George Rogers Clark, the Virginia Legislature organized the county of Illinois, embracing within its limits all of the lands lying west of the Ohio River to which Virginia had any claim. Col. John Todd received appointment from the Governor of Virginia as civil commandent and lieutenant of the county. He served until his death, at the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782, and Timothy Montbrun was his successor.

In 1787, Virginia, having made her deed of cession to the United States, and the title having been protected through other deeds of cession, and through Indian treaties, Congress took the great step which resulted in the establishment of a wise and salutary civil government. Upon ths 13th of July, after a prolonged discussion of the principles and issues involved, there was issued "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," which has since been known as "the ordinance of 1787," or the "ordinance of freedom." By this great and statesmanlike ordinance, provision was made for successive forms of territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement and development of the Western country. Chief Justice Chase says of this ordinance: "This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious labors."

At the time this ordinance went into effect, there had been made no permanent settlement of the whites upon the territory embraced, except the few French villages, and their immediate vicinities, in the western and northwestern portions of it. If any such existed within the present limits

of Ohio, they must have been situated along the Maumee River, and were of small extent. The Government had discouraged the settlement of whites up to this time, to avoid infringement upon the rights of the Indians, and consequent troubles. Military force was resorted to to break up some small settlements made along the Ohio, and in other parts of the State. After the passage of the ordinance, emigration was encouraged. "When the settlers went into the wilderness they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest."

When Ohio was admitted to the Federal Union as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, especially those previously granted or sold, should be vested in the United States. The different portions of the lands have, at various times, been granted or sold to various companies, bodies politic, and individuals. The principal divisions were known as follows: 1, Congress lands; 2, United States Military Lands; 3, Virginia Military District; 4, Western Reserve; 5, Fire Lands; 6, Ohio Company's Purchase; 7, Donation Tract; 8, Symmes' Purchase; 9, Refugee Tract; 10, French Grant; 11, Dohrman's Grant; 12, Zane's Grant; 13, Canal Lands; 14, Turnpike Lands; 15, Maumee Road Lands; 16, School Lands; 17, College Lands; 18, Ministerial; 19, Moravian; 20, Salt Sections. Part of the lands in this county are in the Virginia Military District, and among the finest in the State.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS.

At its session, beginning October 20, 1783, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act to authorize its Delegates in Congress to convey to the United States, in Congress assembled, all the right of that commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Congress stipulated to accept this cession upon condition that this territory should be formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, and that the States so formed should be distinctly republican, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty and freedom as the other States. On the 17th of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, James Monroe and Samuel Hardy, the Virginia Delegates to Congress, conveyed to the United States "all right, title and claim, as well as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory, or tract of country, within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being northwest of the River Ohio."

This act of cession contained, however, the following reservation: "That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland River, and between the Great and Tennessee Rivers, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops, upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for these legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the Rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the River Ohio, in such proportions to them as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia." The land embraced in this reservation constitutes the Virginia Military District in Ohio, and is composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, Clinton, Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Madison and Union, and portions of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway,

Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Logan, Clark, Greene, Champaign, Warren, Hamilton and Auglaize. Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of this reservation and location as defined, upon the report of the Executive of Virginia that the deficiency of good lands upon the waters of the Cumberland existed.

The Virginia soldiers of the Continental line, who served in the Revolutionary war, were compensated in bounty awards of these lands, according to the rank, time of service, etc. The first step necessary, after securing the proper certificate of actual service, was that of procuring a printed warrant from the land officer, specifying the quantity of lands and the right upon which it was due. This military warrant was issued from the land office, in the State of Virginia, which empowered the person to whom it was granted, his heirs or assignees, to select the number of acres specified in the lands reserved for that purpose, and to have the same appropriated. After the location was made, and the boundaries ascertained by surveying, the owner of the warrant returned it to the State authorities, and received in its place a patent or grant from the Government. This grant was equivalent to a deed in fee simple, and passed all of the title of the Government to the grantee.

On the same day on which the act was passed, Richard C. Anderson, a Colonel in the army, was appointed Surveyor for the Continental line of the army, by the officers named in the act and authorized to make such appointment as they saw fit. He opened his office at Louisville, for entries in the Kentucky lands, on the 20th of July, 1784. When the Kentucky grant was exhausted, he opened another office, for entries in the Ohio tract. He held his position up to the time of the death, in October, 1826, and during the long period faithfully discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him. His son-in-law, Allen Latham, Esq., was appointed Surveyor some time after Col. Anderson's death, and opened his office in Chillicothe in July, 1829.

Any soldier who held a warrant, or the heir or assignee of any soldier who held a warrant, was at liberty to locate his lands wherever he pleased within the Virginia Military District, and in consequence of the irregularities with which many locations were made, and the encroachments of some locations upon others, far more litigations have arisen relative to lines and titles in this district than in those which were regularly surveyed and laid off in sections. The Virginia Military Tract was never surveyed into ranges or townships until it was done in the different counties, by order of the County Commissioners, when it became desirable to organize the townships for civil purposes. Hence their irregular shape and size. All of the lands in Hardin County lying south of the Scioto River are in the Virginia Military District, and are highly prized for their richness of soil and productiveness.

CONGRESS LANDS.

The territory embraced in Hardin County lying north of the Scioto River comprises what is known as Congress Lands. To facilitate the settlement of lands acquired by treaty from the Indians, Congress, on May 20, 1785, passed an act for disposing of lands in the Northwest Territory. Its main provisions were—a surveyor or surveyors should be appointed by the General Government, and a geographer and his assistants to act with them. The surveyors were to divide the territory into townships

of six miles square, by lines running due north and south and east and west. The starting place was to be on the Ohio River, at a point where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crossed it. This would give the first range and the first township. As soon as seven townships were surveyed, the maps and plats of the same were to be sent to the Board of the Treasury, who would record them and proceed to place the land in the market; and so on with all the townships, as fast as they could be prepared ready for sale.

Each township was divided into thirty-six sections, of 640 acres each, out of which Sections 8, 11, 26 and 29 were reserved for the use of the Government, and Section 16 for the establishment of a common school fund. One-third of all mines and minerals was also reserved for the United States. Liberal amounts were reserved for the use of Revolutionary officers, men and others who suffered in the cause of liberty. Refugees from the British Provinces were entitled to grants of land. The Moravian Indians were also exempt from molestations and guaranteed in their homes. Soldiers' claims, and all others of a like nature, were also recognized, and land reserved for them. Congress lands are so called because they are sold to purchasers by the immediate officers of the General Government, conformably to such laws as have been, or may be, from time to time, enacted by Congress.

This county contains a portion of the Ohio Canal lands, which were granted by Congress to the State of Ohio, to aid in constructing her extensive canals. This grant comprises over one million acres, a large proportion of which was in the market as late as 1847. Those located in Hardin County are principally in the northwest townships, with scattering tracts as far east as the Wyandot County line, and north of the Scioto River.

EARLY SURVEYS.

The original survey of the majority of the lands lying in the Scioto Valley was attended with great difficulties, and oft times danger from prowling bands of Indians that infested this whole region of country, and who were bitterly hostile to those intrepid men who, with compass and chain, were the *avant couriers* of civilization in this portion of the State. The Virginia Military Land office, for the tract north of the Ohio River, was opened at Louisville, Ky., in 1787, and soon after, Massie, McArthur, Sullivant and others commenced the adventurous undertaking of surveying it. All of the locations of land warrants prior to 1790 were made by stealth. "Every creek which was explored, every line that was run, was at the risk of life from the savage Indians, whose courage and perseverance were only equaled by the perseverance of the whites to push forward their settlements." Col. R. C. Anderson, Surveyor General of the Virginia Military District, placed a large number of the warrants in the hands of Nathaniel Massie, in 1790, when Congress removed the last obstruction to the taking of the lands, and he immediately proceeded to enter and survey on such terms as he could make with the owners. The risk being great, and as the holders of claims were anxious to have them located as soon as possible, in order that they might obtain the best selections, they were willing to pay liberally for the labor and danger of the survey. One-fourth, one-third, and sometimes as much as one-half of the lands acquired by entry were given by the proprietors to the surveyors. If the owners preferred paying

in money, the usual terms were ten pounds, in Virginia currency, for each 1,000 acres surveyed, exclusive of chainman's wages. Massie continued to survey during the winter of 1792–93, and in the fall of the latter year he pushed his way far up the Scioto. He employed about thirty men to accompany him on his dangerous expedition. The greater part of Ross and Pickaway Counties west of the river was well explored, and partly surveyed. The party returned without having met with any harm, and delighted with the richness of the valley. Massie resumed his labors in the winter of 1793–94, and braved many hardships and dangers.

Prior to the treaty of 1817, surveying parties had extended their labors as far north as the Greenville treaty line, and as far west as the eastern boundary of Seneca County. All of the territory north and west of these lines was, up to that time, in possession of the Indians. As soon as the lands acquired by said treaty were opened for settlers, a Government land office, for the disposal of Congress lands, was established at Bucyrus, Ohio, and thither flocked the hardy pioneers, to secure homes in Hardin County, which had previously been surveyed by the Government. The office for the Virginia Military Lands was at Chillicothe, and that portion of the county lying south of the Scioto was soon alive with surveyors and speculators, locating land warrants. A great deal of these lands were "taken up" in large tracts, the titles to which were often doubtful or worthless, and held by speculators at such a high figure, that many of the pioneers crossed the Scioto and bought Congress land, thus securing a cheap home and a good title. The office for the canal lands scattered through this portion of the State, was located at Fort Ball, across the Sandusky River from Tiffin, Ohio, and now a part of that city.

PIONEER DAYS AND TRIALS.

In nearly all great and thoroughly organized armies, there is a corps of active, brave men, usually volunteers, whose self-imposed duty is to go ahead and prepare the way with ax, mattock and pick for the advancement of the army—the fighting rank and file They are called pioneers, and are armed with guns as well as implements of labor, for their position and their work is a dangerous one. They are obliged to keep a constant lookout for an ambush, in momentary fear of a sudden attack, for the enemy, with a full knowledge of the country, which to the advancing corps of pioneers is a *terra incognita*, is liable, any instant, to send a sudden volley of arrows or rifle balls into their midst, or to hem them in and overpower them with a superior force.

The men who pushed their way into the wilderness along the Scioto and its tributaries, and all those earliest settlers of Ohio from the river to the lake, were the pioneers of one of the grandest armies that earth ever knew: an army whose hosts are still sweeping irresistibly ahead, and which now, after more than eighty years, has not fully occupied the country it has won. It was the army of peace and civilization that came, not to conquer an enemy by blood, carnage and ruin, but to subdue a wilderness by patient toil; to make the wild valley blossom as the rose; to sweep away the forest, till the soil, make fertile fields out of the prairie lands and build houses

which were to become the abodes of happiness and plenty. The pioneers were the reliant vanguard of such an army as this.

The first hardy and resolute men who penetrated the valley of the Scioto, coming up the stream from "*la belle rivere*," found a land fertile as heart could wish, fair to look upon, and fragrant with the thousand fresh odors of the woods in early spring. The long, cool aisles of the forest led away into mazes of vernal green, where the swift deer bounded by unmolested, and as yet unscared by the sound of the woodman's ax or the sharp ring of his rifle. They looked upon the wooded slopes and the tall grass of the plains, jeweled with strange and brilliant flowers, where once the red man had his fields of corn. All about them were displayed the lavish bounties of nature. The luxuriant growth of the oak, walnut, sycamore, maple, beech, hickory, elm, chestnut and the tulip tree, with the lesser shrubs, such as the dogwood, wild plum and crab-apple, the red bud, the papaw, the heavy-hanging grape-vines, the blueberry and raspberry gave evidence of the strength of the virgin soil and the kindness of the climate. The forest covered the land with an abundance of food for the smaller animals, and the deer, as common as the cattle of to-day, grazed upon the rich grass of the prairies, and browsed upon the verdure in the little glades. Other animals were abundant. The opossum, raccoon, rabbit and ground-hog existed in great numbers. The wild hogs roamed the woods in droves, and fattened upon the abundant mast, or "shack." The bear was occasionally seen. Wild turkeys appeared in vast flocks, and in the season came the migratory fowls and tarried by the streams. The streams had their share of life, and fairly swarmed with fish.

But the pioneers came not to enjoy a life of lotus-eating and ease. They could admire the pristine beauty of the scenes that unveiled before them; they could enjoy the vernal green of the great forest, and the loveliness of all the works of nature. They could look forward with happy anticipation to the life they were to lead in the midst of all this beauty, and to the rich reward that would be theirs from the cultivation of the mellow, fertile soil; *but they had first to work.* The seed-time comes before the harvest in other fields, too, than that of agriculture.

The dangers, also, that these pioneers were exposed to, were serious ones. The Indians could not be trusted, and the many stories of their outrages in the earlier eastern settlements made the pioneers of the Scioto country apprehensive of trouble. The larger wild beasts were a cause of much dread, and the smaller ones were a source of great annoyance. Added to this was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country. In the midst of all the loveliness of the surroundings, there was a sense of loneliness that could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater trial to the men and women who first dwelt in the western country than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly-recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn back to the older settlements and the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned in Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Southern and Eastern States, to take up a new life in the wilderness.

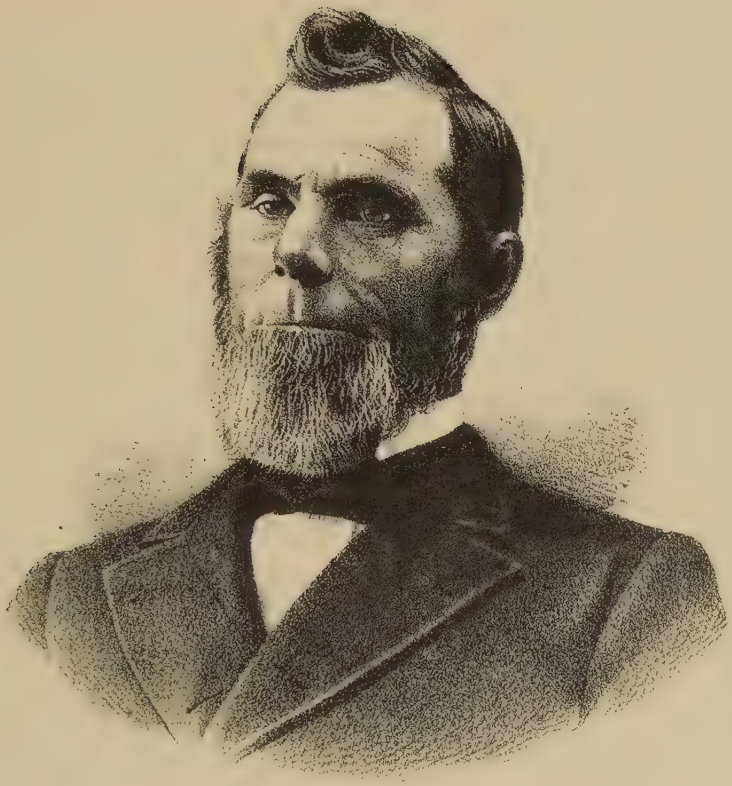
The pioneers coming first down the Ohio and then making their way up the Scioto, and later making the tedious journey from the East and South by the rude trails, arrived at the places of their destination with but very

little with which to begin the battle of life. They had brave hearts and strong arms, however, and they were possessed of invincible determination. Frequently they came on without their families to make a beginning, and this having been accomplished, would return to their old homes for their wives and children. The first thing done after a temporary shelter from the rain had heen provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for some crop, usually corn. This was done by girdling the trees, clearing away the underbrush, if there chanced to be any, and sweeping the surface with fire. Ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty acres of land might thus be prepared and planted the first season. In the autumn the crop would be carefully gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life itself depended, in part, upon its safe preservation.

While the first crop was growing the pioneer has busied himself with the building of his cabin, which must answer as a shelter from the storms of the coming winter, a protection from the ravages of wild animals, and, possibly, a place of refuge from the red man.

PIONEER CABIN.

If a pioneer was completely isolated from his fellow-men, his position was certainly a hard one; for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases the cabin was generally made of light logs or poles, and was laid up roughly, only to answer the temporary purpose of shelter, until other settlers had come into the vicinity, by whose help a more solid structure could be built. Usually a number of men came into the country together, and located within such distance of each other as enabled them to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. Assistance was always readily given one pioneer by all the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles. The commonly followed plan of erecting a log cabin was through a union of labor. The site of the cabin home was generally selected with reference to a good water supply, often by a never-failing spring of pure water, or if such could not be found, it was not uncommon to first dig a well. When the cabin was to be built the few neighbors gathered at the site, and first cut down, within as close proximity as possible, a number of trees, as nearly of a size as could be found, but ranging from a foot to twenty inches in diameter. Logs were chopped from these and rolled to a common center. This work, and that of preparing the foundation, would consume the greater part of the day, in most cases, and the entire labor would most commonly occupy two or three days—sometimes four. The logs were raised to their places with handspikes and "skid poles," and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. Soon the cabin would be built several logs high, and the work would become more difficult. The gables were formed by beveling the logs, and making them shorter and shorter, as each additional one was laid in place. These logs in the gables were held in place by poles, which extended across the cabin from end to end, and which served also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard" roof. The so-called "clapboards" were five or six feet in length, and were split from oak or ash logs, and made as smooth and flat as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff laid over the cracks so as to effectually keep out



John Saylor

the rain. Upon these, logs were laid to hold them in place, and the logs were held by blocks of wood placed between them.

The chimney was an important part of the structure, and taxed the builders, with their poor tools, to their utmost. In rare cases it was made of stone, but most commonly of logs and sticks laid up in the manner similar to those which formed the cabin. It was, in nearly all cases, built outside of the cabin, and at its base a huge opening was cut through the wall to answer as a fire-place. The sticks in the chimney were held in place, and protected from fire, by mortar, formed by kneading and working clay and straw. Flat stones were procured for back and jambs of the fire-place. An opening was chopped or sawed in the logs on one side of the cabin for a doorway. Pieces of hewed timber, three or four inches thick, were fastened on each side, by wooden pins, to the ends of the logs, and the door (if there was any) was fastened to one of these by wooden hinges. The door itself was a clumsy piece of wood-work. It was made of boards, rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised by a string which passed through a gimlet-hole, and hung upon the outside. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known hospitable saying, "You will find the latch-string always out." It was only pulled in at night, and the door was thus fastened. Very many of the cabins of the pioneers had no doors of the kind here described, and the entrance was only protected by a blanket, or skin of some wild beast, suspended above it. The window was a small opening, often devoid of anything resembling a sash, and very seldom having glass. Greased paper was sometimes used in lieu of the latter, but more commonly some old garment constituted a curtain, which was the only protection from sun, rain, or snow. The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons—pieces of timber split from trees, about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth with the broad-axe. They were half the length of the floor. Many of the cabins first erected in this part of the country had nothing but the earthen floor. Sometimes the cabins had cellars, which were simply small excavations in the ground, for the storage of a few articles of food, or, perhaps, cooking utensils. Access to the cellar was readily gained by lifting a loose puncheon. There was sometimes a loft, used for various purposes, among others as the "guest chamber" of the house. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of a sapling, put together, like everything else in the house, without nails.

FURNITURE, FOOD AND MEDICINE.

The furniture of the log cabin was as simple and primitive as the structure itself. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting two poles, the other ends of which were allowed to rest upon the logs at the end and side of the cabin, formed a bedstead. A common form of table was a slit slab, supported by four rustic legs, set in auger holes. Three legged stools were made in a similar simple manner. Pegs, driven into auger holes in the logs of the wall, supported shelves, and others displayed the limited wardrobe of the family not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder-horn, which no cabin was without. These, and perhaps a few other simple articles, brought from the "old home," formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer cabin. The

utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best were of pewter, which the careful housewife of the olden time kept shining as brightly as the most pretentious plate of our later day fine houses. It was by no means uncommon that wooden vessels, either coopered or turned, were used upon the table. Knives and forks were few; crockery very scarce, and tin-ware not abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was of the best and most wholesome kind. The hunter kept the larder supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys and the many varieties of smaller game. Plain corn bread, baked in a kettle, in the ashes, or upon a board in front of the great open fire-place, answered the purpose of all kinds of pastry. The corn was, among the earlier pioneers, pounded or grated, there being no mills for grinding it for some time, and then only small ones at a considerable distance away. The wild fruits, in their season, were made use of, and afforded a pleasant variety. Sometimes especial effort was made to prepare a delicacy, as, for instance, when a woman experimented in mince pies, by pounding wheat for the flour to make the crust, and used crab apples for fruit. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles that made up the pioneer's *materia medica*, the herb medicines and spices—catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, pennyroyal and wormwood, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, and strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

HABITS AND LABOR.

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity in conformance to their surroundings and belongings. The men were engaged in the herculean labor day after day, of enlarging the little patch of sunshine about their homes, cutting away the forest, burning off the brush and debris, preparing the soil, planting, tending, harvesting, caring for the few animals, which they brought with them, or soon procured, and in hunting. While they were engaged in the heavy labor of the field and forest, or following the deer, or seeking other game, their helpmeets were busied with their household duties—providing for the day and for the winter coming on, cooking, making clothes, spinning and weaving. They were fitted, by nature and experience, to be the consorts of the brave men who first came into the Western wilderness. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship and privation, and loneliness. Their industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work then, like man's, was performed under disadvantages, which have been removed in later years. She had not only the common house hold duties to perform, but many others. She not only made the clothing but the fabric for it. That old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, with which woman's name has been associated in all history, and of which the modern world know nothing, except through the stories of those who are grandmothers now—that old occupation of spinning and of weaving, which seems surrounded with a glamour of romance as we look back to it through tradition and poetry, and which always conjures up thoughts of the graces and virtues of the dames and damsels of a generation that is gone—that old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, was the chief industry of the pioneer women. Every cabin sounded with the softly whirring wheel and the rythmic thud of the loom. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman described by Solomon: "She seeketh wool and flax, and work-

eth willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

CLOTHING AND BOOKS.

Almost every article of clothing, all of the cloth in use in the old log cabins, was the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. She spun the flax and wove the cloth for shirts, pantaloons, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool, the "linsey-woolsey" woven by the housewife, formed all of the material for the clothing of both men and women, except such articles as were made of skins. The men commonly wore the hunting shirt, a kind of loose frock reaching half way down the figure, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more upon the chest. This generally had a cape, which was often fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that which composed the garment. The bosom of the hunting shirt answered as a pouch, in which could be carried the various articles that the hunter or woodsman would need. It was always worn belted, and made out of coarse linen, of linsey or of dressed deer skin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deer skin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or of some kind of leather, while the feet were most usually encased in moccasins, which were easily and quickly made, though they needed frequent mending. The deer-skin breeches or drawers, were very comfortable when dry, but when they became wet were very cold to the limbs, and the next time they were put on were almost as stiff as if made of wood. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs. The women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buckskin gloves or mittens when any protection was required for the hands. All of the wearing apparel, like that of the men, was made with a view to being serviceable and comfortable, and all was of home manufacture. Other articles and finer ones, were sometimes worn, but they had been brought from former homes, and were usually the relics handed down from parents to children. Jewelry was not common, but occasionally some ornament was displayed.

In the cabins of the more cultivated pioneers were usually a few books, such as the Bible and hymn-book, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saints' Rest, prayer-book, Harney's Meditations, Æsop's Fables, Gulliver's Travels and Robinson Crusoe. The long winter evenings were spent in poring over a few well-thumbed volumes by the light of the great log fire, in knitting, mending, curing furs, etc.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, ETC.

Hospitality was simple, unaffected, hearty, unbounded. Whisky was in common use, and was furnished on all occasions of sociality. Nearly every settler had his barrel stored away. It was the universal drink at merry-makings, bees, house-warmings, weddings, and was always set before the traveler who chanced to spend the night or take a meal in the log cabin. It was the good old-fashioned whisky—"clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil"—that the few octogenarians and nonogenarians of to-day recall to memory with an unctuous gusto and a suggestive smack of the lips. The whisky came from the Monongahela district, and was floated down the Ohio, and thence boated up the Scioto, or hauled in wagons across the country. A few years later, stills began to make their appearance, and an article

of peach brandy and corn whisky manufactured; the latter was not held in such high esteem as the peach brandy, though used in greater quantities.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled, the asperities of life were softened and its amenities multiplied; social gathering became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log-rollings, harvestings and husking-bees for the men; and the apple-butter making and the quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. The early settlers took much pleasure and pride in rifle-shooting, and as they were accustomed to the use of the gun as a means, often, of obtaining a subsistence, and relied upon it as a weapon of defense, they exhibited considerable skill. A wedding was the event of most importance in the sparsely settled new country. The young people had every inducement to marry, and generally did so as soon as able to provide for themselves. When a marriage was to be celebrated, all the neighborhood turned out. It was customary to have the ceremony performed before dinner, and, in order to be on time, the groom and his attendants usually started from his father's home in the morning for that of the bride. All went on horseback, riding in single file along the narrow trail. Arriving at the cabin of the bride's parents, the ceremony would be performed, and after that, dinner served. This would be a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls and bear or deer meat, with such vegetables as could be procured. The greatest hilarity prevailed during the meal. After it was over, the dancing began, and was usually kept up till the next morning, though the newly-made husband and wife were, as a general thing, put to bed in the most approved fashion, and with considerable formality, in the middle of the evening's hilarity. The tall young men, when they went on to the floor to dance, had to take their places with care between the logs that supported the loft floor, or they were in danger of bumping their heads. The figures of the dances were three and four hand reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by "jigging it off," or what is sometimes called a "cut out jig." The "settlement" of a young couple was thought to be thoroughly and generously made when the neighbors assembled and raised a cabin for them.

During all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the tillable ground went slowly on. The implements and tools were few and of the most primitive kind, but the soil, that had long held in reserve the accumulated richness of centuries, produced splendid harvests, and the husbandman was well rewarded for his labor. The soil was warmer then than now, and the season earlier. The prairie fields were often, by the 1st of March, as green as fields of grain now are by the 1st of April. The wheat was pastured in the spring to keep it from growing up so early and so fast as to become lodged. The harvest came early, and the yield was often from thirty-five to forty, or more, bushels per acre. Corn grew fast, and roasting ears were to be had by the 4th of July in some seasons.

MILLS, TEAMSTERS, AND STORE GOODS.

When the corn grew too hard for roasting ears and was yet too soft to grind in the mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater. Next to the grater came the hominy-block, an article in common use among the pioneers. It

consisted simply of a block of wood—a section of a tree, perhaps—with a hole burned or dug into it a foot deep, in which corn was pulverized with a pestle. Sometimes this block was inside the cabin, where it served as a seat for the bashful young backwoodsman while "sparking" his girl; sometimes a convenient stump in front of the cabin door was prepared for and made one of the best of hominy blocks. These blocks did not last long, for mills came quite early and superseded them, yet these mills were often so far apart that, in stormy weather or for want of transportation, the pioneer was compelled to resort to his hominy-block, or go without bread. In winter, the mills were frozen up nearly all the time, and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away entirely by the floods, it was so thronged with pioneers, each with his sack of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. When the grist was ground, if they were so fortunate as to possess an ox, a horse or mule, for the purpose of transportation, they were happy. It was not unusual to go ten or twelve miles to mill, through the pathless, unbroken forest, and to be benighted on the journey and chased by wolves. As a majority of the pioneers settled in the vicinity of some stream, mills soon made their appearance in every settlement. These mills, however, were very primitive affairs—mere "corn crackers"—but they were a big improvement on the hominy-block. They merely ground the corn; the pioneer must do his own bolting. The meal was sifted through a wire sieve by hand, and the finest used for bread. A road cut through the forest to the mill, and a wagon for hauling the grist, were great advantages. The latter, especially, was often a seven days' wonder to the children of the settlement, and the happy owner of one often did for years the milling of a whole neighborhood. About once a month, this good neighbor, who was in exceptionally good circumstances because able to own a wagon, would go around through the settlement, gather up the grists and take them to mill, often spending several days in the operation, and never think of charging for his time and trouble. Among the mills frequented prior to the erection of any in Hardin County, was Moots' Mill, on Mad River, about eight miles southeast of Bellefontaine; Moore's Mill, on Stoney Creek, in Logan County, and Cherokee Mills, located in the same county, about twenty-five miles from Kenton. There was a small mill located near the site of Marseilles, Wyandot County, that was often frequented by the settlers who lived in the eastern part of Hardin. The first water grist mill erected in this county was built by John Houser, in 1832. It was a rude structure of round logs, contained one run of buhrs, and stood on the site of the old Gary Mill, on the Scioto River, about a mile and a half southeast of Kenton. In the course of time, other small mills made their appearance in different portions of the county, which, though rude, supplied the pioneers with corn meal and flour.

The latter ingredient, however, was principally wagoned from the older settlements or the towns upon Lake Erie. Rev. T. H. Wilson, who died at Fremont, Ohio, March 26, 1883, and whose interment took place at Kenton, was one of those pioneer teamsters upon whom the early settlers of Hardin County depended for much of their breadstuffs. He was engaged in the business for about five years after his settlement in this county. Another of the early teamsters was Hiram Furney, son of William Furney, the pioneer tavern-keeper of Kenton; while "Uncle Harvey" Buckmister, who now resides in Kenton, at the age of eighty-three years, was one of the pioneer stage-drivers upon the Cincinnati & Sandusky stage line,

his route being from Bellefontaine to Upper Sandusky, over what is known as the old State road. The hardships incident to such a life cannot easily be realized in this age of gravel pikes and railroads; but the self-reliance, energy and perseverance of these men were equal to the obstacles to be overcome, and never paled before their arduous task. They knew that provisions must be obtained at a distance, until forests could be transformed into tillable fields, and, although often under the necessity of prying out their wagons from the deep mud-holes, swimming streams and spending the night in the lonely forest, yet they saw their duty, and they did it. Few of these pioneer teamsters had had the advantages of an early schooling, but a keen knowledge of human nature, and a broad experience of pioneer life, largely compensated for a limited education.

Only the commonest goods were brought into the country, and they sold at enormous prices, being wagoned from Sandusky City or Detroit, and often as far east as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. There was no market, for several years, beyond the wants of the settlers, which was sufficient to swallow up all the surplus products of the farmer; but when such an outlet was wanted, it was found at Sandusky, Detroit or other settlements upon the lake. The first exports of produce from Hardin County were carried to Sandusky City, whence the wagons returned with such goods as were needed in a pioneer settlement. Flour brought from $6 to $10 per barrel, and was a poor article at that; salt from $5 to $8 per barrel; calico from 40 to 75 cents per yard; satinets, $2 to $3 per yard; teas, $1.50 to $2.50 per pound; brown sugar, 25 to 30 cents per pound; coffee was cheap, in comparison with other goods; butter was sold as low as 25 cents per pound, while corn was $1 per bushel. As to wheat, there was scarcely a price known for some years; the inhabitants mostly depended upon buying flour by the barrel, on account of the scarcity of mills. All kinds of trade was carried on by barter. Money was so scarce that even those who had their farms paid for were in the habit of laying up sixpences and shillings for many months to meet their taxes when due.

Long journeys upon foot were often made by the pioneers, to obtain the necessities of life or some article, then a luxury, for the sick. Hardships were cheerfully borne, privations stoutly endured; the best was made of what they had by the pioneers and their families, and they toiled patiently on, industrious and frugal, simple in their tastes and pleasures, happy in an independence, however hardly gained, and looking forward hopefully to a future of plenty which should reward them for the toils of their earliest years, and a rest from the struggle amidst the benefits gained by it. Without an iron will and indomitable resolution, they could never have accomplished what they did. Their heroism deserves the highest tribute of praise that can be awarded.

In the course of time, the fear of the Indians, which had filled many a mother's heart, proved to be groundless. There was a greater feeling of security than ever before, and a new impetus was given to immigration. The country rapidly filled up with settlers, and the era of peace and prosperity was fairly begun. Progress was slowly, surely made; the log houses became more numerous in the clearings; the forest shrank away before the woodman's ax; frame houses began to appear. The pioneers, assured of safety, laid better plans for the future, resorted to new industries, enlarged their possessions and improved the means of cultivation. Stock was brought in from the older settlements on the south and east. Every settler had his horses, oxen, cattle, sheep and hogs. More commodious structures

took the place of the old ones; the large, double log cabin of hewed logs took the place of the smaller hut; log and frame barns were built for the protection of stock and the housing of the crops. Then society began to form itself; the schoolhouse and the church appeared, and the advancement was noticeable in a score of ways. Still there remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made in the Western woods. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past, and the way made in the wilderness for the army that was to come.

CHAPTER VI.

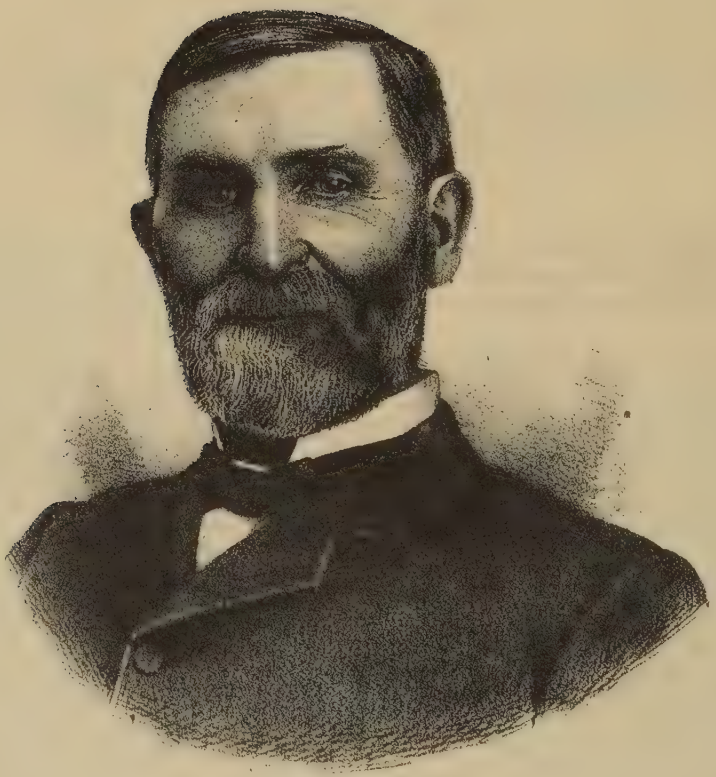
HARDIN COUNTY ERECTED AND ATTACHED TO LOGAN—ORGANIZATION OF HARDIN COUNTY—COL. JOHN HARDIN—ELECTIONS AND ELECTORS OF 1833-34—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—PIONEER JAIL—FIRST COURT HOUSE—PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL—COUNTY INFIRMARY.

THREE years after the ratification of the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, the territory then acquired from its original possessors was divided into counties. The Ohio Legislature passed an act on the 12th of February, 1820, which reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all that part of the lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, which is within this State, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into fourteen separate and distinct counties, to be bounded and named as follows, viz.: First, to include Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, and to be known by the name of Van Wert. Second, to include all of said ranges south of said townships, to the northern bounderies of the counties heretofore organized, and to be known by the name of Mercer. Third, to include Townships 1 and 2 south, and 1 and 2 north, in Ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8, and to be known by the name of Putnam. Fourth, to include all of the last-named ranges, south of the said second townships, to the northern boundaries of the organized counties, and to be known by the name of Allen. Fifth, to include Townships 1 and 2 south and 1 and 2 north, in Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, and to be known by the name of Hancock. Sixth, to include all the last mentioned ranges, south of said second township, and running south with the range lines to the northern boundaries of the organized counties, and to be known by the name of Hardin. Seventh, to include Townships 1, 2 and 3 south, in Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, and all that may lie between the same and the west line of Richland County, and to be known by the name of Crawford. Eighth, to include all of the last-mentioned ranges, south of said third townships, and to run south with said range lines to the northern boundaries of the organized counties, and east with the township lines to Richland County line, and to be known by the name of Marion. Ninth, to include Townships 1, 2 and 3 north, in Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, and to be known by the name of Seneca. Tenth, to include all of the last-mentioned ranges north of said third township, to the northern boundary of the State, and to be known by the name of Sandusky. Eleventh, to include all of Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, north of the second townships north, in said ranges, and to run north with the same to the State line, and to be known by the name of Wood. Twelfth, to include all of Ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8, north of the second townships north, in said ranges, and to run north with the same to the State line as aforesaid, and to be known by the name of Henry. Thirteenth, to include Townships 1, 2 and 3 north, in Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, and to be known by the name of Paulding. Fourteenth, to include all of Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4, north of the third townships north, in said ranges, and to run north with the same to the State line, and to be known by the name of Williams.

SEC. 2. That the counties of Crawford and Marion shall be attached to the county of Delaware; the county of Hardin shall be attached to the county of Logan; the county of Allen shall be attached to the county of Shelby; the counties of Van Wert and Mercer shall be attached to the county of Darke; the counties of Hancock, Henry, Putnam, Paulding and Williams shall be attached to the county of Wood; and the county of Seneca shall be attached to the county of Sandusky, until otherwise directed by law.

At different periods after the separate organization of these counties, six other counties were formed out of territory taken from them, viz., Auglaise, Defiance, Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wyandot. The counties of Morrow, Union, Logan, Shelby and Darke also include within their limits



W. A. Phillips M.D.

a portion of the old Indian territory obtained by the treaty of 1817, which now comprises twenty full counties and parts of five others. It is generally conceded that the lands embraced in said territory rank among the finest in the State.

This county remained attached to Logan for thirteen years, and the few scattering settlers that located within its boundaries during that period were compelled to go to Bellefontaine to attend to such legal and official business as the necessity of the times demanded. With the flight of these years, the population had grown sufficiently to entitle Hardin County to self-government, and January 19, 1833, the General Assembly passed an act for its separate and distinct organization. For the benefit of our readers, we here give a *verbatim* copy of said act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county of Hardin be, and the same is hereby organized into a separate county.

SEC. 2. That all suits and actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be instituted prior to the taking effect of this act, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the county of Logan, as though the county of Hardin had not been organized, and all judgments rendered in the county of Logan, before the passage of this act, against persons residing in the county of Hardin, shall be collected in the same manner in all respects as if the act had not been passed.

SEC. 3. That on the first Monday in April next, the legal voters residing in the county of Hardin shall assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections in said townships and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 4. That the County Auditor of the county of Logan shall make out a correct list of all lands and other real estate with the appraised value thereof, lying in the county of Hardin, and heretofore returned to the said Auditor for taxation by the Assessor of the said county of Logan, and deliver the same over to the Auditor of the county of Hardin on demand, and for making out such list, the Auditor of Logan shall be entitled to receive the same fees as for making out duplicates for taxes, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the county of Hardin.

SEC. 5. That the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Hardin shall be held at the house of William McCloud until a seat of justice be established for said county. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of March next.

In the erection of Wyandot County, February 3, 1845, thirty-seven sections of land, containing 32,680 acres, were taken from the northeast part of Hardin, in the organization of the new county, viz., twenty-four sections lying in Township 3 south, Range 12 east, and thirteen sections lying in Township 4 south, Range 12 east. Hardin County had originally a general width of twenty-four miles from east to west; is twenty-four miles long on the west boundary, and twenty-six on the east, so that the southern line of the county runs in a northeast direction from east to west. The territory attached to Wyandot County was a strip four miles wide and eight miles long, besides one other section of 640 acres, leaving the northern part of the county with a width of but twenty miles, and thus it has remained to the present time.

COL. JOHN HARDIN.

We copy the following biography from Howe's "Historical Collections," which publication is considered good authority upon pioneer events in Ohio. He says: "Col. John Hardin, after whom this county was named, was an officer of distinction in the early settlement of the West. He was born of humble parentage, in Fauquier County, Va., in 1753. From his very youth, he was initiated into the life of a woodsman, and acquired uncommon skill as a marksman and a hunter. In the spring of 1774, young Hardin, then not twenty-one years of age, was appointed an ensign in a

militia company, and shortly after, in an action with the Indians, was wounded in the knee. Before he had fully recovered from his wound, he joined the noted expedition of Dunmore. In the war of the Revolution, he was a Lieutenant in Morgan's celebrated rifle corps. He was high in the esteem of Gen. Morgan, and was often selected for enterprises of peril, requiring discretion and intrepidity. On one of these occasions, while with the Northern army, he was sent out on a reconnoitering expedition, with orders to take a prisoner for the purpose of obtaining information. Marching silently in advance of his party, he ascended to the top of an abrupt hill, where he met two or three English soldiers and a Mohawk Indian. The moment was critical. Hardin felt no hesitation—his rifle was instantly presented, and they ordered to surrender. The soldiers immediately threw down their arms—the Indian clubbed his gun. They stood while he continued to advance on them; but none of his men having come up, and thinking he might want some assistance, he turned his head a little and called to them to come on; at this moment, the Indian, observing his eye withdrawn from him, reversed his gun with a rapid motion, in order to shoot Hardin; when he, catching in his vision the gleam of light reflected from the polished barrel, with equal rapidity apprehended its meaning and was prompt to prevent the dire effect. He brought his rifle to a level in his own hands, and fired without raising it to his face—he not having time, the attempt would have given the Indian the first fire, on that depended life or death—he gained it, and gave the Indian a mortal wound; who, also, firing in the succeeding moment, sent a bullet through Hardin's hair. The rest of the party made no resistance, but were marched to camp. On this occasion, Hardin received the thanks of Gen. Gates.

In 1786, he settled in Washington County, Ky., and there was no expedition into the Indian country after he settled in Kentucky, except that of Gen. St. Clair, which he was prevented from joining through an accidental lameness, in which he was not engaged. In these, he generally distinguished himself by his gallantry and success. In Harmar's expedition, however, he was unfortunate, being defeated by the Indians while on a detached command, near Fort Wayne, Ind. Col. Hardin was killed in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was—says Marshall, in his history of Kentucky, from which these facts are derived—a man of unassuming manners and great gentleness of deportment, yet of singular firmness and inflexibility as to matters of truth and justice. Prior to the news of his death, such was his popularity in Kentucky that he was appointed General of the First Brigade.

Col. Hardin was assassinated by the Indians in 1792. He was sent by President Washington on a mission of peace to them, and was on his way to the Shawnee town. He had reached within a few miles of his point of destination, and was within what is now Shelby County, Ohio, when he was overtaken by a few Indians, who proposed encamping with him, and to accompany him the next day to the residence of their chiefs. In the night, they basely murdered him, as was alleged, for his horse and equipments, which were attractive and valuable. His companion, a white man, who spoke Indian, and acted as interpreter, was uninjured. When the chiefs heard of Hardin's death they were sorry, for they desired to hear what the messenger of peace had to communicate. A town was laid out on the spot in 1819, on the State road from Piqua through Wapakoneta, five miles west of Sidney, and named, at the suggestion of Col. John Johnston, Hardin, to perpetuate the memory and sufferings of this brave and patriotic man.

In subsequent years, a son of Col. Hardin's was Secretary of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTORS OF 1833–34.

The first election in Hardin County after its organization was held on the 1st of April, 1833, the voting place being at the cabin of Jonathan Carter in the village of Round Head. The township of Round Head was the only subdivision then organized in the county, but it embraced within its limits a large scope of country now included in several townships subsequently erected from its territory. The legal voters from every portion of the county were compelled to go to Carter's cabin to cast their ballots at this election; therefore, it is safe to infer that some staid away, and that the full vote was not cast. The officials elected were three Commissioners, Sheriff, Auditor, Recorder, Treasurer, Surveyor, Coroner and Assessor, the whole vote amounting to sixty-three ballots.

As a matter of historical interest to the descendants of the pioneers, we herewith append the names of those who voted at that election, viz.: George W. Newland, Micajah Lyle, Alexander Given, John Lyle, Alexander Templeton, Lorenzo D. Lay, Sr., Michael Wagner, Samuel Tidd, Mathew Mahan, James Hays, David Poe, John Mahan, John Hankins, William Rutledge, William Botkin, William Given, Stephen Thompson, Isaac Darnell, Michael Fickle, James B. Bowdle, Isaac Holt, John Tidd, Sr., Daniel McArthur, John Tidd, William Ford, Charles Tidd, William Codington, Amos Hendrickson, John Moore, Asa Mahan, James Hill, Jr., John Oldecker, E. S. Moore, Henry Staymatze, Robert McCloud, John C. Hill, Joseph W. Bowdle. John McArthur, Joseph Collins, William McCloud, John Johnson, David McArthur, Martin Hill, James E. Hueston, Samuel Hatfield, Silas Bailey, Samuel Stevenson, Jesse Bowdle, Jesse L. Bowdle, Charles C. Scott, Joseph Bates, Henry D. Tharp, Charles W. Stevenson, James Hill, Sr., Benjamin F. Wibly, Thomas McGoldrick, George Blaylock, Charles Bowyer, Jonathan Carter, Peter C. McArthur, Daniel Campbell, John T. Scott, Samuel Richey. The Judges of this election were Charles Tidd, Lorenzo D. Lay and William Coddington; the Clerks, James B. Bowdle and Alexander Templeton—total 63.

The following are the names of the candidates voted for at this election, with an abstract of the vote that each obtained, as copied from the returns on file in the Clerk's Office:

County Commissioners—John McArthur, 52; Joseph Bates, 8; John P. Terry, 1; Charles C. Scott, 48; Cyrus Dille, 35.

Sheriff—Michael Fickle, 7; Henry D. Tharp, 30; John Ward, 8; John Hankins, 14.

Auditor—Charles W. Stevenson, 43.

Recorder—Stephen Thompson, 22; Daniel Campbell, 38.

Treasurer—James Hays, 8; Robert McCloud, 19; Jonathan Carter, 19; Jesse L. Bowdle, 12.

Surveyor—John P. Terry, 3; Ethan Terry, 1.

Coroner—Henry Staymatze, 43.

Assessor—Isaac Darnell, 10; Peter C. McArthur, 46.

For the office of Treasurer, Robert McCloud and Jonathan Carter each received 19 votes, so that no choice was made at the polls. These candidates agreed to decide the matter by "drawing cuts," and fortune favoring Mr. Carter he was duly declared Treasurer of Hardin County, and served in that capacity until March, 1834, when he was succeeded by his old op-

ponent, Robert McCloud, who defeated him at the election held October 8, 1833.

The first election on record in Taylor Creek and Blanchard Townships was held May 4, 1833, for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and other township officers, the county containing but one Justice, viz., Daniel Campbell, up to that time. Taylor Creek cast 19 votes, and Blanchard 22, the former electing Simon Robertson, and the latter George H. Houser. The Judges of Election in Taylor Creek were Charles C. Scott, Joseph Collins and Joab Pope, with Cyrus Dille and Charles W. Stevenson as Clerks. The Judges in Blanchard were Charles Cessna, James E. Hueston and John H. Houser, and the Clerks Nathaniel A. Hughey and Jacob H. Houser. The names of the electors in Taylor Creek Township who voted at that election are as follows: Charles W. Stevenson, Cyrus Dille, Charles C. Scott, Joseph Collins, Abraham Dille, Joseph Scott, Sr., Joseph Scott, Jr , William McCloud, Joab Pope, Samuel Hatfield, Levi D. Tharp, Jacob Snoddy, William Scott, James Andrews, Jonathan Williams, Lewis Andrews, Hiram Reed, Samuel Dille, Henry D. Tharp—total, 19.

Those who cast their votes in Blanchard Township, on the 4th of May, 1833, were David H. Edgar, Heth Coats, Albert Dudley, Joseph Bates, Nathaniel A. Hughey, William Moodie, James E. Hueston, Charles Cessna, William Dinwiddie, George H. Houser, John H. Houser, Jacob H. Houser, John Marks, Henry Heckathorn, George Elsey, Moses Dudley, Thomas McGoldrick, Benjamin Depew, Asa Trump, Hanson Robey, John Robey, John Dinwiddie—total, 22.

On the 8th of October, 1833, the regular annual election took place, there being at that time but four organized townships in Hardin County, viz., Round Head, Taylor Creek, Blanchard and Dudley. The officers of election in Round Head Township were John Mahan, William Ford and Alexander Given, Judges, with John Draper and Stephen Thomson, Clerks. Forty-seven ballots were cast, the following being the names of the electors, viz.: William Ford, Daniel McArthur, Findlay McArthur, Alexander Given, John Mahan, David McArthur, Lorenzo D. Lay, William Tidd, Michael Wigant, John Hankins, John McArthur, John Tidd, Sr., Richard S. Anderson, Alexander Templeton, James Hill, Daniel Campbell, George Black, John T. Scott, Robert Race, William Given, Jacob Kimberlin, Isaac Darnell, Jacob Thomson, Henry Staymatze, Richard Rutledge, Asa Mahan, James Ayers, John Ayers, William Killough, John C. Hill, Martin Hill, Stephen Thomson, William Botkin, Josiah James, William Codington, John Tidd, David Poe, John Moore, John Oldecker, E. S. Moore, John Draper, Samuel Hill, James Hill, Andrew Richey, Jonathan Carter, John G. Colvin, Isaac T. Holt—total, 47.

The election officers of Taylor Creek Township, in October, 1833, were Joab Pope, Henry D. Tharp and Jonathan Williams, Judges; Simon Robertson and Lewis Andrews, Clerks. The Electors of this township were Basil Bailey, William Bailey, Silas Bailey, Jonathan Forsythe, Levi D. Tharp, Samuel Morgan, William McCloud, Charles W. Stevenson, Samuel Stevenson, Thomas Collins, Charles C Scott, Simon Robertson, Peter C. McArthur, Henry D. Tharp, Joab Pope, Jonathan Williams, James Andrews, Josephus Collins, Robert McCloud, William Scott, Lewis Andrews, Clement Rice, John Rice, Samuel Dille, William Trout, Jacob Snoddy, Abraham Dille, Cyrus Dille—total, 28.

In Blanchard Township, the Judges of Election, October 8, 1833, were Thomas McGoldrick, Joseph Leedom and John H. Houser, and the Clerks,

David H. Edgar and Nathaniel A. Hughey. The names of the Electors were as follows: A. Hussey, John Paver, James E. Hueston, James Hays, George H. Houser, Eri Strong, Jonathan Cessna, Thomas Moodie, David H. Edgar, John H. Houser, John Heckathorn, William Wilmoth, Lemuel Wilmoth, Joseph Bates, Abel Allen, John Garrett, John Johnson, William Dinwiddie, Benjamin F. Wheeler, John McCormack, Nathaniel A. Hughey, Samson Shadley, John P. Terry, Daniel Trump, Jacob H. Houser, James M. Gillespie, Joseph Leedom, Thomas McGoldrick—total, 28.

The poll book of Dudley Township, for October 8, 1833, was partly destroyed by the fire of 1853, only one-half of the tally sheet being now in existence, from which we find that the judges of the election were Joshua Cope, Portius Wheeler and Elias L. Lownes, and the Clerks, James Worthington and William Williamson. The abstract shows that the highest number of votes cast at that election in Dudley Township, for any one candidate, was fourteen, which would make the total vote of Hardin County in October, 1833, 117.

The next annual election occurred October 14, 1834, when Round Head Township cast fifty-two votes. Alexander Given, William Ford and Stephen Thomson, were the Judges; and Daniel Campbell and Thomas C. Livingston, Clerks. Taylor Creek Township cast twenty-three votes, with Jonathan Williams, Lewis Andrews and James Stevenson, as Judges, and Samuel Dille and James B. McConnell, Clerks. The township of Blanchard cast thirteen votes, and the Judges were John E. Fry, George Mowry and James Packer; the Clerks, David H. Edgar and Jacob Fry. Dudley Township cast twenty-one votes, as follows: Moses Dudley, Albert Dudley, Miles W. Van Fleet, Joshua Cope, Wyne Rode, Asa Davis, Portius Wheeler, Isaac Garrard, Harvey Chapman, John Henry, Abraham Jones, Elisha D. Timmons, Anson M. Clement, William Williamson, George Elsey, Francis D. Rodgers, Solomon Goss, Rowland T. Madison, Amasa A. Farnham, Charles P. Huntly, Uriah Williams. The Judges in this election for Dudley, were Joshua Cope, Portius Wheeler, and Elias L. Lownes; the Clerks, Rowland T. Madison and Miles W. Van Fleet.

The Townships of Goshen, Cessna and Pleasant were erected in 1834, the two former in the spring, and the latter in the fall of that year. The following are the names of the electors in Goshen Township at the first election, held May 24, 1834. John Heckathorn, Nathaniel A. Hughey, Samuel Kelly, Samuel Crossin, Benjamin Widner, Henry Heckathorn, Philip Heckathorn, John Post, John P. Terry, Thomas Shanks, Ethan Terry, William Woodard—total, 12. The Judges were Nathaniel Hughey, Thomas Shanks and Samuel Kelly; the Clerks, Ethan Terry and William Woodard. At the October election, 1834, but seven votes were cast in Goshen Township, viz.: Samuel Kelly, Nathaniel A. Hughey, Samuel Shull, Philip Heckathorn, Ethan Terry, Benjamin Widner, John Heckathorn. The Judges were Samuel Kelly, Nathaniel A. Hughey and Samuel Shull; Ethan Terry and Benjamin Widner, Clerks. The difference in the vote of May and October was caused, perhaps, by the erection of Pleasant Township, and the change in the other township lines.

The first election in Cessna Township was held May 31, 1834, and the voters were as follows: Robert Kirkland, John Leeper, John Kirkland, Charles Cessna, Mathew Dolson, Allan Leeper, Daniel Trump, Jacob Pine, Jonathan Cessna, Stephen Cessna, Joseph Leedom, William Johnson, Thomas Leedom, Clay Clements, Benjamin F. Wheeler, John Johnson, Isaac Gray—total, 17. Judges of Elections, Charles Cessna and Mathew

Dolson; Clerks, Clay Clement and Benjamin F. Wheeler. In October, 1834, the voters of Cessna were John Johnson, Mathew Dolson, Charles Cessna, William Johnson, Jesse Hatfield, Clay Clement, Jacob Pine, Daniel Trump, Levi Mathews—total, 9. The Judges were Charles Cessna, Mathew Dolson and John Johnson; Clerks, Clay Clement and David Trump.

Between the elections held in Goshen and Cessna Townships, in May and October, 1834, Pleasant Township was erected, and as a matter of general interest we herewith give the names of those who voted in said township on the 14th of October, 1834, this being the first election held therein: William McCloud, Robert McCloud, Jonathan Forsythe, Samuel Badley, John Ryan, James Hays, Eri Strong, John W. Williams, Jacob H. Houser, James Elam, Alexander Thompson, Charles W. Stevenson, Emi P. Hurd, Daniel Barron, John C. Dille, Samuel Wagner, Jonathan Cessna, Reading Hineline, John Gardner, Thomas Moodie, Washington Shover, Thomas Gossage, William Wilmoth, Levi Hosman, William Johnson, William Williamson, George H. Houser, John Dinwiddie, George W. Newland, Joseph Nichols, Henry S. Waggoner, John Gibson, Uriah Peene, Benjamin Faught, Robert Dinwiddie, William King, Jacob Pine, John H. Wear, William Dinwiddie, Isaac Gray, Henry Garrett, Andrew Richey, John Johnson, Robert Smith; Joseph W. Williams, David Smith Robert B. Truman, Jonas Butcher, Edward M. Badley, Joseph Garrison, Solomon Slider, Elias Clark, Obed Taylor, Andrew C. Barnes, Abel Allen, Daniel Osborn—total, 56. The Judges were John C. Dille, John W. Williams and Jacob H. Houser; the Clerks, James Hays and John Ryan.

We have now gone through the returns of 1833–34, giving the names of the voters and officers of the elections held in those years. To extend the lists farther would be foreign to the object in view, viz.: the preservation of the names of the pioneer electors; and as they were also the first settlers of Hardin County, we feel it a duty to inscribe on the pages of history these names of many worthy pioneers long since forgotten, or only remembered by their few cotemporaries who are yet left to speak of those early days. We found it no slight task to decipher some of the names on these returns, and, doubtless, there may be a few incorrectly spelled or deciphered; but if any of our readers will take the trouble to examine the election returns of 1833–34, they will there discover ample excuse for any mistakes that may be found in these lists.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

During the legislative session of 1832–33, Ira Page, Abner Snoddy and Edward L. Morgan were appointed by the General Assembly to select a location for the county seat of Hardin County. In due time, they decided upon the site of Kenton; and accordingly reported at the September term of the Court of Common Pleas, in session at Fort McArthur. The selection and conditions thereof were recorded by the court, and Charles W. Stevenson was appointed Director to lay off said seat of justice, and sell the lots at public auction in the following October. This was accordingly done, and a public square was laid off for the use of the county, upon which the county buildings might be erected.

PIONEER JAIL.

The first public building erected in Hardin County was a one-storied log jail, about 18x24 feet in size. The walls were double, and the logs being

hewed on four sides, fitted closely together, yet to make it more secure, the logs of the outside wall covered the crevices between those of the inside. The roof was made of clapboards, and through the center of the building ran a board partition, making two rooms, one for male and the other for female prisoners. The floor consisted of a solid layer of hewed log sleepers resting upon the ground, on top of which the boards were nailed. This jail was built on the site where the court house now stands, in 1833; but a few years prior to the burning of the first court house, in 1853, it was moved from the square to the southeast corner of the lot on which the latter structure stood.

An incident that occurred in 1837, in connection with this jail, is worthy of mention. David Goodin says: "In 1837, a man named Halstead was arrested, in the northern part of the county, for stealing a horse, brought to Kenton, and incarcerated in the old log jail. William McGovern was Deputy Sheriff, and had charge of the prisoner. The weather was cold, and the jail containing no fire-place or stove, a large iron kettle was improvised as a heating apparatus by being filled with blocks of wood and a fire started therein, the smoke escaping as best it could. Soon after his arrest, Halstead complained of an intense thirst during the night hours, and asked that plenty of water should be left in the room. He also professed a religious turn of mind, and requested McGovern to grant him candles so that he might have light by which to read his Bible after nightfall. The wily rascal's wishes were all readily granted by the Deputy, who loved to exercise the dignity and power of his office; but one morning on going to the jail the self-important official was dumbfounded upon discovering that 'the bird had flown.' Halstead had taken the blocks of burning wood from the kettle, and by constant toil had burned a hole through the solid log floor, tunnelled under the wall and escaped. It must have taken him many nights to do the work, using the water, which the unsuspecting deputy had left him for drinking purposes, to put out the fire, when daylight would compel him to forego his labors. Throughout the day he would have his bed over the scene of his work, thereby hiding it from prying eyes. He even stole the bedding to protect him from the cold, and was never re captured, his escape being a standing joke on McGovern for many years afterward." This jail was used until the erection of the present one in 1855.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

In May, 1834, the erection of the first court house of Hardin County was begun on Main street, where Mr. Filler's dry goods store now stands. The contractors were John W. Williams and John Houser, while Boston Shawver, of Bellefontaine, was the builder. It was a plain brick structure, two stories high, 30x40 feet in size, and was finished in October, 1835, though court was held in it prior to that date. A hallway ran through the center of the building from east to west, dividing it into two rooms. The Auditor had his office in the south room, and the Clerk occupied the room on the north side. The court room was in the second story, while the Recorder and Treasurer had their offices in their homes or place of business, until the erection of the small frame building of two rooms, which stood adjoining the court house on the south. The Sheriff "had his office in his hat," is the reply we received from the pioneer official, Daniel Barron, in answer to a question on this subject. Everything around this building was finished in the plainest style, and in keeping with the pioneer times, but it was all that was necessary in those days, when money was scarce and log cabins the only kind of dwellings that the settlers could afford.

For eighteen years, justice was doubtless meted out with as much dignity, and the law expounded as logically in this old court house as it is to-day in the beautiful temples of justice that adorn nearly every county seat from the Ohio to the Lake; but on Friday morning, March 4, 1853, the building was burned to the ground. The fire was first discovered in the Auditor's office about 4 o'clock, A. M., and soon spread throughout the whole structure. Most, if not all, of the early records in the Auditor's office were destroyed, as well as much damage done to those in the Clerk's and Sheriff's offices, the latter official having by that time a permanent office in the building. The Recorder and Treasurer saved all of their books without any serious damage, though the small frame in which their offices were located was burned at the same time. The loss to the county through the destruction of the "Commissioners' journal," which contained all of their official actions throughout the earlier years of the county's history, can never be replaced.

During the interval between the time the court house was burned and the completion of the present one, the county officials had to be furnished with temporary offices. The Commissioners rented a room in the "Millar Building," on the northeast corner of Detroit and Columbus streets, which was occupied by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, while the Auditor, Treasurer and Recorder were provided with offices in the "Copeland Building," on the southeast corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, the same building which Archie Davis now occupies for his grocery store. The Sheriff was without any regular office until the new court house was finished, and court was held in the United Presbyterian Church, on the southwest corner of Market and Carroll streets, also in the First Presbyterian Church, until the new building was ready for occupancy.

PRESENT COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

On the 4th of April, 1853, the Commissioners of Hardin County submitted a proposition to the voters thereof as to whether the new court house should be erected on the square, which was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 1,058 to 72. Bids were immediately advertised for, and May 18, 1853, the contract for the building was awarded to Jenkins & Kenedy, for the sum of $17,150. The court house was to be inclosed by the 1st of October, 1853, and entirely completed one year from that date. The firm of Jenkins & Kenedy, after securing the contract, turned it over to Keys & Ayres, which action was approved by the Commissioners June 8, 1853, under the same bond and specifications previously entered into with the first-named firm. Though specified in the contract that the building should be inclosed by October 1, yet we read in the *Hardin County Republican* of October 28, 1853, the following item in relation to the court house: "This building, should the weather continue favorable for a few weeks, will be under roof, and consequently safe from the inclemency of the coming winter." Early in August, 1854, the interior of the building was so far finished that the Commissioners accepted it for immediate use, and the county officials occupied the offices provided therein. Upon the full completion of the structure, it appearing to the Commissioners that on account of some changes made by the builders from the specifications and plans first agreed upon, said contractors were not entitled to the full amount claimed by them, a reduction of $249.87 was made, thereby making the entire cost of the court house $17,200.13. The County Commissioners under whose supervision the contract was let and the building erected, were Thomas Hueston, Thomas Rough and John F. Henkle.

James Young

In the spring of 1857, the Town Council of Kenton entered into an arrangement with the Commissioners, whereby they agreed to grade the square and gravel the walks, the Commissioners on their part to erect a fence around the same. The grading, etc., was done under the auspices of Elias Collins, with David Thompson as General Superintendent, and soon the slight, natural elevation, upon which the court house was erected, presented a beautiful slope in every direction, gradually receding toward the streets surrounding it. During the summer, a board fence was built by Horace Church, the lumber being supplied by John Espy, and the whole cost of lumber, building and painting was about $500. In the course of time, the square was planted with trees, and in a few years had the appearance of a small park in the center of the town.

The general appearance of the square at the present time is prepossessing. The architectural design of the court house belongs to the Grecian temple order, though modified to meet the necessities of the times in which it was erected. It is a two-storied brick building, with stone trimmings, is 74x51 feet in size, with an open vestibule at each end ten feet in width, over which the roof extends, supported by four massive stone pillars, giving to each entrance a very handsome appearance, besides adding twenty feet to the exterior length of the structure. From the roof, at the east end of the building, rises a frame cupola or belfry three stories in height, surmounted by a large, brass globe and weather-vane, while a flag-staff, from which often floats the National banner, graces the west end. The interior is finished in the plainest manner. A wide hall runs through the center from end to end, dividing the first story. On the north side, are located the offices of the Treasurer and Probate Judge, each containing an iron, fireproof vault, put in during the summer of 1878. Across the hall, on the south side, are the offices of the Auditor, County Commissioners, Recorder and Sheriff, in each of which there is a small, brick vault, constructed when the court house was erected, but they are not fire-proof. The court room is in the second story, with the Clerk's office adjoining it on the east, and two small rooms cut off the west end for jury and witness rooms. There is no vault in the Clerk's office, and in case of fire it is doubtful if any of the records in this office could be saved. In fact, it is admitted by those best informed on the subject, that none of the vaults in the court house, except the Treasurer's and Probate Judge's, would successfully resist the destruction of the building by fire.

The square is inclosed by a handsome iron fence built in July, 1880, by the Champion Iron Fence Company of Kenton, at a total cost of $2,800. There is a gate at each corner of the square and one facing each front of the court house; thus the grounds are traversed by walks leading from six entrances to the building. Forest and ornamental trees make an inviting shade from the summer's sun, while their well-trimmed and neat appearance creates a landscape pleasing to the eye and creditable to the county.

The Jail.—The contract for erecting the present jail was awarded April 4, 1855, to Joseph B. Davis, of Cincinnati, for the sum of $3,900, the building to be completed inside of one year. The Commissioners were Thomas Rough, John F. Henkle and Samuel Wood. The jail was finished, and turned over to the Commissioners November 9, 1855, who, at that time, allowed Mr. Davis $210 for extras, over and above what the contract called for. In 1856, the Sheriff, Day Pugh, built a kitchen, porch and cistern for the jail, at a cost of $124. The jail stands on Lot 48, north side of Carroll, between Main and Wayne streets. It is a two-storied,

plain, brick structure, 27x36 feet in size, with an old and dilapidated appearance, indicating that its best days are past, and that it is not in harmony with this age of progress. A hall divides the building into two parts; the east end contains five iron cells, and the Sheriff lives in the opposite end. At the legislative session of 1882–83, a bill was passed authorizing the Commissioners to appropriate any amount necessary up to $30,000, toward the erection of a new jail. We understand from the board, that nothing will be done this year (1883) on the proposed structure. The site or plans have not yet been selected; but it will not be long ere Hardin County possesses a jail in keeping with her wealth and prosperity, and in harmony with the spirit of the nineteenth century.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Prior to the erection of the County Infirmary, the poor of Hardin County were "farmed out," each township contracting for their support to the lowest bidder. In April, 1858, a proposition was submitted to the people as to whether a poor farm should be procured and an infirmary erected, but it was defeated by a large majority. About 1866, the Commissioners purchased 160 acres of land, of John Parkinson, located two miles and a half northeast of Kenton, but nothing was done toward improving it, nor was it ever occupied for the purpose intended. In the fall of 1868, B. R. Brunson and David Snodgrass, two of the County Commissioners, concluded that the farm was not a suitable site for the infirmary, and against the protest of Samuel Wood, the other member of the board, voted to change the location, and selected a site west of Kenton, on the Lima road, in Section 31, Pleasant Township. The land was owned by Dr. W. H. Philips, from whom they purchased 160 acres, he taking the old farm in part payment. A further addition of forty-four acres was bought of Dr. Philips and Benjamin Rarey, in 1871, the farm now containing 204 acres. The design for the building was furnished by M. Rumbaugh; in 1869, the structure was commenced, finished the following year, and opened for inmates January 5, 1871, under the superintendence of A. W. Fisher.

It is a large three-storied brick building, the shape of the letter H, and rests on a solid stone foundation. The trimmings are of stone and galvanized iron, while the front and ends of the structure, with their numerous juttings, angles, circular and dormer windows near the roof, presents a picturesque and handsome appearance. The main building is 50x112 feet in size, with a two-story wing in the rear of the west end 46x60. On each side of the main entrance, which is reached by a flight of stone steps, is a large bay window extending the full height of the building, adding much to its architectural beauty. Immediately behind the infirmary is a brick building used for a bake-house, containing a winter cellar, and close to it is the smoke-house. Still farther to the rear stands a large T-shaped frame barn on a brick foundation; also the usual number of other outbuildings necessary for a well-regulated farm. Near the barn, is a pond of water sometimes resorted to in filling the boilers, while a Fairbanks scales is located in the same vicinity.

The interior of the infirmary is as follows: Each story is divided into four quarters, by two large, airy halls through the center of the building, one running east and west, and the other north and south. The first story contains a men's sitting-room, a store-room, two dining-rooms, two kitchens, two cellars and two bath-rooms. Six rooms in the central portion of the second story are occupied by the Superintendent and family. In the west

end of this story are four sleeping rooms for male occupants, while the east end contains the same number for female inmates. The third story is of similar construction, the male and female patients each occupying five rooms in their respective departments. This story also contains a water-closet in each end, and two rooms for patients with contagious diseases. In the first story of the rear wing are located the engine, boiler, steam heating apparatus and wash-room; and above this, in the second story, is the laundry, and five cells for insane patients. This part of the infirmary also contains the mill for grinding corn, etc., and still to the rear is the fuel house and workshop. The institution is heated throughout by steam, and has telephonic communication with Kenton. The general furnishings are similar to the average public building of this sort, and the whole interior presents a well-lighted and healthful appearance. The different stories are supplied with water from two tanks located in the garret of the infirmary, which are filled by steam power from a 2,000 barrel cistern in the rear yard. The water in one of these tanks is kept heated during the cold weather, thereby giving the inmates the comforts of hot and cold water baths. In the front wall, near the east end of the building, is a marble slab, bearing the following inscription:

M. Rumbaugh,
Architect.

B. R. Brunson,
Superintendent.

H. D. Schreffler,
Samuel Havil,
Brick Builders.

D. P. Stevenson,
A. S. Hoon,
Builders.

August, 1869.

Near the west end is another tablet, which reads as follows:

S. Wood,
D. Snodgrass,
B. R. Brunson,
Commissioners.
August, 1869.

Upon the completion of the building, Bernard Mathews, Thomas Espy and Archibald Davis were appointed as Directors of the institution, and served until the October election of 1871, when John Elder, Jacob Sponsler and Benjamin Beamer were elected. Thus the board remained one year, and in 1873 it stood Sponsler, Beamer and John Elder; 1874, Beamer, Elder and Theodore Strauder; 1875, Elder, Strauder and Daniel Benton; 1876, Strauder, Benton and Paul Castor; 1877, Benton, Castor and Conrad Kahler; 1878, Castor, Kahler and David Obenour; 1879, Kahler, Obenour and John Pfeiffer; 1880, Obenour, Pfeiffer and Silas Stevenson; 1881, Pfeiffer, Stevenson and David Obenour; 1882, Stevenson, Obenour and John Pfeiffer; 1883, Obenour, Pfeiffer and Silas Stevenson.

The Superintendents have been as follows: January 5, 1871—March, 1872, A. W. Fisher; March, 1872—March, 1876, Isaac E. Wilson; March, 1876—March, 1878, Joseph Nevitt; March, 1878—March, 1879, Leander King; March, 1879, up to the present time, Isaac E. Wilson. The average number of inmates has been about sixty-five; the present number is fifty.

The grounds in front of the building are planted with flowering shrubs and ornamental shade trees, while a circular driveway cuts the landscape into artistic designs, the circle in turn being divided by a walk from the front gate to the main entrance of the infirmary. Surrounding the building is the splendid farm under a high state of cultivation, and possessing twelve acres of fruit trees. The view from the summit of the infirmary is one of the grandest in this part of Ohio. Overlooking Kenton on the east, and following the windings of the Scioto River as it flows lazily onward through the rich valley, the eye may gaze off upon beautiful natural landscapes, and the scenes drink in the grandeur of God's sublime creation. The infirmary, as it stands to-day, including farm and improvements thereon, has cost about $80,000 Dr. A. G. Byers gave as his judgment, all things considered, that Hardin County has the best infirmary in the State. It is an admitted fact, disputed by no one, that the prime mover in the purchase of this farm and the erection of its elegant and commodious building, was Benjamin R. Brunson. To him then is due much of the honor of this grand monument to the Christian charity, growth and progress of Hardin County.

CHAPTER VII.

BOUNDARY LINES, ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS, AREA AND LOCATION—TOPOGRAPHY—NATURAL DRAINAGE—SURFACE FEATURES—GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE—THE NIAGARA, WATERLIME, LOWER CORNIFEROUS AND DRIFT—MATERIAL RESOURCES—RECLAMING THE MARSH LANDS—WILD ANIMALS AND REPTILES—TIMBER AND SICKNESS.

HARDIN COUNTY is bounded on the north by Hancock and Wyandot Counties, on the east by Wyandot and Marion, on the south by Union and Logan, and on the west by Auglaize and Allen. It is divided into fifteen townships, and originally embraced thirty-seven sections, now included in Wyandot County which was erected February 3, 1845. Prior to the organization of Hardin County, the township of Round Head was erected, and comprised a large scope of territory north and east of its present boundaries. We have spoken elsewhere of the destruction of the Commissioners' journals by the burning of the court house on the 4th of March, 1853. Those journals contained the official acts of the Commissioners from the erection of the county up to that time, including the erection of every township excepting Lynn, so that with their destruction was forever buried the exact dates of the formation of the remaining fourteen townships. We have obtained, however, by considerable research through the election returns, and here give the date of the first election held in each township, which designates the time of their organization under the jurisdiction of Hardin County. Round Head Township, April 1, 1833; Taylor Creek, May 4, 1833; Blanchard, May 4, 1833; Dudley, October 8, 1833; Goshen, May 24, 1834; Cessna, May 31, 1834; Pleasant, October 14, 1834; Hale, June 25, 1835; Marion, April 4, 1836; Jackson, April 4, 1836; Washington, April 4, 1836; McDonald, June 18, 1836; Liberty, October 10, 1837; Buck, April 7, 1845; Lynn, was erected September 8, 1857, and the first election held therein on the 19th of September, 1857. Hardin County is located on the water-shed between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, and contains an area of 440 square miles. It is situated in latitude 40° 35′ north, and longtitude 83° 40′ west from Greenwich. Its highest elevation is 1,371 feet above the Atlantic Ocean, while Kenton is 1,017 above tide water. The French traders called this portion of the northwest "the land of Goshen," indicating richness and fertility. In 1874, the report of Prof. N. H. Winchell, on the geology of this county, was published, and as the survey was made under the auspices of the State, we cannot do better than to give a *verbatim* copy of said report.

NATURAL DRAINAGE.

"In this county are some of the sources both of the Sandusky and the Maumee, which flow northward to Lake Erie, and of the Scioto and Great Miami, which empty into the Ohio. The Scioto, the chief river of the county, first flows north, entering the Scioto Marsh, where its channel is

said to become lost in lateral expansion, as in a lake. It leaves this marsh in an easterly direction, and, receiving tributaries only from the south, it may be said to drain only the southern half of the county. In a similar manner, streams flow northward into Hog Creek Marsh, in the northern part of the county, and are thence turned westwardly along the the channel of Hog Creek, which drains that marsh, and finally reach the Maumee River. The Blanchard, which rises within a mile of the Scioto at Kenton, also has a general northerly course. In the township of Goshen, there are several small streams, which find their way into the Tymochtee Creek, in a northeasterly direction. The north branch of the Great Miami drains southward a small, narrow valley in the southwestern corner of the county. With this exception, the general slope of the whole county is toward the north.

"Two natural divides or ridges cross the county. The most southerly is that which prevents the northward drainage of the Scioto Marsh, deflecting the Scioto River easterly across the county, instead of permitting it to follow the natural slope. Were it not for this ridge, it would probably contribute its waters to the valley of the Blanchard, or through the Hog Creek Marsh into the Hog Creek Valley. The second divide in the same way presents the northward drainage of the Hog Creek Marsh. Streams rise immediately on the northern slope of this ridge in Hancock County, and pursue their course uninterruptedly to the Blanchard, in a due northern direction. The northern line of the county runs about on the summit of this ridge. It is a low, gentle swell in the surface, hardly observable in passing over the country. The more southerly divide may be more properly termed a ridge. These divides have been traced westward through Allen and Mercer Counties, and are regarded as glacial moraines."

SURFACE FEATURES.

"The surface features of Hardin County are dependent on the condition in which the original Drift was left by the glacier. The southern part of the county, especially in the townships of Buck, Round Head and Taylor Creek, is occupied with a rolling surface. The northern portions of McDonald and Lynn Townships are flat, with a clay soil. The southeastern part of the county may be denominated flat, or gently undulating. Along the north side of the Scioto and the Scioto Marsh, crossing the entire county, there is a tract of more elevated land, sometimes broken by long undulations, and not infrequently rolling or hilly. This strip has a width of from one to three miles. North of it, the surface becomes nearly or quite flat, with only isolated and unimportant exceptions. Two extensive marshes and a portion of another are embraced within Hardin County. Their aggregate area (in this county) is about 25,000 acres. Some efforts have been made to render them cultivatabl by artificial drainage, and with a good degree of success. Formerly, water covered them the greater part of the year, but now in summer time a team can be driven across them in various directions with entire safety. It is evident that the valley of the Scioto is the proper, if not the only, channel through which to drain the Scioto Marsh. By lowering its outlet, and constructing a system of tributary ditches, the whole area could be given a dry and arable soil. Another low valley spreads northward in Cessna Township, which might be utilized for the same purpose; yet its outlet is so near the outlet by way of the Scioto that not much would be gained. There are some indications that formerly a portion of the surplus water of the marsh found escape through this valley into Hog Creek Marsh. The Cranberry Marsh is drained westward into the Blanchard.

The Hog Creek Marsh is drained northward into Eagle Creek, and westward by deepening Hog Creek Channel, its natural outlet.

"The frequent occurrence of such marshes on the broad watershed between the Ohio River and Lake Erie, or near the sources of the streams which flow in opposite directions from its summit, is a feature in the general physiography of Northwestern Ohio which deserves special mention. There seems no doubt that they were once shallow lakes. The occurrence of shell-marl below the peaty surface, and of sandy deposits about their margins, indicates not only that there was a time when they were receiving the annual freshet washings of calcareous matter from the adjacent Drift surface, but were also agitated by the wind into little waves which broke upon a sandy beach. Other similar undrained places in the old Drift surface, situated further down the slopes of the great watershed, were sooner filled by the greater accumulation of alluvium, or were drained by the more rapid excavation of their outlets by the increased volumes of the streams. There is reason to believe that the extensive prairies of Marion and Wyandotte Counties are analogous to the marshes of Hardin County, but were sooner brought into an arable state through the action of the Sandusky and Tymochtee Creek."

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE.

"The old Drift surface has been so little disturbed that the underlying rock is very rarely exposed. Hence the details of the geological structure are unknown. The boundaries of the formations are drawn in accordance with such outcrops as actually occur, but governed, in the absence of positive knowledge, by the indications of the surface features.

"The Niagara limestone is known to underlie portions of Blanchard, Jackson, Pleasant and Goshen Townships, and is also believed to occur in Round Head Township, west of the Scioto River. Thus Hardin County not only occupies the water-shed between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, but also holds the separating ground between that belt of Niagara area which stretches northward to Lake Erie, and that larger area of the same great formation which extends south to the Ohio River and west into Indiana. What influence this formation may have exerted in locating the divide between the two great valleys can only be conjectured. Considering, however, its thickness—stated by Prof. Orton to be 275 feet—and its great persistency in withstanding the forces of degradation, it certainly could not have been small.

"In Goshen Township, it is exposed in the bed of Paw Paw Creek, southeast quarter of Section 36, where it has been a little worked for quicklime, on the land of Stephen Otis; also on Section 5 north, land of Hezekiah Hemp, worked for quicklime.

"In Jackson Township, it has been slightly opened near the Cranberry Marsh, on the land of J. P. Pence, northeast quarter of Section 30. Near Patterson, it is seen in the following section, on the land of Dr. A. F. Stanley:

No. 1. Dark drab, slightly porous, with spots of blue and purple; no fossils visible; beds three to four inches; exposed—eight inches.

No. 2. Surface exposure of somewhat vesicular, even-bedded, and crystalline Niagara, of a buff color.

"The stone is used here for rough walls and for lime.

"In the Blanchard, on Section 11, and in a little ravine running east through the section; land of Thomas Hueston (since deceased), and of Jeremiah Higgins; rapid dip northeast.

"About half a mile west of Forest, almost within the limits of the corporation, the Niagara is exposed along a little ravine on the land of John Campbell. The Niagara is also said to appear on the land of B. Jackson, southwest quarter of Section 24, and of S. A. Bower, southwest quarter of Section 14, in the same township.

"The water-lime underlies the greater portion of Hardin County. Wherever it appears it is in thin beds, which are some times blue, and at others drab, always separated by conspicuous bituminous films. It furnishes a building stone of ordinary quality by making selection of the thickest beds, and is considerably burned into quicklime.

"Two and a half miles southeast of Kenton, Erhardt Blumen met the water-lime, in sinking a well, at the depth of twelve feet. In the same vicinity, a number of other wells terminated in the same way, without a supply of water. About two miles southwest of Kenton, the water-lime is in outcrop near the railroad, on the land of Alonzo Teeter. It is a fine-grained, blue-drab stone, in beds of three to four inches, lying nearly horizontal. Two miles and a half east of Kenton, on the land of Nicholson Rarey, the water-lime appears in the Sciota in beds of two to four inches, and has been somewhat used for lime. There are surface indications of the near approach of the water-lime to the surface on the land of Dr. William Chesney, two miles east of Kenton, along a stream known as Allen's Run.

"On the land of T. W. Bridge, in Buck Township, five miles south of Kenton, the water-lime appears in thin, slaty beds, and has been burned into lime.

"At Dunkirk, there are several quarries in the water-lime. Hugh Miller's is situated a quarter of a mile east of the village; Charles N. Hill's is a mile south. At the former, it lies in blue-drab, slaty beds, which are torn up by picks and crowbars, and used for road-making; exposed eight feet; dip east and west. In the latter, the stone is of the same quality, but is less exposed. The quarry of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, near the village, shows about six feet of the same or similar beds.

"North of Ada, the Water-lime, in thin beds, is exposed along Hog Creek. It was also encountered in ditching for the outlet of the marsh. It is here made into quicklime by Samuel Coon. Near the county line, quarries in Hog Creek are owned by Isham Kendall and John Trussell. The former burns quicklime.

"In Pleasant Township, the Water-lime may be seen in the Blanchard, at the camp ground, and in its tributaries in Sections 6 and 7; also on the land of John Osborn and of Jacob Kirtz, southwest quarter of Section 6.

"In Blanchard Township, Section 31, Michael Zegler, John Sargon and Mrs. Hedrick have small quarries in the same stone.

"Roland Park has a quarry in the thin, blue beds of the Water-lime on the southeast quarter of Section 12, in Jackson Township. Mr. Park's quarry is believed to be in some of the lowest layers of the formation. The Niagara probably occupies the base of this section as exposed, but could not be certainly ascertained.

"*The Lower Corniferous.*—In the southern portion of the county, including portions of Taylor Creek and Hale Townships, the area colored on the county map (Geological Reports) to represent the Corniferous limestone, is so marked on the evidence of surface characters. These characters consist in a more rolling and gravelly surface, with occasional northern bowlders, and seem to extend northward from Logan County, where this formation

has introduced, as in Sandusky and Seneca Counties, already noted, a marked change in the general topography.

"*The Drift.*—The mass of the drift in Hardin County is an unstratified glacial deposit. It is divided into the two usual colors: the brown, which forms the soil where it has not been covered with alluvial or paludine accumulations, and has a thickness of ten or twelve feet; and the blue, which has an unknown thickness, but in some cases is known to exceed fifty feet. South of the 'dividing ridge,' which divides the county into nearly equal parts, the drift contains much more assorted gravel and sand than it does north of the same ridge. Knolls and ridges, known as 'hog's-backs' and 'devil's-backs,' are met with in Taylor Creek and Buck Townships. The township of Round Head and the southern part of McDonald, afford abundance of gravel, which may be taken from many of the numerous knolls with which the country is diversified. The immediate surface of these knolls, as well as of the whole county, consists of the brown hard-pan, the stratified parts rarely rising to the top of the deposit. Yet the stratified parts of the drift are nearer the surface south of the Scioto than they are on the north of that river. Wells, at Kenton, on the south side of the river, pass through sixteen to twenty-four feet of hard-pan clay, finding water in gravel and sand. At the same place on the north side of the Scioto, they are dug from thirty-five to sixty feet, entirely in hard-pan, sometimes without finding a supply of water.

"Near Fort McArthur, the remains of a mastodon have been obtained from the surface of the Drift. They were considerably scattered from the place of original deposit, and but part of the skeleton could be obtained."

MATERIAL RESOURCES.

"Hardin County is poorly supplied with building stone, even for the rougher kinds of walls and foundations. Considerable stone, of the best quality, is brought from the Lower Corniferous quarries at Marblehead, near Sandusky, and from those at Bellefontaine. Considerable is also brought into the northern portion of the county from the blue Water-lime quarries at Lima. The Water-lime quarries at Belle Centre, in Logan County, supply the Kenton market with quicklime, as well as furnishing stone for a great many foundations. In the northern part of Marion Township, bowlders have been gathered from the surface, and from channels worn in the drift by streams, and used for foundations and walls. There are favorable opportunities for the development of the Niagara in the vicinity of Forest, and in the valley of the Blanchard, in Jackson Township, which certainly cannot remain long unimproved. The Niagara limestone, owing to the thinness of the beds of the Water-lime, will prove the more valuable formation, both for building-stone and for quicklime. It can also be more cheaply burned than the Water-lime. The latter, however, excels for flagging.

"Clay, sand and gravel from the Drift deposits, in the absence of convenient stone, have been more frequently resorted to for building material than in the neighboring counties. Establishments for the manufacture of brick are common throughout the county. A number of farmers sometimes combine for the purchase of the machinery necessary to manufacture enough for themselves, and for sale, to make up for all outlays. In the vicinity of Kenton are several brick and tile factories, while other portions of the county are also well supplied with such establishments.

"Near the village of Round Head, on the land of Thompson Irving, is a deposit of bog ore, which is disturbed by the plow in the cultivation of the field."

RECLAIMING THE MARSH LANDS.

There is, perhaps, at this time no subject in Hardin County in which so much interest is centered, as the successful drainage and reducing to cultivation of her marsh lands. In fact, for the past twenty-five years the same subject has, at different periods, engrossed the attention of the people. The almost level surface of the Drift clay which forms the bottom of the Scioto Marsh, is covered from two to ten feet with the accumulations of centuries. The deepening of the outlet to the Scioto River caused the marsh in times of drouth to dry up, when the coarse, rank grass soon spread over its whole surface, while the timber began to encroach upon its borders. The falling down and rotting of these annual crops of grass accelerated the filling of the basin, but this process of nature to prepare the marshes for cultivation was seriously retarded by the Indians annually burning the grass. These low prairies attracted large numbers of deer and other wild animals that found a safe retreat in the high grass which grew thereon, but every fall the Indians would set fire to the grass for the purpose of driving the game from their hiding places. Since the departure of the savages, an annual crop of grass, often ten feet in height, has been added to the other accumulations which are gradually filling these basins. Prof. Winchell says that the marsh lands of Hardin County cover an area of about 25,000 acres, and it is estimated that the Scioto Marsh now embraces an area inside of the timber line of about 16,000 acres. More than one-half of this marsh is within the boundaries of Marion Township, while the balance is located in Round Head, McDonald, Lynn and Cessna Townships.

The question of draining these marshes has been agitated by the people of Hardin County for many years. They have been a constant source of malarial disease to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and the knowledge that these marsh lands contained this dreaded poison, doubtless, greatly retarded a more rapid settlement and development of those portions of the county. On the 9th of March, 1859, the Commissioners of Hardin County let the contract for reclaiming the waste lands of the Scioto marsh, to John McGuffey, of Franklin County, Ohio, who agreed to drain said marsh by cutting a ditch of sufficient dimensions to accomplish the work. Commencing at the outlet of the marsh, this ditch ran thence to the southeast corner of Fractional Section 24, in Marion Township, following the general course of the Scioto River and straightening the same where necessary; thence west on the section line to the southwest corner of Section 22; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 34, in said township. Mr. McGuffey also removed two bars which were close to the outlet, and cut away the drift some three miles below the same. He was paid at the rate of $2.50 per rod of ditching, in said reclaimed lands belonging to the State, at their appraised value of $1.25 per acre, and agreed to reimburse Hardin County for all expenses incurred in said work. He also cleaned out the bed of the Scioto for five miles down the river from the outlet. After the completion of the work, the Commissioners made an examination, decided that the contract had been executed in every particular, and accepted it from the hands of Mr. McGuffey, on the 21st of November, 1862. The drainage, etc., amounted to $5,685, while the swamp and overflowed lands at their appraised value of $1.25 per acre, came to but $4,547.43. The contractor paid into the county treasury $140.50, expenses incurred by the county in and about said lands, which was in harmony with the contract. The work failed in the main to accomplish the object for which it was intended, on account, it is said, of

the lack of sufficient fall in the river below the marsh, which was not deepened or straightened.

On the 6th of March, 1882, a petition was filed in the Auditor's office, asking the Commissioners of Hardin County "for the location, construction, deepening, widening and straightening of a ditch to drain and reclaim the lands along the line thereof, and adjacent thereto, and also to promote the public health, convenience and welfare." The petition was signed by Curtis Wilkin, Nathan Ahlefeld, Thomas Espy, William T. Cessna, Sandusky Wallace and H. C. Norman, but Ahlefeld and Wilkin were the originators of said petition, and mainly instrumental in pushing forward the proposed improvement under the existing county ditch law. Thomas E. Strong was employed by the Commissioners as a competent engineer to draft the plans and superintend the construction of the work, and has laid down the following route for said ditch: "Commencing at a point in the channel of the Scioto River, where the section line between Sections 10 and 11, Township 5 south, Range 9 east, intersects said river; thence in a northeasterly direction with the channel and improvements of said river, as near as is practicable, to a point at or near where a ditch known as "Sassafras Island ditch" enters said river channel; thence in a southeasterly course through the lands of Mrs. M. W. McGinnis; thence through the lands of Hunt & Robinson to the channel of said Scioto River; thence down said river, with its general course widening, deepening and straightening the same to a point in the channel of said Scioto River where the Leedom mill dam once stood, and there terminating." The petitioners, in accordance with law, gave bond in the sum of $1,000 to insure the county against loss in the preliminary work on said improvement.

It is claimed by Mr. Strong that after striking a point about one mile northwest of the northwest corner of Buck Township, a sufficient fall will be attained to carry off the water from above. If such proves to be the case, and the marsh is freed from water, its lands will be very valuable, as its soil is an accumulation of silt and vegetable matter of inexhaustable thickness and fertility. The construction of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, which traverses the northern border of the marsh for a considerable distance, will do much to facilitate its drainage. The plans prepared by Mr. Strong are now ready, and the contract for said improvement will be let during the summer of 1883.

Hog Creek Marsh is located principally in the township of Washington, though extending across the line into Liberty. The soil composing the different marsh lands of Hardin County is generally the same, therefore what we have previously said of the Sciota marsh lands applies equally as well to those of Hog Creek. The first ditch opened through Hog Creek Marsh was cut by the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company, during the construction of their road bed in 1853–54, for the purpose of enabling them to build a better foundation. It, however, accomplished very little toward the drainage of the marsh. About 1868, the Commissioners of Hardin County and the owners of the Wadsworth estate agreed upon plans whereby the marsh might be drained. In the fall of that year, Benjamin R. Brunson was elected as a member of the Board of Commissioners, and was the prime mover in carrying said plans into operation. Four main ditches were cut, viz.: No. 1, which begins on the west line of Section 12, Liberty Township, near the center of the southwest quarter of said section; thence takes a general southeast course till it strikes the mouth of the Fitzhugh and Newcomb ditches, in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Sec-

tion 12, Liberty Township, on said section line. The Fitzhugh ditch runs direct east to the southeast corner of Section 10, Washington Township; while the Newcomb ditch runs in a southeast direction to the center of the south line of Section 20, in the same subdivision. Beginning at the eastern terminus of the Fitzhugh ditch, the Hydraulic ditch runs north into Eagle Creek and drains the northeast portion of the marsh. This system of drainage proved a gratifying success, and, excepting in very wet seasons, Hog Creek Marsh is usually free from water. There is, however, a small portion included in Sections 20 and 21, south of the railroad in Washington Township, that on account of the road-bed preventing an outlet, is covered with water most of the year.

From the west end of Ditch No. 1, the commissioners subsequently opened Hog Creek for a distance of four miles toward the west, deepening, widening and straightening the channel of that stream. It was begun under the administration of Mr. Brunson, and completed under James R. Dunlap, that is, these men were the leading spirits of the Board of Commissioners during the prosecution of the work. It is estimated that Hog Creek Marsh contained about 8,000 acres, two-thirds of which are now under cultivation, and like all other public enterprises of Mr. Brunson's, the draining of this marsh was carried to a successful completion despite cost or opposition, and to-day these improvements are a source of pride and revenue to Hardin County. The expense of draining Hog Creek Marsh was borne by the land owners benefited thereby, the cost averaging about $13 per acre. Land that was almost worthless thirty years ago, and that sold for $10 per acre during the construction of these drains, will now average, for land under cultivation, $60 per acre. Andrew Wadsworth, of Henrietta County, N. Y., was, originally, engineer in charge of this improvement, but R. D. Millar, of Hardin County, subsequently completed the undertaking. The several ditches were about six years in process of construction, and these marsh lands, that a quarter of a century ago were only regarded as a hotbed of malarial poison, and a resort for all kinds of venomous reptiles, are now looked upon as among the most valuable in the Scioto Valley. Truly, the transformation reflects unbounded credit upon the projectors and promoters of this great work.

The Cranberry Marsh is principally located in Wyandotte County, but a portion of this marsh, consisting of about 1,000 acres, lies in the eastern part of Jackson Township. It was drained by J. S. Robinson, H. G. Harris, L. T. Hunt, W. P. Leighton and Nicholas Miller, who then owned the land. The work was begun about 1865, and completed during the succeeding three years. A ditch twenty feet wide and four feet deep was cut from the western outlet, running in a southeast direction through the marsh. Two lateral ditches branched off from the main one, northeast and southeast toward the Wyandotte County line. The water was carried by those ditches into the Blanchard River, and thus this fine body of land was brought under cultivation. It now ranks among the finest lands in Hardin County, its soil being deep, rich and inexhaustible.

WILD ANIMALS AND REPTILES.

Throughout the pioneer days of Hardin County, the whole region of country embraced in this portion of the Sciota Valley was one vast hunting ground. Here nature's herds lived and flourished; but soon after the coming of the white man, they began to avoid his deadly aim and seek a retreat in the deeper fastnesses of the forest; year after year passed away, until

finally the larger animals became extinct in this portion of Ohio, and nothing was left for the huntsman but the smaller and more insignificant game, and even that is now a scarce article. We here give a brief description of the larger wild animals and reptiles that inhabited Hardin County e'er the progress of civilization destroyed or drove them from its soil.

The Elk had become extinct prior to the occupancy of the country by the whites; but that this valley had once been their grazing ground, is evident from the large number of horns that were found almost everywhere on top of the ground, partly and wholly buried beneath the soil, and turned up in broken fragments by the plow. The elk horn in a perfect state of preservation, especially the larger sizes, is a curiosity to persons who have never seen it. The diameter of the horn to the first prong was usually two or more inches, but where it was attached to the head it often measured from three to four inches, if the pair was perfect with the head of the animal attached and set upon their points, they would measure from three to four feet in height. Each horn had from five to seven prongs, and so arranged that when the head and neck were in line wtih the body as in the act of running, the largest elk could readily pass through the thickest underbrush with the greatest ease, and without any impediment therefrom.

Bears were not very numerous, but enough were left to remind the settlers that when bruin made a raid upon the pig-sty, his assured rights were to be respected. Their favorite abode was in the timber along the streams. They were not considered a dangerous animal, except when suffering from hunger, their anger aroused, or their cubs in danger; but then it required great courage and good generalship to effect a safe retreat and thereby avoid a deadly battle. In the fall and winter, they were hunted for their meat and skins. Their flesh was rich and savory, while their skins were tanned and used for robes and bed covering in the winter seasons.

The wolf was the pioneer's dreaded enemy, and were of two kinds—black and gray. The former was seldom seen, but the latter infected the country in immense packs. The wolf is long-legged, with heavy fore-shoulders, light hind-quarters, very lean and gaunt through the loins, keen-eyed, with pointed nose, ears erect and a long bushy tail, usually curled between his hind legs, giving him the appearance of a thievish, sneaking cur. The first settlers suffered more from the depredations of these animals than all others combined. They made onslaughts upon the sheep, pigs, calves and colts; and often great numbers would congregate under cover of night and attack individuals who happened to be belated, or even whole families whose cabins were isolated from the more thickly settled country. The wolf had a peculiar and instinctive howl, which was quickly taken up by others, and in an incredible short space of time the bark could be heard in every direction, rapidly concerting toward one point. Its manner of fighting was very different from the common dog. Instead of grappling with its antagonist, its fighting was done by springing forward, snapping or cutting with the front teeth, which were very sharp, and then retreating for another opportunity. This method of advance and retreat was rapidly repeated so long as its adversary was within reach; but when their numbers were overpowering, they exhibited a greater boldness and dash, thereby demonstrating their cowardly nature. As the settlements increased, these pests grew beautifully less in number, their destruction having been encouraged through a premium for wolf-scalps, offered by the County Commissioners during the first years of the county's history. As late as 1853, the premium on wolf-scalps was $3.50 on an animal over six months old,

and $1.75 on those under that age. The wolf finally disappeared from this region, although an odd one has been seen and dispatched within a few years past.

The beautiful animal known as the red deer was a God-send to the pioneers. From these harmless inhabitants of the forest, that were accessible at all times, they procured most of their meat. Deer were very numerous, and more than fifty in one herd have been seen grazing upon the prairie or "stamping flies" beneath the shady groves; but they were usually found in pairs, or half a dozen at most, except when chased by the wolf or dog. At such times, large numbers were aroused from their slumbers and joined in the stampede. Not only was the deer valuable as an article of food, but its skin, when tanned, served many useful purposes. The stalwart backwoodsman generally wore a vest and a pair of "buckskin breeches" made from the prepared hides of these animals. In an untanned condition, or rawhide state, it was cut into strips, twisted, then dried in the sun, after which it served the purpose of tugs or chains for the settlers' harness; also lines, bridles, mittens, moccasins and other articles used in pioneer life.

Wild hogs were frequently met with, and were more dreaded, perhaps, than any other of the wild beasts. The genuine wild boar, exasperated by the hunters, was the most terrible game of the forest, and the hunt was exciting and dangerous. His attack was too sudden and headlong to be easily turned aside or avoided, and the snap of his tusks, as he sharpened them in his fury, was not pleasant music to the timid or amateur hunter. His tusks are known to have measured over a foot in length, and many desperate fights and hair-breadth escapes are recounted in connection with this animal. The wild boar was not valued for its flesh, but was regarded simply as a dangerous pest, and hunted mainly to rid the country of his presence.

There were other animals that once inhabited these parts, viz., panther, lynx, the native wild cat, porcupine, etc., but these, like the elk, the bear, the wolf and the more valuable deer, have long since become extinct. Even the fox, raccoon, woodchuck, opossum and squirrel, together with many other small animals, are growing scarcer year by year under the ruthless hunter's vengeance; and the day is not far distant when Hardin County will be entirely devoid of the animal as well as the feathery tribes that once infested its forests and prairies. This is not as it should be. The few specimens that are left ought to be spared, and stringent laws should be passed to protect those innocent dwellers of the forest, and prevent their utter extinction.

Among the venomous reptiles that once endangered life and limb, were the racers, copper-heads and prairie rattlesnake. The latter were very numerous, as well as formidable and dangerous. The antidote for their bite, however, grew upon the prairie lands, and was a kind of herb called by the Indians "rattlesnake weed." The person bitten, by immediately chewing a considerable quantity of the stalk, swallowing the juice and binding the pulpy chewings upon the bitten part, prevented all ill effects that would otherwise result from the bite. It is well that the reptiles no longer exist in this land, and that all such venomous things disappear before the onward march of civilization.

TIMBER AND SICKNESS.

The original forest of Hardin County was very beautiful. The trees

were tall and straight, with little or no underbrush in the greater portion of the county. The Indians set fire to the leaves every year, for the purpose of destroying the small growth, which, if allowed to spring up, would soon interfere and impede their hunters in the pursuit of game. Thus the white man found the territory covered with the grand giants of nature, which in the spring time put forth an appearance with which nothing in art could compete for beauty and natural grandeur. The principal timber of this county is as follows: White, red and black oak, walnut, hickory, beech, ash, maple, elm, basswood or lyme, sycamore and cherry. The manufacture of lumber has been, for several years, one of the most important industries of Hardin County, while its growth and development has been marked by rapidity and stability. There is very little diversity in the topographical appearance of the county, the marshes and timbered lands being about the same in every portion thereof. For a more minute description of the several localities, including stream, soil and timber, the reader is referred to the township histories, in each of which will be found an outline of the same.

One of the principal drawbacks in the early settlement of Hardin County was the prevalence of malaria and "milk-sickness." These diseases were the dreaded enemies of the pioneers, and many found premature graves, stricken down in the prime of life when the future looked bright and promising. During the first years of pioneer life, there was a vast amount of malarial sickness, which retarded the general progress of the settlement, but the prospective advantages of the country, with its rich soil, fine stock ranges and abundance of all classes of game, sustained the spirit of the wavering settlers, and re-animated them with a firm resolution to make this their future home. So they remained and erected their cabins beside the beautiful streams that traversed the surface of the county; here their children were born, lived and died, blessing the foresight and enterprise of these sturdy pioneers who did so much for the coming generations.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—SENATORS—REPRESENTATIVES—JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—PROBATE JUDGES—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—AUDITORS—TREASURERS—RECORDERS—CLERKS—SHERIFFS—SURVEYORS—CORONERS—VOTE OF HARDIN COUNTY AT VARIOUS PERIODS—POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

IN writing a history of Hardin County, we believe it to be one of the most important duties we owe to her citizens, to give a correct and authentic list of the men who have filled the most important public offices, and occupied a leading position in her affairs. Since the first white settlers erected their cabins within her limits, there has never been a time when there were not men both competent and trustworthy, to transact the public business and guide the affairs of the growing county in a manner satisfactory to her citizens. With the object in view of preserving the names of those officials, we have spared no pains in making a thorough research of all records within our reach, and believe that we have exhausted every means to render the lists complete and reliable. The reader will bear in mind that half a century has passed away since the first election was held in Hardin County, and that in the first years of her official life little was done toward preserving many facts important to the historian of to-day. No regular method was followed in transcribing the records of the several offices, often the events were not recorded at all, and what does exist is, in places, so incomplete or dimmed by the ravages of time as to baffle our most earnest efforts toward deciphering their meaning with any positive degree of certainty. Then, again, many of the records are missing, being destroyed by the burning of the court house on the 4th of March, 1853.

The only citizen of Hardin County who has ever had the honor of being elected to a seat in the United States House of Representatives, is the Hon. James S. Robinson, of Kenton. He has been a resident of this county since 1846, and has been closely identified with its growth and progress up to the present. In 1881, he was chosen to represent the Ninth Congressional District in the national legislative halls at Washington, and is considered an able and worthy representative.

This county has been honored by the choice of three Presidential Electors from among its citizens. In 1860, Hon. John F. Henkle, was on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket; in 1864, Hon. William L. Walker was a Lincoln and Johnson elector; and, in 1868, Gen. David Thomson, was chosen as one of the Grant and Colfax standard bearers, all of which goes toward demonstrating that this small portion of Ohio has taken a leading place in the councils of the State. For thirteen years prior to the organization of Hardin County, its vote was counted with that of Logan. It will, therefore, be of interest to the citizens of this portion of Ohio, to know who have represented the county since its erection in 1820 up to 1883.

Robert S. Wilson

SENATORS.

The members of the Senate, under the old constitution, were elected every two years by the legal voters of the State, which was apportioned every four years, the number of Senators being fixed by the Legislature according to the enumeration of white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age, and the districts established accordingly. The law under the new constitution adopted in 1851, provided for a Senatorial apportionment every ten years, which was to be obtained by dividing the whole population of the State by thirty-five, the quotient thereof to be the ratio of Senatorial representation. The State was divided in fixed districts, numbered, and the counties composing this district (Thirteenth) have been the same since that time.

The following is a list of the counties composing the different Senatorial districts of which Hardin formed a part, also the names of the members who represented said districts: 1820–21, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Wood—George Fithian; 1821–22 and 1822–23, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Wood—James Cooley; 1823—24, Clark, Champaign, Logan and Wood—George Fithian; 1824–25 and 1825–26, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Hardin, Allen, Hancock and Wood—Robert Young; 1826–27 and 1827–28, Miami, Shelby, Logan, Hardin, Allen, Hancock and Wood—Daniel M. Workman; 1828–29 and 1829–30, Logan, Shelby, Allen, Hardin, Union and Madison—William Fielding: 1830–31 and 1831–32, Logan, Shelby, Allen, Hardin, Union and Madison—John Shelby; 1832–33 and 1833–34, Madison, Union, Logan, Hardin and Hancock—Philip Lewis; 1834–35 and 1835–36, Logan, Hardin, Hancock, Union and Madison—Samuel Newell; 1836–37, Lucas, Wood, Henry, Hancock, Van Wert, Allen, Shelby and Hardin—John E. Hunt; 1837–38 and 1838–39, Lucas, Wood, Henry, Hancock, Van Wert, Williams, Allen, Paulding, Shelby and Hardin—Curtis Bates; 1839–40 and 1840–41, Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Henry, Williams, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert, Allen, Hardin and Shelby—John E. Hunt; 1841–42 and 1842–43, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen and Hardin—Jacob Clark; 1843–44 and 1844–45, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Van Wert and Hardin—John W. Watters; 1845–46 and 1846–47, Logan, Champaign, Union and Hardin—Ira A. Bean; 1847–48 and 1848–49, Champaign, Union, Logan and Hardin—Joshua Judy; 1849–50 and 1850–51, Logan, Hardin, Union and Marion—William Lawrence.

In the latter year, the new constitution was adopted, and the counties of Logan, Union, Marion and Hardin have since formed the Thirteenth Senatorial District, and have been represented as follows: 1852–54, John J. Williams; 1854–56, William Lawrence; 1856–58, Cornelius Hamilton; 1858–60, C. H. Gatch; 1860–62, T. B. Fisher; 1862–64, John Hood; 1864–66, William H. West; 1866–68, P. B. Cole; 1868–70, Solomon Kraner; 1870–72, John Bartram; 1872–74, Isaac S. Gardner; 1874–76, M. C. Lawrence; 1876–78, W. W. Beatty; 1878–80, Hylas Sabine; 1880–82 and 1882–83, Luther M. Strong, who was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court in April, 1883.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the constitution of 1802, the Representative apportionment was established by the same law as the Senatorial, but the members of the House were chosen annually, while under the new constitution, their official term is two years, and the apportionment is designated by dividing the whole

population of the State by "one hundred," and the quotient thereof is the ratio of representation in the House. The law provides for this apportionment every ten years. Upon the erection of Hardin County in 1820, it was attached to Logan and it will be proper to here give the list since that date, viz., 1820–21, 1821–22, 1822–23, and 1823–24, Logan and Wood—John Shelby; 1824–25, 1825–26, 1826–27 and 1827–28, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood--John Shelby; 1828–29, Logan, Madison, Union and Hardin—Reuben P. Mann; 1829–30, same counties—Lanson Curtis; 1830–31, same counties—John T. Chenoweth; 1831–32, 1832–33 and 1834, same counties—Samuel Newell; 1834–35 and 1835–36, same counties—Nicholas Hathaway; 1836–37, Champaign, Logan and Hardin—Samuel Newell; 1837–38, Shelby, Allen, Hardin, Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert—James Cook; 1838–39, same counties—Robert J. Skinner; 1839–40, same counties—Edwin Fisher; 1840-41, Lucas, Williams, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Allen, Van Wert and Hardin—George B. Way and John F. Henkle; 1841–42, same counties—John W. Waters and James B. Steedman; 1842–43, same counties—James B. Steedman and Gilman C. Mudgett; 1843–44, same counties—Sidney S. Spague; 1844–45, Hardin and Logan—John F. Henkle; 1845–46, same counties—Richard S. Canby; 1846–47 and 1847–48, same counties—William Lawrence; 1848–49 and 1849–50, same counties—Samuel Watt; 1850–51, same counties—Oden Hayes; 1852–54, Hardin and Wyandot—David Snodgrass; 1854–56, same counties—Peter A. Tyler; 1856–58, same counties—Elias G. Spellman; 1858–60, same counties—Chester R. Mott; 1860–62, same counties—James M. White; from that date up to the present, Hardin County has been represented in the Lower House of the General Assembly by one member elected every two years, as follows: 1862–64 and 1864–66, Jonathan H. Seig; 1866–68, Solomon Kraner; 1868–70, Thomas Rough; 1870–72, William T. Cessna; 1872–74, Benjamin Waddle; 1874–76, A. W. Munson; 1876–78 and 1878–80, John Haley; 1880–82, Sutton E. Young, 1882–84, A. K. Rarey.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Prior to 1852, the Common Pleas Court of Hardin County consisted of a President Judge and three Associate Judges; but under the constitution adopted in 1851, the office of Associate Judge was abolished. No member of the bar of this county has ever been elected to a seat on the bench in this district, so that all of the Judges who have graced the "woolsack" at Kenton have been citizens of neighboring counties. The only exception has just occurred, by the appointment of Hon. Luther M. Strong, in April, 1883, to the vacancy occasioned through Judge McCauley becoming a member of the Supreme Court Commission. The following are the names and dates of service of the Judges, viz.: 1833–38, Joseph R. Swan; 1839–43, Emery D. Potter; 1844, Myron H. Tilden; 1845–51, Patrick G. Goode; 1852–56, Benjamin Metcalf; 1857 to November, 1864, William Lawrence; November, 1864–71, Jacob S. Conklin; 1872–76, Philander B. Cole; 1877–79, John L. Porter; 1880 to April, 1883, John McCauley; April, 1883–84, Luther M. Strong.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

This office was established under the Territorial Government in 1788, at which time a law was published by which not less than three, nor more than five Justices were to be appointed by the Governor in each county, and known as the County Court of Common Pleas. In 1790, the law was so

amended as to make the number not less than three nor more than seven, and these Judges transacted the minor law business of the county. The constitution of 1802, provided, that not less than two nor more than three Associate Judges in each county, who had to be residents thereof, should be elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, their official term to be seven years. In 1810, the number of Associate Judges in each county was permanently fixed as three, who, together with the Presiding Judge of the Circuit, constituted the Court of Common Pleas; yet the Associates had power to hold special sessions, try cases and transact the legal business of the county in the absence of the Presiding Judge. Under the Constitution of 1851, the judiciary was re-organized and the office of Associate Judge abolished.

From the organization of Hardin County until the adoption of the new constitution, the following is a list of those who filled the office of Associate Judge in this county: William McCloud and Joseph Bowdle were elected at the legislative session of 1832–33. James E. Hueston was appointed by the Governor in March, 1833, until the next session of the Legislature, and January 4, 1834, he was elected by that body. Some time during the same year he died, and Joseph Cessna was appointed to fill the vacancy in November, 1834, serving until the succeeding session of the General Assembly (1834–35), when Portius Wheeler was elected. The court thus stood—Hons. William McCloud, Joseph Bowdle and Portius Wheeler until 1840, at which time the two former were succeeded by David Goodin and Henry Adams. In 1841, Conrad W. Show succeeded Judge Adams, and in 1842 Jonathan Cessna took the seat of Judge Wheeler. Judge Show was succeeded by Daniel Baldwin in 1846, and Judge Goodin by Alexander Thomson in 1847. John Goodin was the successor of Judge Jonathan Cessna in 1849, and Daniel Campbell succeeded Judge Thomson in September, of the same year, so that the last Associate Judges were Daniel Baldwin, John Goodin and Daniel Campbell.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The office of Probate Judge was created by the seventh section of Article IV of the new Constitution, and the first election held to fill said office, on the second Tuesday in October, 1851, the official term to be three years. It is a court of record in the fullest sense, and belongs to that class whose records import absolute verity, that are competent to decide on their own jurisdiction, and to exercise it to final judgment without setting forth the facts and evidence on which it is rendered. The Probate Judge has jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, also such other jurisdiction in any county as may be provided by law. The first to hold this office in this county was James Bain, 1852–54; Hugh Letson, 1855–57; Samuel Watt, 1858–66; Anthony Banning, 1867–69; Benjamin Eglin, 1870–72; Solomon Kraner, 1873–75; John R. Selders, 1876–81; James E. Lowry, 1882–84.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Prior to 1833, this office was appointive and filled by the court. No pretensions were made to regularity, and while some served but one term of court, others held the position for several years. On the 29th of January,

1833, a law was enacted making the office elective every two years, vacancies to be filled by the court; but in 1881, the Legislature changed the official term to three years. William Bayles filled the office, 1833—May, 1836; Hiram McCartney, May, 1836—June, 1837; John Lawrence, June, 1837–1839; Andrew Dodds, 1840–1847; William L. Walker, 1848–1851; Lyman C. Hurd, 1852–1853; Sewell Coulson, 1854–1855; C. H. Gatch, 1856–1857; John Stillings, 1858–1859; John N. Absten, 1860–1861; Lester T. Hunt, 1862–1865; James Bain, 1866–1867; A. B. Johnson, 1868–1871; James Watt, 1872–1875; Frank C. Dougherty, 1876–1877; Sutton E. Young, 1878–1879; John H. Smick, 1880–1884.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

By an act published June 19, 1795, adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, three Commissioners were ordered to be appointed in each county for one year, and each succeeding year one was to be appointed to take the place of the Commissioner first named. These appointments were made by the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace on the the first day of their January term. In 1799, the length of the official term was designated, viz.: The first Commissioner named on the list, one year; the second, two years, and the third, three years; one being appointed every year as before to supply the place of the retiring member. Their powers and duties were fully defined, and they were to meet annually the first Monday in July to attend to all county business coming under their jurisdiction. This law of appointment existed until February 13, 1804, when a law was enacted requiring three Commissioners to be elected in each county, said election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1804. The Commissioners elect were to determine by lot the length of time each should remain in office, viz.: One to serve until the following October; one until the October election in 1805, and the third until the same period in 1806. Thus the office became rotary, and thus it has since remained. Vacancies were filled by the Associate Judges, said appointee to continue in office until the succeeding October election. The Board were to meet annually in June to perform such duties as the law required. On the 22d of February, 1805, an act was passed by which, upon the erection of a new county, the Commissioners elected at the first election only held office until the next annual election; and January 15, 1810, all former acts were amended or repealed, but no change was made in the manner or time of holding elections or office, only the duties of the Commissioners were enlarged and more fully described. A great many acts have since been passed defining and regulating their powers and duties, which may be found in the Ohio statutes.

At the first election held in Hardin County April 1, 1833, John McArthur, Charles Scott and Cyrus Dille were elected, and re-elected at the annual election in October, 1833, thus serving through 1834. In 1835, the board stood, Scott, Dille and Richard S. Anderson; 1836, Dille, Anderson and Charles Scott, but in May, 1836, Anderson resigned and John McArthur was appointed to fill the vacancy; 1837, Cyrus Dille, Charles Scott and Peter Johnson; 1838, Scott, Johnson and John McArthur; 1839, Johnson, McArthur and Joshua Cope; 1840, McArthur, Cope and Peter Johnson; 1841, Cope, Johnson and Jonathan Mathews; 1842, Johnson, Mathews and Thomas Hitchcock; 1843, Mathews, Hitchcock and John Rice; 1844, Hitchcock, Rice and Robert McCloud; 1845, Rice, Ethan Terry appointed vice McCloud resigned, and Joshua Dicus; 1846, Jonathan Mathews, Joshua

Dicus and John McVitty; 1847, Dicus, McVitty and Jonathan Seig; 1848, McVitty, Seig and David Kirkpatrick; 1849, Seig, Kirkpatrick and John McVitty; 1850, Kirkpatrick, McVitty and Jonathan Seig; 1851, McVitty, Seig and David Kirkpatrick; 1852, Seig, Kirkpatrick and Thomas E. Hueston; 1853, Kirkpatrick, Hueston and Thomas Rough. In May, 1853, John F. Henkle was appointed to succeed David Kirkpatrick and served the balance of that year; 1854, Hueston, Rough and John F. Henkle; 1855, Rough, Henkle and Samuel Wood; 1856, Henkle, Wood and Thomas Rough; 1857, Wood, Rough and Samuel McColloch; 1858, Rough, McColloch and Samuel Wood; 1859, McColloch, who resigned in February, 1859, and Thomas Rough succeeded him by appointment, Samuel Wood and Ephraim McClane; 1860, Wood, McClane and Peter Marsh; 1861, McClane, Marsh and Samuel Wood; 1862, Marsh, Wood and Thomas Rough; 1863, Wood, Rough and Peter Marsh; 1864, Rough, Marsh who resigned in June, 1864, and was succeeded per appointment by Alonzo Bogardus, and Samuel Wood; 1865, Almon F. Stanley, Samuel Wood and Thomas Rough; 1866, Wood, Rough and Almon F. Stanley; 1867, Rough, Stanley and Samuel Wood; 1868, Stanley, Wood and David Snodgrass; 1869, Wood, Snodgrass and Benjamin R. Brunson; 1870, Snodgrass, Brunson and George W. Fritz; 1871, Brunson, Fritz and Samuel Stewart; 1872, Fritz, Stewart and Thomas E. Hueston. In March, 1872, William A. Edwards was appointed vice Hueston deceased; 1873, Stewart, William H. Baldwin and John Shanks; 1874, Baldwin, Shanks and James R. Dunlap; 1875, Shanks, Dunlap and John McElree; 1876, Dunlap, McElree and H. H. Wilson; 1877, McElree, Wilson and James R. Dunlap; 1878, Wilson, Dunlap and James B. Pumphrey; 1879, Dunlap, Pumphrey and Moses Kennedy; 1880, Pumphrey, Kennedy and Samuel Detwiler; 1881, Kennedy, Detwiler and James B. Pumphrey; 1882, Detwiler, Pumphrey and Moses Kennedy; 1883, Pumphrey, Kennedy and Charles W. Runser.

AUDITORS.

The office of County Auditor was created by an act passed February 8, 1820, by which said officials were appointed by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, to hold office one year, but in case of a vacancy occurring, the Court of Common Pleas was authorized to fill the same. The duties of the office were established by the same act, and February 2, 1821, a law was enacted, providing for the election of Auditors in the following October, to hold office for one year from March 1, 1822. The power of filling vacancies was transferred to the County Commissioners by the act of 1821. On the 23d of February, 1824, a law was passed, making the official term two years, which, five years ago, was increased to three years, and so remains. Prior to the creation of this office, the principal duties since performed by the Auditor were discharged by the County Commissioners and their Clerk. The following is a list of the Auditors of Hardin County since its organization: April 1, 1833–43, Charles W. Stevenson; 1844–47, Alexander L. Ballentine; 1848–49, Samuel Mentzer; 1850–57, Gilbert Seamon; 1858–59, James Bain; 1860–61, Samuel Smith; 1862–67, Robert D. Millar; 1868 to March, 1870, William D. Edgar; March, 1870, November, 1872, Nathan Ahlefeld; November, 1872, November, 1874, Robert F. McConnell; November, 1874, November, 1878, G. H. Zugschwert; November, 1878, November, 1884, Jasper N. Welch.

TREASURERS.

The office of County Treasurer was created in the Northwest Territory

August 1, 1792, and in 1799 the law was amended. On the 16th of April, 1803, the Ohio Legislature passed an act conferring on the Associate Judges the power of appointing the County Treasurer, but February 13, 1804, said power was transferred to the Board of County Commissioners. Thus it remained until March 12, 1831, when the office was made biennially elective. The following citizens have occupied this position in Hardin County: April 1, 1833, March, 1834, Jonathan Carter; March, 1834, March, 1836, Robert McCloud; March, 1836, March, 1840, Obed Taylor; March, 1840, March, 1842, George B. Goodin; March, 1842, March, 1850, Usher P. Leighton; March, 1850, March, 1854, Andrew Dodds; March, 1854, March, 1856, Usher P. Leighton; March, 1856, March, 1858, William Ballentine; March, 1858, October 24, 1860, Daniel Barron; October 25, 1860, September, 1862, Henry G. Harris, by appointment to succeed Daniel Barron, removed; September, 1862, September, 1866, Anthony Banning; September, 1866, September, 1870, Roswell L. Chase; September, 1870, September, 1874, Henry M. Shingle; September, 1874, September, 1878, Curtis Wilkin; September, 1878, September, 1882, David P. Stevenson; September, 1882, September, 1884, John M. Carr.

RECORDERS.

This office and the duties thereof were adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, in 1795. After Ohio became a State, in 1803, an act was passed giving the power of appointing the Recorder to the Court of Common Pleas, his term of service to be seven years. The duties of the office were changed and defined by many subsequent acts, until February 25, 1831, when a law was enacted making the office elective every three years, all vacancies to be filled by the County Commissioners. The occupants of this office in Hardin County have been as follows: April 1, 1833–39, Daniel Campbell; 1840–45, Daniel Barron: John O. Fox was elected in October, 1845, served until September, 1846, when he left the county, and Samuel Smith served out the balance of the latter year by appointment; 1847–49, Gilbert Seamon; in October, 1849, Samuel Ballentine was elected but left the county before taking office, and Conrad W. Show was appointed and served through 1850; 1851–56, Daniel Barron; 1857–62, Robert F. McConnell; 1863–65, David Stanford; 1866–68, Robert F. McConnell; 1869–74, Charles Collier; 1875–80, George W. Armstrong; 1881–83, W. W. Stevenson.

CLERKS.

Until the adoption of the new constitution, the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Supreme Court, were separate and distinct appointments, each court appointing its own Clerk for the term of seven years; but in Hardin County, as in many others, the two appointments were always given to the same individual. Under the new constitution the District Court was created, and the Supreme Court established permanently at Columbus. The election of one Clerk was provided for, to serve the Court of Common Pleas and District Court, whose official term is three years. The following persons have held the office in Hardin County: Alexander Thomson was appointed Clerk pro tem., March 8, 1833, and Clerk, September 10, 1833, serving until April, 1839; John Stevens, Clerk pro tem., April, 1839 to May, 1840, was then appointed Clerk, and held the office till March 18, 1847, when he resigned; March, 1847–54, Elias G. Spellman; 1855–60, William W. Nixon; 1861–63, Gordon A. Stewart; 1864–69, William D. Dean; 1870–72, John M. Pearce; 1873–78, William H Flemming; 1879–84, Joseph Timmons.

SHERIFFS.

Under the Territorial laws, passed at Marietta, in 1788, the office of Sheriff was adopted from the statutes of the older States. Previous to April 3, 1803, the office was appointive, but on that date an act was passed providing for an election every two years, and this law has never been changed. Since the organization of Hardin County, there have been sixteen Sheriffs, viz.: 1833, Henry D. Tharp; 1834–35, Jacob Snoddy; 1836–39, John Ryan; 1840–41, Obed Taylor; 1842–43, David Kinnear; 1844–47, Richard F. Holmes; 1848–53, Jacob Holmes; 1854–57, Day Pugh; 1858–59, William Pool; 1860–61, James E. Nelson; 1862–65, James L. Stevenson; 1866–69, Alfred K. Rarey; 1870–73, Nicholas S. Weaver; 1874–77, Isaac Bolenbaugh; 1878–81, George W. Darst; 1882–83, Lewis H. Wells.

SURVEYORS.

The office of County Surveyor was created and his duties defined by an act passed April 15, 1803. By laws enacted in 1816–17–19–20 and 1828, the duties of the office were changed and more fully described. The term of office was five years or during good behavior, and the incumbent was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. On the 3d of March, 1831, an act was passed providing for the election of the County Surveyor triennially by the legal voters of the county. The following is a list of those who filled the office in this county for the past fifty years: John Terry, 1833; Jacob Kimberlin, 1834 to June, 1837, when he resigned and John H. Wear served the balance of the year by appointment; John H. Ross, 1838–40; Alexander Templeton, 1841; David Ross, 1842–44, who resigned in May, 1844, and was succeeded by John R. Gunn, who filled out the term; Charles Arendtschild, 1845–47; Walter D. Gunn, 1848–50; Robert D. Millar, 1851–56; Joseph Weldin, 1857–59; Walter D. Gunn, 1860, re-elected in October, 1862, and died in the spring of 1863; John R. Gunn, appointed May 21, 1863, and served through that year; William C. Hampton, 1864–69; Frederick M. Childs, 1870–71; Wesley A. Strong, 1872–74; John R. Gunn, 1875; William H. Brown, appointed in January, 1876, elected in October, 1876-82; Nicholas H. Colwell, 1883–85.

CORONERS.

This office was established under the Territorial Government in 1788, and April 15, 1803, an act was passed making it elective and describing the duties thereof, which by subsequent acts were changed and more fully defined. The Coroner, in case of the resignation or death of the Sheriff, becomes the occupant of that office during the unexpired term; and the Sheriff holds the same official relations toward the Coroner's office. The Coroners of Hardin County, since its organization, are as follows: Henry Stamatze, 1833–35; Elias Clark, 1836; Henry Garrett, 1837–38; Daniel Barron, 1839; Horace Church, 1840–41; Emanuel Shoard, 1842–43; Christopher Koontz, 1844–45; Frisby W. Yoe, 1846–47; Reuben Huff, 1848–49; Harris Pool, 1850; Luther Furney, 1851–52; Horace Church, 1853–62; Fred Fogle, 1863; Horace Church, appointed in March, 1864, vice John Howe, elected, but did not qualify; Samuel Collins, 1865–66; John Howe, 1867–68; Nicholas S. Weaver, 1869–70; John Howe, 1871–73; William Pool, 1874–75; John Kanel, 1876–77; Godfrey Sutermeister, 1878–79; Hiram Kettle, 1880–83.

VOTE OF HARDIN COUNTY AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

It is not our intention to enter into a dissertation upon the wisdom or mistakes of any of the political organizations that have existed and sought the support of Hardin County's vote during the last half century, or to speak of the justice or injustice of party measures, and tell of the many exciting and bitter elections that have shaken the county to its center, creating animosities that the hand of death alone could obliterate, these were State or national questions, and can only legitimately be treated from the broad basis of State or national history; but we here give the vote of Hardin County at different periods since its organization, showing the strength of each political party in State elections. We also record the vote cast in 1851 and 1873, for and against the important issues submitted to the people of the State in those years, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions as to the political sagacity of the voters of this county during the past fifty years.

The first gubernatorial election after the organization of Hardin County was held October 14, 1834, Robert Lucas being the Democratic candidate, and James Findlay the candidate of the Whig party. As a matter of general interest, and for future reference by our readers, we give the vote of this election by townships: Pleasant Township, Lucas, 42; Findlay, 12; Round Head, Lucas, 26; Findlay, 26; Blanchard, Lucas, 13; Findlay, 00; Cessna, Lucas, 9; Findlay, 00; Dudley, Lucas, 10; Findlay 10; Taylor Creek, Lucas, 6; Findlay, 17; Goshen, Lucas, 5; Findlay 2; total vote, Lucas, 111; Findlay, 67; a Democratic majority of 44 votes.

1836—Vote for Governor: Joseph Vance (Whig), 222; Eli Baldwin (Democrat), 123; total vote, 345.

1838—Vote for Governor: Wilson Shannon (Democrat), 251; Joseph Vance (Whig), 225; total, 476.

1841—Vote for State Senator: Jacob Clark (Whig), 348; Robert A. Forsythe (Democrat), 336; total, 684.

1844—Vote for Governor, lacking that of Goshen, Taylor Creek and Blanchard Townships, which are missing from the returns: David Tod (Democrat), 343; Mordecai Bartley (Whig), 383; Leicester King (Abolition), 6; total, 732.

1848—Vote for Governor: John B. Weller (Democrat), 544; Seabury Ford (Whig), 557; total. 1,101.

1850—Vote for Governor: William Johnston (Whig), 580; Reuben Wood (Democrat), 494; total, 1,074.

1851—Vote for Governor: Samuel F. Vinton (Whig), 731; Reuben Wood (Democrat), 764; Samuel Lewis (Free Soil), 10; total, 1,505.

1851—Vote for new Constitution, etc.: yeas, 539; nays, 736; for Liquor License, yeas, 772; nays, 413; for Senatorial Delegate, Otway Curry (Whig), 536; William Gellar (Democrat), 453; for Representative Delegate, Benjamin Stanton (Whig), 533; Thomas L. Wright (Democrat), 453.

1855—Vote for Governor: William Medill (Democrat), 665; Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 903; Allen Trimble (Know Nothing), 60; total, 1,628.

1857—Vote for Governor: Salmon P. Chase (Republican), 1,042; Henry B. Payne (Democrat), 911; Philadelphus Van Trump (Know Nothing), 60; total, 2,013.

1859—Vote for Governor: William Dennison (Republican), 1,152; Rufus P. Ranney (Democrat), 1,127; total, 2,279.

1861—Vote for Governor: David Tod (Republican), 1,391; Hugh J. Jewett (Democrat), 1,053; total, 2,444.

Saml. Stewart

1863—Vote for Governor: John Brough (Republican), 1,570; Clement L. Vallandigham (Democrat), 1,336; total, 2,906. The "soldier vote" increased Brough's total by 323, and Vallandigham's by 36 votes.

1865—Vote for Governor: Jacob D. Cox (Republican) 1,644; George W. Morgan (Democrat), 1,302; Alexander Long (Independent), 56; total, 3,002.

1867—Vote for Governor: Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 1,770; Allen G. Thurman (Democrat), 1,770; total, 3,540.

1869—Vote for Governor: George H. Pendleton (Democrat), 1,882; Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) 1,773; Samuel Scott (Prohibitionist), 15; total, 3,670.

1871—Vote for Governor: George W. McCook (Democrat), 2,028; Edward F. Noyes (Republican), 2,057; Gideon T. Stewart (Prohibitionist), 21; total, 4,106.

1873—Vote for Governor: Edward F. Noyes (Republican), 1,936; William Allen (Democrat), 1,850; Gideon T. Stewart (Prohibitionist), 191; Isaac C. Collins (National Greenback Labor), 28; total, 4,005. Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, William H. Philips (Republican), 1,715; Thomas Espy (Democrat), 1,684; total, 3,399.

1874—Vote for the Revised Constitution, etc.: Yeas, 923; nays, 2,115. for license, 1,334; against license, 1,682.

1875—Vote for Governor: William Allen (Democrat), 2,608; Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican), 2,527; Jay Odell (Prohibitionist), 2; total, 5,137.

1877—Vote for Governor: Richard M. Bishop (Democrat), 2,724; William H. West (Republican), 2,724; Henry A. Thompson (Prohibitionist), 35; total, 5,483.

1879—Vote for Governor: Charles Foster (Republican), 3,312; Thomas Ewing (Democrat), 3,033; Gideon T. Stewart (Prohibitionist), 11; A. Sanders Piatt (National Greenback Labor), 2; total, 6,358.

1881—Vote for Governor: Charles Foster (Republican), 3,174; John W. Bookwalter (Democrat), 2,979; Abraham Ludlow (Prohibitionist), 308; total, 6,461.

During the existence of the Whig party we find that the Democrats carried Hardin County in the following gubernatorial contests: 1834–1838 and 1851. The returns of 1840–42–46 and 1853 being either wholly or partly missing, we are unable to give anything reliable as to the result in those years. At all the balance of the elections for Governor, the Whigs were victorious. Since the birth of the Republican party, the Democrats have had a majority in Hardin County, for Governor, but twice, viz.: In 1869, when Pendleton beat Hayes, and in 1875, when Allen defeated Hayes. What might be called a strange coincidence in connection with the elections of this county is, that in 1867, Allen G. Thurman and Rutherford B. Hayes had each 1,770 votes; while ten years later, viz., 1877, a similar tie occurred between Richard M. Bishop and William H. West, each receiving 2,724 votes in Hardin County. It is a generally admitted fact, that the Republican party has always had a small majority in Hardin County; yet in local elections the contest is often very close, and seldom that the candidates of one party are all successful. It has therefore been, and now is necessary to success, to nominate good men, and no matter which party wins, the county is sure to obtain worthy and competent officials to transact her public business.

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total increase of population in Hardin County, by decades, for fifty years, viz.: In 1830—210; 1840—4,598; 1850—8,251; 1860—13,570; 1870—18,714; 1880—27,023.

In this table, we give the population by townships since 1840, which was the first official census taken after the organization of the county:

	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840
Blanchard Township, including Dunkirk	2,428	1,250	680	252	241
Dunkirk	1,311	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buck Township	1,610	1,259	794	462	.....
Cessna Township	966	732	487	303	259
Dudley Township	1,418	1,008	797	529	349
Goshen Township	1,030	928	894	590	549
Hale Tp. includ. part of Ridgeway Village	1,740	1,254	1,130	428	267
Ridgeway Village (part of)	249	177	.....	.....	.....
Jackson Township, includ. the following vills.	2,176	1,412	913	530	260
Forest Village	987	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patterson Village	385	.....	.....	.....	170
Liberty Township, including Ada	3,295	2,308	1,148	422	.....
Ada	1,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ward 1	658	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2	576	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3	526	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn Township	922	457	261	.....	.....
Marion Township	982	671	599	452	177
McDonald Township	1,449	900	757	582	285
Pleasant Township, including Kenton	5,492	4,002	2,985	2,124	874
Kenton	3,940	2,610	.....	.....	.....
Ward 1	1,034	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2	857	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 3	1,249	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Head Township	1,035	759	778	655	564
Taylor Creek Township	1,189	891	641	531	400
Washington Township	1,291	883	706	391	203
Ridgeway Village (in Hale Township, Hardin County, and in Bokes Creek Township, Logan County)	342	277	.....	.....	.....

The oldest tax duplicate of Hardin County now in existence is that of 1836, which shows the total taxable valuation of property in this county, at that date, to have been $200,648, on which the amount of taxes collected was $2,113.41. In 1882, there were 293,916 acres of land returned for taxation, valued at $5,937,170; real estate in towns and villages, $1,413, 470; chattel property, $3,257,930; total valuation, $10,608,570. The debt of Hardin County in 1882, according to the report of the Secretary of State, was $163,000; debts of towns and villages, $60,279; and of separate school districts, $19,460; total indebtedness, $242,739. But the county has much to show why this indebtedness was incurred. Her fine school buildings, magnificent infirmary and unrivalled system of pikes, tell the tale, while her general progress has been so rapid as to confirm the wisdom of a liberal expenditure in public improvements.

CHAPTER IX.

TERRITORIAL JUDICIARY—STATE JUDICIARY PRIOR TO 1851—SUPREME COURT—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—CIRCUITS—JUDICIARY SINCE 1851—SUPREME COURT—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—DISTRICT COURTS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—PIONEER COURTS OF HARDIN COUNTY—JURORS, TAVERN KEEPERS AND SCHOOL EXAMINERS FROM 1833 TO 1835.

AS people often fail to agree with regard to their relative rights and duties, and as they sometimes violate their agreements with each other, and even violate and disobey those rules and regulations prescribed for their conduct, it is necessary that tribunals should be provided to administer justice, to determine and declare the rights of parties, to investigate and decide whether the laws are observed or violated, and to declare and pronounce judgment according to law and the just deserts of the citizen. These determinations are called judicial. Upon the organization of the Northwest Territory, courts were established and laws promulgated for the proper government of the same. The first to take shape was the Court of Common Pleas, established by the Governor and Judges at Marietta, August 23, 1788. This court was composed of not less than three nor more than five Justices, appointed in each county and commissioned by the Governor, "to be styled the County Court of Common Pleas," whose sessions were held twice a year in each county. By an act passed at Cincinnati, November 6, 1790, this court was authorized to hold four sessions per year for the greater facility in the transaction of business, and the number of Judges were increased, to not less than three nor more than seven in each county. Beside the regular sessions, these courts were empowered to hold special terms, as often as necessary, while their powers and duties were fully defined and regulated by law.

On the 30th of August, 1788, the General Court of the Territory was organized for the trial of "civil and criminal cases." Its sessions were held once a year in each county, and November 4, 1790, the time and place for holding said courts was defined. An act was adopted from the Virginia statutes July 16, 1795, giving the Judges power to continue suits in necessary cases.

Probate Courts were created by an act passed at Marietta August 30, 1788, establishing a Judge of Probate in each county. He was authorized to hold four sessions annually, and special sessions whenever necessary. Probate Judges were appointed by the Governor, and had charge of all probate and testamentary business. Their decisions were not final, but they could call in two Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, who, with the Probate Judge constituted the Court of Probate, which had power to render final decisions and decrees in all matters cognizable in said court, subject, however, to appeal in all cases to the General Court of the Territory.

The act establishing Orphans' Courts was adopted from the statutes of Pennsylvania, June 16, 1795. They consisted of the Justices of the Gen-

eral Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and were created in each county. These courts were domestic, possessing peculiar facilities for acquiring correct information of the condition of intestate estates within their jurisdiction, and much was intended to be confided to their discretion because their proceedings were *ex parte*, and in most cases operated upon and effected the rights of minors. They worked in harmony with the Judge of Probate, and their duties and powers were defined in conjunction with his. Upon the organization of the State judiciary April 15, 1803, all business of a probate or testamentary nature, pending in the Orphans' Courts, or Courts of Probate, was transferred to the Courts of Common Pleas; and the law of 1795, defining the limits of judicial power in relation to intestate estates remained in force. Thus the Court of Common Pleas was endowed with all the former duties and power of the Probate and Orphans' Courts, and so remained until the adoption of the new constitution, when the office of Probate Judge was created as it exists to-day.

The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace were established August 23, 1788, to be held four times a year in each county. This court consisted of not less than three nor more than five Justices, who were appointed by the Governor. It was created for the trial of small causes, and its jurisdiction was defined by law.

Circuit Courts were created by an act approved December 9, 1800. They were held annually in the several districts into which the Territory was divided, by one or more Judges of said Territory, to which cases from the Court of Common Pleas were taken, removed or appealed. These several courts comprised the Territorial judiciary, until the admission of Ohio into the Union.

STATE JUDICIARY PRIOR TO 1851.

At the first session of the Legislature in April, 1803, an act was passed organizing Judicial Courts. The Supreme Court consisted of three Judges, elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, their official term to be seven years. One session a year was held by this tribunal in each county. The Constitution gave the Supreme Court original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as the law should direct. On the 17th of February, 1808, the number of Judges were increased to four, and the State divided into two districts, Eastern and Western, two of said Judges to hold court in each, as they should determine among themselves. This county was in the Eastern District, but the law was repealed February 16, 1810, at which date the number of Supreme Judges was reduced to three. By this act the Supreme Court was given concurrent jurisdiction of all civil cases, both of law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded $1,000, and appellate jurisdiction from the Court of Common Pleas in all cases wherein that court had original jurisdiction. It also was given exclusive cognizance of all cases of divorce and alimony, and in all criminal cases except where the prisoner elected to be tried by the Court of Common Pleas. The number of Judges was again increased to four February 13, 1816, and exclusive cognizance of criminal cases conferred upon this tribunal. Thus it stood until the adoption of the new constitution in 1851. Many laws were passed, defining more minutely the powers and duties of the Supreme Court, which may be found in the Ohio statutes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The State was divided into circuits, for each of which a Judge was elected by joint ballot of the General Assembly, whose term of office was seven years. In each county, not less than two nor more than three Associate Judges were chosen in a similar manner and for the same period of service. The President Judge with the Associates composed the Court of Common Pleas of each county, whose powers and duties were defined and time of holding court stated. Under the constitution, this court had common law and chancery jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, while both had complete criminal jurisdiction, as the law from time to time should define. The Associate Judges were empowered to hold special sessions to transact county business whenever such was necessary. The Court of Common Pleas, by an act passed February 22, 1805, had cognizance of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment whereof was not capital, and January 27, 1806, an act was passed allowing capital punishment offenses to be tried before this tribunal, at the option of the prisoner, but the decision was final. On the 16th of February, 1810, the several acts organizing judicial courts, defining their powers and regulating their practice, were reduced into one. By this enactment, the decisions of the Common Pleas Court in all criminal cases might be taken to the Supreme Court on error, the former final clause being repealed. The Court of Common Pleas was to consist of a President and three Associate Judges, and were to have original jurisdiction in all civil cases of law and equity where the sum or matter in dispute did not exceed $1,000, and did exceed the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace. It also had appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of Justices of the Peace, in all cases in their respective counties. It had exclusive power to hear and determine all causes of a probate and testamentary nature, to take the proof of wills, grant letters of administration, appoint guardians, etc.; also exclusive cognizance of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment of which was not capital, and then if the defendant so desired. In 1816, the power of trying the latter class of cases was taken from the Court of Common Pleas, and by many subsequent acts their powers were defined and regulated. In 1831, this court was given exclusive cognizance of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment whereof was not capital; also original and concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of all crimes, offenses, etc., the punishment of which was capital. Thus the judiciary remained with immaterial changes until the adoption of the new constitution, at which time the courts were again re-organized.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

When the State was organized, a law was passed (April 16, 1803) providing for the election in every township of Justices of the Peace, the number to be determined by the Court of Common Pleas. The official term was three years, and many subsequent acts were passed defining and regulating the duties and powers of this court. Under the constitution of 1851, a competent number of Justices was authorized to be elected in each township, the term of service being the same as under the old Constitution. The jurisdiction of Justices is fully established by law and will be found further along in this chapter. Although the office of Justice of the Peace is generally looked upon as an insignificant one, yet it has done its share in

moulding the law abiding sentiment of every community, and causing evil-doers to respect the power and majesty of the Judiciary.

CIRCUITS.

Under the old constitution the State, as already mentioned, was divided into judicial circuits, which were increased and changed from time to time, as necessity and the growing population demanded. The territory comprising Hardin County belonged to the old Indian reservation until the treaty of 1817, but in 1820, the lands acquired by said treaty were erected into fourteen counties. Hardin was attached to Logan County, and was necessarily in whatever circuit the latter county formed a part of until its own organization in 1833. It will therefore be proper to give the organization of the circuits into which Hardin County was thrown from 1820 until 1852. In 1819, the State was composed of nine judicial circuits, and on the 18th of February, 1820, the First Circuit comprised the counties of Montgomery, Miami, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Shelby and Darke. Thus it remained until February 10, 1824, when the following counties composed the First Circuit: Preble, Montgomery, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Miami, Darke, Shelby and Mercer. In 1826, Preble was put into the Seventh Circuit, but in 1828 it again became a part of the First, and February 9, 1831, the county of Allen was also added thereto. Twelve days after the passage of the act organizing Hardin County, a law was enacted by which the newly organized county was thrown into the Second Circuit, which then embraced the counties of Delaware, Marion, Crawford, Richland, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Wood, Williams and Hardin. On the 24th of January, 1834, the State was divided into twelve circuits, this county forming a part of the Twelfth, viz.: Clark, Madison, Franklin, Delaware, Union, Logan, Champaign and Hardin. The Thirteenth Circuit was created February 16, 1839, out of the following counties: Hardin, Allen, Putnam, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Lucas, Hancock and Wood. In 1840, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Circuits were erected, but no change was made in the Twelfth. Five years passed away, and February 19, 1845, the Sixteenth Circuit was established from Shelby, Mercer, Allen, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams Counties; and on the 10th of March, Defiance County was attached thereto. The Seventeenth Circuit was created January 25, 1848; and the Eighteenth, February 22, 1848. The latter circuit took from the Sixteenth Putnam, Van Wert, Paulding, Defiance and Williams; while the newly erected county of Auglaize was attached to the Sixteenth Circuit at the same time. On the 18th of March, 1850, the Nineteenth Circuit was formed; and on the 4th of March, 1851, the Twentieth, but no change took place in the Sixteenth, which from February, 1848, until the adoption of the new constitution, was composed of Shelby, Mercer, Allen, Hardin, Hancock and Auglaize Counties.

JUDICIARY SINCE 1851.

The constitution of 1851 provided for the re-organization of the Judiciary, to consist of the Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal consists of five Judges, to be chosen by the electors of the

State at large, whose official term is five years. Its sessions are held in Columbus, and its original jurisdiction is limited to *quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, procedendo,* and such appellate jurisdiction as has been provided by law, extending only to the judgments and decrees of courts created and organized in pursuance of the constitutional provisions. It has power when in session to issue writs of error and *certiorari* in criminal cases, and *supersedeas* in any case, and all other writs which may be necessary to enforce the due administration of justice throughout the State. It has also power to review its own decisions.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The new constitution provided for the division of the State into judicial districts, and each district into subdivisions. In each subdivision one Common Pleas Judge, who was to be chosen by the qualified electors therein, who must be a resident of said subdivision, but the Legislature can increase the number of Judges whenever such course is necessary. The State was divided into nine judicial districts. The counties of Shelby, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Marion, formed the first subdivision; Mercer, Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton, the second subdivision, and Wood, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, the third subdivision of the Third Judicial District. In April, 1858, the Tenth Judicial District was created, and the Third District consisted of the following counties, viz., Logan, Union, Hardin and Marion, the first subdivision; Shelby, Anglaize, Allen, Mercer and Van Wert, the second subdivision; Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton and Henry, the the third subdivision. The Tenth Judicial District was abolished by an act passed May 1, 1862, which repealed the laws changing the old Third Judicial District. On February 21, 1868, the act abolishing the Tenth Judicial District was amended as follows: Logan, Union, Hardin and Shelby, constituted the first subdivision; Auglaize, Allen, Mercer, Van Wert and Putnam, the second subdivision; Paulding, Defiance, Williams, Fulton and Henry, the third subdivision; Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot, Marion, Crawford and Wood, the fourth subdivision of the Third Judicial District. In May, 1878, an act was passed re-districting the State into five judicial districts, but the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional, and it never went into force. On June 7, 1879, the Tenth Judicial District was again created, and now comprises Hardin, Hancock, Seneca and Wood, as the first subdivision; Crawford, Marion and Wyandot, the second subdivision; Union and Logan, the third subdivision.

The constitution confers no jurisdiction whatever upon the Court of Common Pleas, in either civil or criminal cases, but it is made capable of receiving jurisdiction is all such cases, yet can exercise none until conferred by law. It has original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both at law and in equity, where the sum of matter in dispute exceeds the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and appellate jurisdiction from the decision of County Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other inferior courts in the proper county in all civil cases; also of all crimes and offenses except in cases of minor offenses, the exclusive jurisdiction of which is invested in Justices of the Peace. It also has jurisdiction in cases of divorce and alimony. Three terms of the Court of Common Pleas are usually held in each county annually.

DISTRICT COURTS.

These tribunals are composed of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of their respective districts, and one of the Supreme Judges, any three of whom is a quorum. For the purposes of the District Courts, the judicial districts are divided into circuits. Its sessions are held once a year in each county, but the Judges have power to appoint special terms for good cause. This court has original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and appellate jurisdiction from the Court of Common Pleas of all cases in equity in which the parties have not the right to demand a trial by jury; and orders dissolving injunctions in certain cases. The District Courts have power in certain cases, to allow injunctions and to appoint receivers, also to review their own decisions.

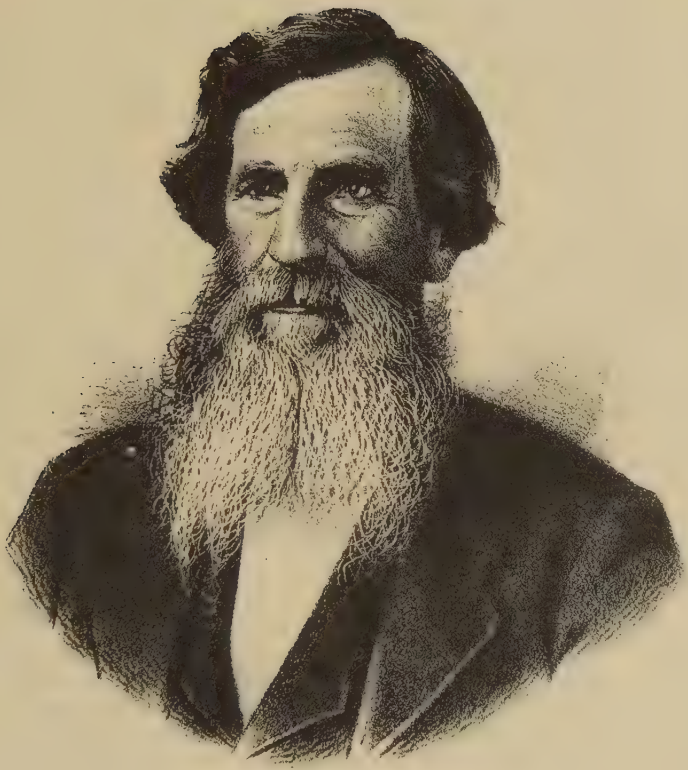
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, with a few exceptions, is limited to the townships in which they reside. They, however, have authority co-extensive with their respective counties, among other things, to administer oaths; to take acknowledgments of instruments of writing; to solemnize marriages; to issue subpœnas for witnesses in matters pending before them; to try actions for forcible entry and detention of real property; to issue attachments, and proceed against the effects and goods of debtors in certain cases, and to act in the absence of the Probate Judge in the trial of contested elections of Justice of the Peace. Under certain restrictions, "Justices of the Peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of any sum not exceeding $100, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas in any sum over $100 and not exceeding $300." Justices are conservators of the peace, and may issue warrants for the apprehension of any person accused of crime, and require the accused to enter into a recognizance with security, or, in default of bail, commit him to jail to answer before the proper court for the offense. Persons accused of offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment in the jail, brought before the Magistrate on complaint of the injured party, and who plead guilty, may be sentenced by the Magistrate or be required to appear before the proper court for trial.

The establishment of Probate Courts under the Constitution of 1851, together with the powers and duties of said office, will be found under the head of Probate Judges, in the chapter on Public Officials, to which we refer the reader.

PIONEER COURTS OF HARDIN COUNTY.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed January 19, 1833, organizing the County of Hardin, the first term of the Court of Common Pleas was opened at Fort McArthur, the residence of William McCloud, March 8, 1833, in compliance with Section 5 of said act, designating the place of holding court until a seat of justice should be established. There were present the three Associate Judges, viz., Hons. William McCloud, Joseph Bowdle and James E. Hueston. The two former produced commissions bearing date January 28, 1833, as Associate Judges of Hardin County for the term of seven years, to which office they had been elected by the General Assembly of Ohio. James E. Hueston was appointed by the Governor in March, 1833, to serve until the close of the succeeding Legislative session of 1833–34, at which time he was duly elected for seven years. Upon the organization of the court, they appointed Alexander Thomson



Simon A. Reid.

clerk pro tem. of the Court of Common Pleas, with Daniel Campbell and Peter C. McArthur as sureties. There does not seem to have been any other business transacted at this session, and it is probable that the Judges were sworn into office by Daniel Campbell, a Justice of the Peace of Round Head Township, who was present at the organization of the court.

The second session began at the same place (Fort McArthur), September 10, 1833; present, Hons. William McCloud, Joseph Bowdle and James E. Hueston; Henry D. Tharp, Sheriff; Alexander Thomson, Clerk pro tem. Although the act organizing Hardin County was passed January 19, 1833, and the officials elected and sworn into office, yet the following item recorded at the opening of this term would be apt to lead the average reader into error, viz.: "It appearing to the court that the County of Hardin was not organized until after the first Monday of September, 1833, and that therefore a legal appointment of jurors could not be made or selected: Wherefore it is ordered by the court that the Sheriff of said county summon forthwith, from among the bystanders, fifteen lawful jurors." The county was organized, but the act placing Hardin County in the Second Judicial Circuit, designated September, 1833, as the date for the first meeting of the Court of Common Pleas in said county. The names of the men who compose this grand jury are Joseph Collins, Charles W. Stevenson, Charles Dille, John Johnson, Jr., James Hays, Jonathan Cessna, George H. Houser, Jacob H. Houser, George Elsey, Eri Strong, Samuel Stevenson, Samuel Hatfield, John Radcliff, John Johnson, Sr., and Solomon Johnson. The foreman was Cyrus Dille, and Charles W. Scott was appointed Bailiff. Samuel Wilcox, Benjamin McIntire, Samuel Hatfield, Charles W. Stevenson, Samuel Stevenson, Joseph Collins and Solomon Johnson were called as witnesses before the grand jury at this session. The jury retired for consultation to the shade of a large tree, which stood on the bank of the Scioto, close to Fort McArthur, and returned several indictments against William Furney, for retailing spirituous liquors without license to Charles W. Stevenson, John Radcliff, Solomon Johnson and Joseph Parish. The trial of these cases was continued until the next term of court. The reader will bear in mind that in those pioneer days nearly every tavern-keeper sold spirituous liquors, and that nearly every man took his drink. That was the general custom, and prohibitionists were then unknown. The best people sold and drank liquors, while very often the women and children "took a little wine for their stomach's sake," and were considered none the worse for the indulgence.

On the first day of this term, William Bayles was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and was subsequently paid $25 for his services at said session. Alexander Thomson was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hardin County, for the constitutional term of seven years. He gave bond in the sum of $10,000, with James Hays, Robert McCloud, Charles W. Stevenson and William Thomson as securities.

The first tavern license granted after the organization of Hardin County was issued at this term, September 10, 1833, the record reading as follows: "On application of Portius Wheeler for license to keep a tavern, without retailing ardent spirits, at his present residence in this county, and it appearing to the court here that a tavern is needed at that place, and that said Wheeler is a suitable person to keep said tavern, and is provided with suitable accommodations; therefore it is ordered by the court that the Clerk issue a license to said Wheeler, to keep a tavern at his present resi-

dence in this county, without retailing ardent spirits, for one year, upon his paying into the county treasury the sum of $4."

On the same day, the court appointed Jacob Kimberlin, Daniel Campbell, Rowland T. Madison, Portius Wheeler, William Furney and Eri Strong, Examiners of Common Schools, for the term of two years.

On the second day of this session, William Furney was granted a license to keep a tavern at his residence in Kenton, for the term of one year, without retailing ardent spirits, upon his paying to the Treasurer of Hardin County the sum of $2. The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to select the permanent seat of justice for Hardin County, reported their selection to the court at this term, and the propositions relative thereto were ordered to be placed upon record. The court appointed Charles W. Stevenson Director of the town of Kenton; and September 12, the third day of this session, he was ordered to accept said propositions and proceed to lay off said town on the site selected, and advertise the lots for sale.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas held in Kenton, the newly-laid-out seat of justice began on the 14th day of April, 1834, present Hons. William McCloud, Joseph Bowdle and James E. Hueston; William Bayles, Prosecutor; Jacob Snoddy, Sheriff; Alexander Thomson, Clerk. The court house had not yet been erected, and court was held in the bar-room of John W. Williams' tavern, which stood on the southwest corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, the site of L. W. Barr's book store, now known as "Goodin's Block." The grand jurors impaneled at this term were Joseph Collins, John Johnson, Jr., William Kellough, Henry Heckathorn, Lewis Andrews, Thomas Shanks, Lemuel Wilmoth, William Cary, Jesse Bowdle, Sr., Richard Rutledge, John H. Houser, John C. Dille, Samuel Badley, Moses Dudley and Obed Taylor. The latter was foreman of the jury. James M. Gillispie was appointed Bailiff, and William Furney, Deputy Sheriff. The indictments were principally for selling liquors without license, and petit larceny.

The first petit jury of Hardin County was called at the session, and the following citizens composed the panel, viz.: Asa Davis, John Moore, Nathaniel A. Hughey, John Hawkins, Clement Rice, Alexander Templeton, Gardner Hatch, Andrew Richey, Samuel Richey, Jacob H. Houser and Samuel Stevenson. This panel contains only eleven jurors, but the records develop the fact that one name has been erased therefrom. Although this jury was allowed for one day's service, it tried no case, for the reason that all were continued to the next session.

The following licenses were granted at this term: John W. Williams was issued a license for one year, to keep a tavern in Kenton, with the privilege of retailing spirituous liquors upon paying into the county treasury $5. Joseph W. Bowdle got a license to keep a tavern at Fairview (Round Head Township), without the privilege of selling liquors, upon paying $2. John Moore obtained a license to keep a tavern and sell liquors at his residence in Round Head Township, for which he was charged $5. William Furney was granted a similar permit to keep a tavern in Kenton and retail liquors, upon paying $5 to the County Treasurer. Thomas C. Livingston was issued a license to keep a tavern at the village of Round Head, without the privilege of selling spirituous liquors, upon the payment of $2. In November, this license was changed so as to permit him to sell ardent spirits, for which he was taxed $5. Most of these licenses were renewed year after year, while some of those whose names are given kept places of entertainment for man and beast throughout the early history of Hardin County. On the 1st of

January, 1836, David Goodin became proprietor of the tavern in Kenton previously owned by John W. Williams, and carried on the business for many years. Another of the pioneer tavern-keepers was Harvey Buckmister, whose place of business was on the old State road, in the southeast corner of what is now Buck Township, but the three first years ran a rented tavern at Grassy Point, in Hale Township. Thomas L. Campbell began keeping a tavern at his residence in McDonald Township, in 1836, and received a license to sell liquors like most of his contemporaries. Many other names appear among the records as tavern-keepers, who came at a later day, but who were well-known among the pioneer fathers and mothers for their genial manners and liberal hospitality, which was exhibited in the truly backwoods style.

In the Atlas of Hardin County, published in 1879, appears an article from the pen of Judge N. Z. McColloch, a former resident of Bellefontaine, in which he graphically describes "the first court ever held in Hardin County." He first gives a description of Fort McArthur, where said court was held; tells of some eight lawyers who were present from Urbana, Bellefontaine, Mansfield and Findlay; speaks of Judge Joseph R. Swan, presiding; Anthony Cosad, prosecutor; and William Furney, Sheriff. He winds up his article by referring to the second term of the Court of Common Pleas held at the same place, Judge Swan presiding, in which a petit jury was wanted, but, on account of the sparsely settled country and busy season, some difficulty was experienced in getting the requisite number of jurors. He says: "The jail, at that time, was a log cabin near Fort McArthur. Judge Swan adjourned court over one day, and ordered the Sheriff to impanel the jury, which, for the reasons above, was no easy task. On the morning of the second day, the Judge opened court, and asked the Sheriff if the panel of jurors was full. The Sheriff is said to have replied: "Not quite full yet, I have eleven men in the jail, and my dogs and deputies are after the twelfth man."

The story is a very pretty one, and apt to enlist the curiosity of the average pioneer, who loves backwoods yarns, but it lacks one necessary requisite to entitle it to be classed among historical stories, viz., *truth*. Judge Swan never sat on the bench at Fort McArthur; there was no petit jury impaneled at the two sessions of the Common Pleas Court held there; Anthony Cosad never filled the position of Prosecuting Attorney in this county; William Furney was never Sheriff of Hardin; and there was no jail at Fort McArthur, the first one being a small log building erected upon the public square in Kenton. We have referred to this subject, for the reason that it has become a fireside story in Hardin County, and is generally believed to be true, whereas there is not the smallest particle of truth in it, excepting his description of the old fort.

To satisfy our readers upon this point, we here give a *verbatim* copy of the record as preserved in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, from which it can be seen that there were three terms of court held by the Associate Judges prior to the coming of Judge Swan: "At a Court of Common Pleas, began and held for the county of Hardin, at the court house in Kenton, on the 17th day of November in the year of our Lord 1834, and of the State of Ohio the thirty-second, present Joseph R. Swan, President; William McCloud, Joseph Bowdle and Joseph Cessna, Associate Judges of said court; William Furney, Deputy Sheriff, and Alexander Thomson, Clerk." This is the first time that Judge Swan's name appears as Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hardin County; and

though the record reads "at the court house in Kenton," Daniel Barron says, that the court house was not then finished, and that court was held in the bar-room of John W. Williams' tavern. The cash book then used by Mr. Williams, and now in possession of his son at Washington, D. C., agrees with the statement of Mr. Barron. The grand jurors impaneled at this session were John Gardner, Portius Wheeler, Silas Bailey, Mathew Mahan, Benjamin Depew, William Conwell, Michael Fickle, Basil Bailey, John C. Dille (Foreman), James Elam, Levi Hosman, Jacob H. Houser, Samuel Badley, Thomas McGoldrick and Joseph Leedom.

The petit jury drawn at this term were Samuel Wagner, James Andrews, Moses Dudley, Daniel Trump, Peter C. McArthur, Jesse Holt, Robert McCloud, George W. Newland, John H. Houser, Edward M. Badley, Daniel Barron and William Scott. This jury tried the case of Matthew Dolson and Elisha Byers, who had been indicted at the previous term for larceny. The evidence developed the fact that Dolson and Byers had gone into the timber, and finding some nice "shoats" running wild, selected what they wanted, shot them and appropriated the pork to their own use. They were found guilty, and fined $10 and costs. This was the first case in the history of Hardin County that was tried before a jury, all others being settled by the court or continued. Judge Swan presided but one day, and Daniel Barron, who sat upon this jury, says, that the jury retired for deliberation to a small bed-room in the second story of the Williams' tavern, which they reached by climbing a primitive ladder, made of wooden pins driven into the log wall at convenient distances apart.

The first term of court that was held in the court house, though the building was yet unfinished, began June 5, 1835, with the following Judges on the bench: Hons. William McCloud, Joseph Bowdle and Portius Wheeler. The grand jury were Samuel Morgan, John McArthur, John H. Houser, James Stevenson, Benjamin Widner, James Andrews, Cephus Dille (Foreman), William Cary, Samuel Kelly, Rowland T. Madison, Joshua Cope, Asa Davis, John C. Dille, George Elsey and Daniel Campbell; with Henry Garrett as Bailiff. The following petit jury tried an assumpsit case, of Isaac Gray vs. Charles Cessna, at this session: William Scott, David McQuown, Jonathan Williams, Abel Allen, James Hill, Reading Hinline, Richard S. Anderson, William Williamson, David Poe, Moses Dudley, John Ryan and John Heckathorn. The case was decided in favor of the defendant. At this session, the court appointed five school examiners, viz., Eri Strong, John H. Wear, John W. Williams, William Cary and Obed Taylor, whose official term was two years.

The next session was opened October 19, 1835. Hon. Joseph R. Swan, President; William McCloud, Joseph Bowdle and Portius Wheeler, Associates. The following panel of grand jurors was returned by the Sheriff, viz., Obed Taylor, Mathew Mahan, Andrew Hemphill, David Poe, John C. Dille, John Ayres, George H. Houser, William Cary, John Ward, John Collins, Cyrus Dille (Foreman), Thomas Wilcox, James Ayers, Samuel Kelly and Jonathan Carter. There were no indictments found, and the jury was discharged. A few cases were disposed of by the court, others continued, and the term lasted but one day, no jury trial occurring at this session. The majority of the pioneer law cases were for selling liquor without license, larceny, assault and battery, and suits in probate or chancery.

We have now run through the first three years of the Court of Common Pleas, and though we have not seen fit to transmit to these pages a *verbatim* copy of the full proceedings of those earlier days, yet we there found con-

vincing proof of the fact, that the pioneers were in the habit of taking the law into their own hands, and that muscular development played a leading part in their affairs. They were, as a rule, peaceable, yet ever ready to assert their personal prowess or resent an insult, and woe betide the man who showed "the white feather," for he immediately lost the respect of the whole settlement. Our only object in giving the lists of jurors for 1833–34–35 is to preserve in these pages the names of many worthy pioneers who have long since been lost sight of, or only remembered as a fading dream, some of whom were prominent in enforcing civil law and moulding the moral sentiments of the community in which they lived. Doubtless, each had a record worthy of preservation, and while a brief notice of some will be found elsewhere in this work, many there are of whom nothing can be gleaned but their names, to rescue them from the oblivion of coming ages.

CHAPTER X.*

THE BAR OF HARDIN COUNTY—VISITING LAWYERS DURING THE PIONEER DAYS—PAST AND PRESENT RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

WHEN the county was organized, the first courts were held at Fort McArthur, on the south side of the Scioto River, about three miles west of the city of Kenton. There were no resident attorneys at that time. Among the attorneys present at the first sessions of the court were Anthony Cosad, of Bellefontaine; Moses B. Corwin, Johnathan Chaplin and Samuel S. Bell, of Urbana; Hiram McCartney, of Bellefontaine, "Count Coffinberry," of Mansfield, L. Rawson, of Findlay, and William Bayles, of Bellefontaine, who was the first Prosecuting Attorney. The principal practitioners in the county, and for ten or fifteen years after the county seat was established, were from adjoining counties. They attended every court, and some of them traveled around the entire circuit with the Judge on horseback, the only mode of conveyance then in use. Even for a long time after the first attorney became permanently located, these foreign attorneys, who had acquired a regular standing, were generally retained in every important case.

Among the more prominent of these, but perhaps a decade later, after the first courts were held, were William Lawrence, of Marysville, who is spoken of by those who were best acquainted with him as being a man of very superior attainments and ability as a lawyer. He resided at Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, where he died about 1850.

Benjamin Stanton, of Bellefontaine, who afterward became distinguished as a member of Congress, and Lieutenant Governor of the State. He was a man of marked ability, in which were combined the necessary elements of a complete lawyer. He died at Wheeling, W. Va., several years ago, whither he had gone and entered into an extensive practice after the war. As a lawyer and practitioner at the bar, he had but few equals.

Charles Anthony, of Springfield, a successful lawyer in the trial of cases, continued to practice here at almost every term for a good many years. He was a man of pleasing address, and was regarded as an able jury lawyer. He died at Springfield in 1862.

William Rogers, of Springfield, who had but few superiors in his profession. He afterward became a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until the time of his death.

James H. Godman, of Marion, Ohio, a man of pleasing address, continued to appear here occasionally until the war began, when he entered the service as Colonel, and subsequently served one or more terms as Auditor of State, and is now residing in Columbus, Ohio.

Moses B. Corwin, of Urbana, was among the first who practiced here, and continued to attend court up to about 1847. He was the father of John A. Corwin, who became a Judge of the Supreme Court. He died at Urbana about the close of the war, and was, perhaps, the oldest attorney in the State at the time.

*By William L. Walker.

Among the earlier practitioners who attended the court up to about 1849, was "Count Coffinberry," so called. We have never understood how he acquired the title, but he was a quaint character in every respect, of most eccentric habits, congenial and sociable, with a queer physiognomy, somewhat resembling pictures I have seen of Goldsmith. He seemed to be a necessary appendage of old Judge Goode's court, generally following him around the entire circuit on horseback, which embraced a great many adjoining counties toward the west. In some of his pleasant moods to see and hear him sing "The Bobtail Mare" or "Widow McCree," were well worth a voyage across the ocean. Besides, he was considerable of a poet and gave some attention to the "Muses." He was a well-read lawyer and well versed in the elementary principles. He emigrated to California among the adventurers of 1849 and 1850, but we are unable to trace his history any further.

In closing the notice of these earlier practitioners at the bar of Hardin County, it is due to say of them generally that they were men of marked ability in their profession. They belonged to that sound and thorough class of thinkers who have done so much to build up the jurisprudence of our State, who by reason of limited facilities afforded by reports and precedents, were compelled to search out by their own thinking and investigation the true principles of the law. In the course of time, as the country advanced in population and other attorneys located here; these itinerants gradually disappeared and were only seen occasionally in some important case.

RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

The first attorney who located here was John Lawrence, a brother of William Lawrence, who came about 1834, and continued in practice until the time of his death in 1841. He served as Prosecuting Attorney from June, 1837, to the close of 1839. The next was Andrew Dodds, who came here in 1835, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1839; held the office by re-election till 1847. He was afterward elected Treasurer of the county, and about 1855, removed to Texas, where he still resides. He was a man who had the confidence of the people generally, and had retired from practice before he left the county.

Edwin Fisher next appears upon the rolls, and continued in practice until a year or two before the war, when he retired to his farm in Dudley Township, but seldom appearing in court afterward. He was a genial man, of good ability, and was a member of the Legislature in 1839–40. About this time, he kept a good pack of hounds and enjoyed the sport of the chase, wild game being still plenty. He died about 1865, on his farm.

The next attorney who settled here was E. G. Spellman, who came from Marion, Ohio, in the spring of 1842, and practiced until March, 1847, when he took office as Clerk of the Court, which he held until 1854; afterward, served one term in the Legislature. He was highly esteemed among the people, generally of good sociable habits, and upright in business. He died here May 1, 1857.

In the spring of 1844, Benjamin M. Penn, from Batavia, Ohio, located here and continued in active practice until 1848, when he removed to California, and shortly afterward died at Sacramento. He was a brilliant young man, full of promise far above the average, and bid fair to achieve great success in his profession if he had only devoted himself strictly to it; but his temperament was such that he loved excitement and adventure of almost any kind. I will recall an instance to illustrate this. One night

after he had retired to bed, and after reading awhile by the light of a candle on the stand, he happened to notice a large bed-bug moving on the floor toward him, and taking his pistol off the stand where he always kept it laying after he went to bed, he took deliberate aim at the bug and fired. The ball glanced under the door and passed through the hall. The landlord, who was sitting below, having heard the loud report of the pistol, rushed up stairs to learn what was the matter. By this time, Penn had got up and opened the door and was standing in front of the light with the pistol in his hand. The landlord wanted to know what the fuss was about, and why the shooting was going on, when Penn replied that he was defending himself against a large bed-bug that was about to attack him, and that he had resolved to defend himself against all enemies, whereupon the landlord went down stairs and quiet was restored. He was a young man of fine address and many good social qualities.

Bradley Camp located here as an attorney from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1844 or 1845, and continued in practice until his death in 1850.

In the beginning of 1847, William L. Walker located here, having been admitted in the summer of 1846, after reading law with Columbus Delano, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. In 1847, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served two terms. In 1864, he was the elector to cast the vote of this Congressional District for Abraham Lincoln. He also served as Mayor of Kenton from 1871 to 1873.

Edward Stillings also located here at the same time as Walker. He was an active, able and energetic practitioner, and continued in practice until the close of the war, when he removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where he has continued in a lucrative practice ever since. He was full of energy and perseverance and a successful practitioner.

In 1847, R. J. Allison was here for a short time, but enlisted in the Mexican war and never returned to this county.

In 1848, James Bain, from Greene County, Ohio, commenced the practice of the law here and continued in practice until his death in 1879. He served also as Probate Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and Auditor during his professional career. He always maintained a very high standing in the profession for his integrity and honesty of purpose, always faithful to his clients, making the case as his own.

In 1849, David Thomson, from Marion, Ohio, commenced the practice here. He continued to practice as the firm of Bain & Thompson, subsequently as C. H. Gatch & Thomson, and at the commencement of the war entered the service as Captain in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service during the war, participating in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and several others. Was severely wounded in the Atlanta campaign, and was brevetted General at the close of the war. He was highly esteemed by his comrades as an officer. In 1868, he cast the electoral vote of this district for U. S. Grant. He continued in banking awhile after the war, and again resumed the practice in 1876. and is now in one of the departments in Washington, D. C.

In 1849, Justice C. and Hiram Stevens located here and continued in partnership for a year or so, when Hiram removed to Kansas. He has been District Judge in Kansas for three terms and is now practicing in Kansas City. Justice has not been in the practice for many years, but has been engaged in stock-raising and banking business.

Conduce H. Gatch, after studying law with his brother, in Xenia, Ohio, located here in 1849. In 1855, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and

David Oberholtzer

State Senator in 1858 from this district. He continued in practice until 1862, when he entered the service as a Captain in the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in 1863 resigned and again resumed practice in the firm of Gatch & Walker, and afterward, in 1864, entered the service as Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, and served at Harper's Ferry until September, 1864, the expiration of the term of service. In 1866, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he still continues in a lucrative practice. He was a close student, who thoroughly investigated his cases, made himself an able, thorough and successful practitioner at the bar, and was steady, upright and conscientious.

In 1854, Alexander S. Ramsey, who had been a practitioner in Carroll County, Ohio, located in Kenton. He soon won and retained a large practice, and served as Mayor of Kenton five terms. During the early part of the war, he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was an ardent supporter of the Government throughout that struggle for national life. As a lawyer, he had few equals and no superiors in this portion of the State, and was engaged in almost every trial in this and adjoining counties up to the time of his death. That he was a man of rare and eminent ability in his profession is a fact conceded by every lawyer at the bar.

Lyman C. Hurd commenced practicing here about 1850, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1851, serving one term. He removed to Lima, Ohio, a few years after, where he engaged in banking; afterward, he removed to Champaign County, Ill., where he died shortly afterward.

Sewell Coulson entered upon the practice about 1850, and was for several years in the firm of Walker & Coulson. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1853, and about 1857 removed to Sullivan, Ind., where he is still in active practice.

In 1857, John Stillings, who had studied with his brother Edward, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice with him. In 1857, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving one term, and afterward was a member of the firm of Ramsey & Stillings for several years, and is still in active practice as the firm of Stillings & Allen, one of the prominent law firms of Kenton.

John N. Absten was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1859, and continued to practice here until about 1867, when he removed to Marion, Ohio, where he is now practicing.

Lester T. Hunt was admitted to the bar in April, 1857, came to Kenton the same year, and in 1861 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1863. He has been Mayor of Kenton one term, and is still here in the practice of his profession.

S. L. Hoge was admitted at Cincinnati in 1858–59, located first in Logan County, thence, in 1860, came to Kenton, and was a member of the firm of Ramsey & Hoge till November, 1861, when he went into the army. He settled in South Carolina after the war, where he served two years on the Supreme Bench of that State and also represented this district in the United States House of Representatives. In 1876, he returned to Kenton and continued in the practice of his profession till 1881, in which year he engaged in banking and abandoned active practice.

William T. Cessna was admitted to practice in 1865, served as Representative from this county in 1870 to 1872, and has also filled the office of Mayor of Kenton.

In 1865, John D. King, from Columbiana County, Ohio, located here

and became an active member of the bar until his death in 1880. He was an energetic working lawyer until he died, and a man of fine talent.

Artemus B. Johnson was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1867, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving two terms, and was subsequently Mayor of Kenton. He was a member of the firm of Ramsey & Johnson for several years, afterward Johnson & Seeney; is still in the practice, and a leading attorney of this bar.

In 1867, L. M. Strong, of Seneca County, Ohio, was admitted to practice, located here, and in 1880 was elected State Senator from this district, and is now by appointment Common Pleas Judge of the district.

The same year, James Watt, a graduate of the Albany Law School, located here and became one of the firm of Walker & Watt, afterward King & Watt, and Watt & Thomson. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1871, serving two terms, and is now in the banking business.

Frank C. Dougherty, a native of Kenton, was admitted to the bar in 1873. In 1875, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving one term. In 1880, he was the Democratic nominee for Attorney General. He still continues in practice here and is looked upon as one of the rising young men of Ohio.

Henry W. Seeney, from Seneca County, was admitted in 1873, and still continues in the practice of the law.

Sutton E. Young was admitted about 1875, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1877, which office he held one term. Was subsequently elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and in 1882 emigrated to Dakota, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

About 1876, Gen. Moses B. Walker, formerly of the Dayton bar, located here and for several years was one of the firm of King & Walker, subsequently Walker & Everett, and still is in the practice.

Wesley A. Strong was admitted in 1875 and became a partner with his brother, L. M. Strong, continuing in practice here excepting about two years spent in Paulding County, Ohio.

John H. Smick was admitted in 1876, was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1879, and is the present incumbent of that office.

A. L. Allen was admitted to practice in May, 1877, formed a partnership with John Stillings, and the firm is regarded as one of the strongest in Hardin County.

Peter H. Bateson came to Kenton about 1875, entered into partnership with S. L. Hoge in 1877, and subsequently was with John H. Smick. He died in May, 1881.

In 1878, Frederick Childs was admitted to practice; began in Kenton and has since remained in that town attending to the duties of his calling.

James Wallace Dougherty was admitted in 1879, and belongs to the firm of Dougherty Brothers, of well-known legal reputation.

Of other members of the Kenton bar, the following have "hung out shingles" within the last three years: S. T. Armstrong, admitted in October, 1880; Charles M. Melhorn, in 1881, and now of the firm of Johnson & Melhorn; John W. Spindler, in June, 1882; L. E. Taylor, in May, 1882; T. B. Black, who located here in the spring of 1883, and David Fisher, Jr., admitted in 1883.

We also find a few names who at different periods belonged to the bar, viz.: William Johnson, in 1850; J. S. Murphy, in 1851; G. A. Stewart in 1855; J. R. Goodin, in 1858; W. H. Munnell and A. W. Graham, in 1862. Nearly all of these remained but a short time and then removed

elsewhere or abandoned the practice of law for some more remunerative calling.

In the village of Ada, Robert Black and B. A. Holland have been engaged in practice for several years, while G. Z. Cruzen has attended to the business at Dunkirk. There are two attorneys in Forest, viz., Russell Price and B. W. Waltermire. These comprise the members of the bar outside of Kenton. The reader will discover in glancing over this brief sketch of the bar of Hardin County that the profession has not been overlooked in the distribution of offices of honor and responsibility. Many of the present bar who are young enough to bide their time have, doubtless, some "expectations," and whenever the opportunity offers, like Barkis, will be "willin'."

CHAPTER XI.

PIONEER SYSTEMS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE—HARDIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY —PIONEER ASSOCIATION OF HARDIN COUNTY—ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

IT is presumable that the many different isms and systems of practice that have prevailed here have prevailed in common elsewhere throughout the country; but it may not be amiss to mention that, owing to the scarcity of physicians, and the difficulty that the early settlers experienced in obtaining the wherewithal for a *quid pro quo* when they were obliged to employ them, cheaper systems of practice were introduced by charlatans. One of these was the system of "steaming" the patient. The practice was to place the patient in bed, closely covered. Then a large kettle of water was placed over the fire, in the open fire-place, with a close fitting lid, through which a long tin spout was inserted. When the water began to boil, the farther end of the spout was thrust under the bed clothes, and all the generated steam was thus turned on the patient.

Upon the heels of this system came the Thomsonian or botanical mode of practice. For this system they sold "family rights." Their different preparations were numbered and labeled. No. 1 was good for one thing, and No. 2 for another. Their favorite number was "No. 6." To take a teaspoonful of it one would think they had made a mistake and got No. 60 Capsicum. Cayenne pepper was the chief ingredient. "Dr. Gunn," a work on domestic practice, was placed on the table by the side of the Bible and Fox's Book of Martyrs. But this was a great improvement over the "steam doctors." But No. 6 and lobelia, as universal panaceas and specifics, have had their day; a new light has dawned, more rational systems prevail, and the main differences now existing are mostly in name. Under the laws of Ohio, all practitioners are required to be graduates of some regularly chartered college; and most of the physicians of this State, are moderately well qualified for the responsibilities and requirements of their profession.

HARDIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

According to previous notice, a large majority of the allopath physicians of Hardin County met at the court house, July 8, 1850, for the purpose of organizing a Medical society. The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. Samuel Watt, President, and George Watt, Secretary. On motion of Dr. William Jones,

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of three to examine and report on the credentials of proposed members. Said committee consisted of Drs. William Jones, William McKean and George Watt. On motion,

Resolved, That said committee have till next meeting to report progress. On motion of Dr. Jones, Drs. Samuel Watt, William McKean and Usher P. Leighton were appointed to draft a code of medical ethics. On motion, the chair appointed Drs. George Watt, William Jones and William McKean, to prepare a draft of a Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolved, on motion of Dr. McKean, that all the committees be required to report at the next meeting, which was designated to take place at the court house, July 20, 1850. The organizing members of the Society were as follows: Samuel Watt, U. P. Leighton, William Jones, Michael Holmes, A. K. Mecaskey, A. W. Munson, H. C. Russell, George Watt, William McKean, J. D. Davidson, J. M. Chesney and R. M. Brayton. Of these, Dr. A. W. Munson is now the only one remaining in Hardin County.

At the second meeting, a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, also a code of medical ethics and a bill of charges established. The election of permanent officers resulted in the choice of Dr. Samuel Watt, President; Dr. U. P. Leighton, Vice President; Dr. George Watt, Secretary, and Dr. William McKean, Treasurer. Censors, Drs. Michael Holmes, H. C. Russell, A. K. Mecaskey, A. W. Munson and William Jones. Committee on malpractice, Drs. J. M. Chesney and George Watt. Drs. William Jones and George Watt were appointed to deliver essays at the next meeting. A series of motions relating to the general affairs of the Society were then passed, and the permanent establishment of the Hardin County Medical Society was an accomplished fact.

The object of this sketch being rather to give a brief historical *resume* of the more important features of the Society, the details of each meeting will not be adhered to closely; but only what we consider as the most essential points to our readers will find a place in these pages. At nearly every meeting, some subject relating to medical science was discussed and analyzed by one or more members of the Society. It was therefore a school for the dissemination of medical knowledge among physicians, and the establishment of a high standard of practice in the profession. In April, 1851, Dr. Edwin Ashton became a member of the Society. On the 12th of July, 1851, the annual election resulted as follows: William Jones, President; A. K. Mecaskey, Vice President; George Watt, Secretary; U. P. Leighton, Treasurer; Censors, Samuel Watt, William McKean, A. K. Mecaskey, A. W. Munson and George Watt.

On the 10th of July, 1852, the choice of officers for the ensuing year were: U. P. Leighton, President; William McKean, Vice President; A. W. Munson, Secretary; Edwin Ashton, Treasurer; Censors, Drs. Jones, Holmes, Ashton, Munson and Samuel Watt. At the annual meeting, held July 9, 1853, Drs. J. F. Perkey, I. E. Nagle, Solomon Kraner, Horace Lawrence and J. A. Rogers were admitted as members. An election was then held, for officers, and the following chosen: William Jones, President; R. M. Brayton, Vice President; A. W. Munson, Secretary; Edwin Ashton, Treasurer; Censors, Drs. Rogers, Lawrence, Kraner, Brayton and Samuel Watt.

In November, 1854, Drs. H. P. Delong and A. F. Stanley became members of the Society, but there is no record of any election held that year, in fact, there are no minutes of any meetings held from November, 1854, until April 11, 1856, on which date Drs. W. H. Phillips and C. I. Neff were admitted to membership. At this meeting, the code of ethics of the "American Medical Association" was adopted, the bill of prices revised and stringent rules passed for the government of medical practice in Hardin County, whereby physicians would be enabled to get pay for their services. Dr. W. H. Phillips was appointed Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Dr. Ashton.

More than ten years now elapsed ere another meeting took place, and the Society was virtually dead. On the 7th of June, 1866, a meeting was called at the office of Dr. Phillips, for the purpose of resuscitating the corpse. Dr. J. A. Rogers presided, and the old constitution and by-laws were adopted, whereupon Drs. J. A. Stansell, J. B. Young, M. M. Stimmell, William M. Chesney, Henry Carver and William Watt were admitted to full membership in the old organization, which was decided to be yet in existence, though practically defunct for ten years.

On the 14th of July, 1866, the Society adopted a new fee bill, and revised the constitution and by-laws in several particulars, one of which

made the society an auxiliary of the State Medical Society. The following gentlemen were admitted as members at this meeting: J. S. Blair, J. S. Pollock, Jesse Snodgrass and C. H. Smith. The officers chosen for the coming year were: William Jones, President; W. M. Chesney, Vice President; A. W. Munson, Secretary; C. H. Smith, Treasurer; Committee on Ethics, M. M. Stimmell, J. A. Rogers, J. B. Young; Censors, Solomon Kraner, A. F. Stanley, W. H. Phillips, J. S. Pollock, William Watt.

The next regular meeting was held July 11, 1867, and the following officers elected, viz.: J. A. Rogers, President; W. H. Phillips, Vice President; J. A. Stansell, Secretary; William Watt, Treasurer; Committee on Ethics, M. M. Stimmell, William Jones, J. B. Young; Censors, A. W. Munson, Jesse Snodgrass, Solomon Kramer, J. S. Pollock, A. F. Stanley. In October, 1868, four members were admitted, viz.: H. K. Nott, R. L. McClure, D. M. Carter and J. W. Morris, while D. W. McConnell, who was not a graduate, was granted a certificate to practice medicine for one year. Dr. Snodgrass was appointed Secretary pro tem. at this meeting, and served in that capacity. July 8, 1869, the Society, at its regular meeting, admitted E. W. Moore to membership, and, after disposing of previous business, elected the following officers: A. W. Munson, President; William Jones, Vice President; E. W. Moore, Secretary; W. H. Phillips, Treasurer; Committee on Ethics, Drs. Young and Kraner; Censors, Drs. Kraner, Stanley, Chesney, Phillips and William Watt. At the July meeting, 1870, L. T. Guerin was received as a member, and the following officers chosen: William Jones, President; Jesse Snodgrass, Vice President; E. W. Moore, Secretary; J. A. Rogers, Treasurer; Committee on Ethics, Drs. Young, Phillips and Watt; Censors, Drs. Stansell, Munson, Phillips, Watt and Snodgrass. In October, 1870, D. H. Le Van was admitted to membership. April 13, 1871, J. C. Banning became a member of the Society, and at the same meeting the lately revised constitution, by-laws and fee bill were adopted, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

At the next regular meeting, held July 13, 1871, A. W. Munson was elected President; J. B. Young, Vice President; Jesse Snodgrass, Secretary; J. A. Rogers, Treasurer; Committee on Admissions, Drs. Chesney, Le Van and Stansell; Committee on Ethics, Drs. Jones, Phillips and Banning. In July, 1872, E. H. Pinney and Silas Protzman joined the Society. At this meeting, the following officers were elected: William Jones, President; J. A. Stansell, Vice President; Jesse Snodgrass, Secretary; J. A. Rogers, Treasurer; Drs. Phillips, Chesney and Munson, Committee on Admissions; Drs. Watt, Stansell and Le Van, Committee on Ethics. On the 23d of June, 1874, the Society granted Henry A. Tobey, of Mount Victory, a certificate to practice medicine. Dr. Tobey is now the Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Dayton, Ohio, and ranks high in the profession. F. D. Bain was admitted to membership July 9, 1874, and Dr. Stimmell, who had been absent for several years, was restored to full fellowship. The officers chosen at this meeting were as follows: W. M. Chesney, President; R. M. Brayton, Vice President; Jesse Snodgrass, Secretary; J. A. Rogers, Treasurer; Censors, Drs. Stansell, Munson, Phillips, Watt and Snodgrass; Committee on Admissions, Drs. Munson, Phillips and Protzman; Committee on Ethics, Drs. Watt, Stansell and Le Van. In January, 1875, Dr. E. B. Hiestand became a member of the society, and was the last physician who was admitted to membership.

We find that a feeling of apathy again took possession of the Society, the attendance grew smaller and smaller, until finally active interest ceased

altogether. The last regular meeting was held April 8, 1875; but a special called meeting took place August 27, 1878, for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions on the death of Dr. U. P. Leighton, one of the founders of the society. Since that time, no meetings have been held, or if so there is no record of such meetings, and practically speaking the Hardin County Medical Society has again ceased to exist. There is, at present, some talk of an effort to revive the old Society or organize a new one. Yet, as nothing has been done in the matter, it is impossible to predict how soon the subject will take practical shape.

Looking through the records of the Hardin County Medical Society, during its active operation of about sixteen years, we find that subjects of vital interest to the profession have constantly engaged the attention of its members, and great benefit has, doubtless, been derived from the essays and discussions, not only to the medical fraternity, but to the community at large. A more elevated standard of medical ethics has been secured than otherwise would have existed, while incompetence and charlatanism was uniformly rebuked. Many of the leading questions connected with the progress of medical science for the last thirty years have been canvassed, prevailing diseases and local epidemics considered, and a vast amount of co operative work done in the Society's sessions, the valuable results of which the citizens of Hardin County are now receiving, almost wholly unconscious of the source whence, to so great an extent, they have come.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION OF HARDIN COUNTY.

Since the organization of Hardin County in 1833, the question of organizing a Society whose object would be the preservation of the names and records of the pioneer fathers and mothers, has been agitated at different periods, but it was not until thirty-five years after the civil organization of the county that a permanent Society was established. On the evening of June 5, 1868, a number of pioneer citizens met at the office of Judge Anthony Banning, and organized by calling Judge Hugh Letson to the chair and appointing Dr. A. W. Munson as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. U. P. Leighton, it was resolved that a Society of such citizens be organized.

On motion of Judge Anthony Banning, the chair was directed to appoint a committee of five to draft the necessary rules and regulations to govern the Association, whereupon the chair appointed R. D. Millar, Dr. A. W. Munson, Judge Anthony Banning, Dr. U. P. Leighton and James L. Stevenson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the court house on Tuesday evening the 9th inst., at which time the committee was directed to report.

The meeting convened at the appointed time and place and reported the following articles for the government of said Association, which were adopted:

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called "The Pioneer Association of Hardin County, Ohio."

ART. 2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President and Secretary, who shall be chosen annually by the members of the Association, who may be present at such annual meeting, to perform the duties usually pertaining to such offices.

ART. 3. All persons who immigrated to this county prior to the 31st day of December, 1838, are constituted members of this Association.

ART. 4. The Association shall convene at Kenton annually on the 4th of July, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the members present at such annual meeting.

ART. 5. A book shall be provided in which the name of each member, and the date of his or her settlement in the county shall be entered, and said book kept in the custody of the Secretary.

On motion of J. L. Stevenson, the following persons were selected as a Central Committee of Arrangements, viz., John Parkinson, Dr. U. P. Leighton, A. M. Davis, Luther Furney and Judge David Goodin. The following gentlemen were selected as auxiliary to the Central Committee: Roundhead Township, Allen F. McArthur and Henry Nagle; McDonald, Alexander Given and Enoch Harvey; Lynn, Daniel Vermillion and Samuel Stevenson; Taylor Creek, Homer Stevenson and Joshua Caseman; Buck, Samuel Mentzer and James Paver; Hale, Abraham Dille and James Andrews; Dudley, Judge Portius Wheeler and Miles W. Van Fleet; Goshen, William A. Kelly and Samuel Haines; Pleasant, Dr. U. P. Leighton and John Parkinson; Cessna, Bernard Mathews and Jonathan Mathews; Marion, Henry Thomson and Beni Garwood; Liberty, John Tressler and Richard Johnson; Washington, Andrew Kridler and Morgan Gardner; Blanchard, D. H. Edgar and James A. Thompson; Jackson, Thomas E. Hueston and John McVitty.

The first annual celebration of the Society was held at the court house July 4, 1868, at which time Article 2 of the constitution was so amended as to provide for a Vice President from each township. Judge Hugh Letson was chosen President, and the following members elected as Vice Presidents: Roundhead Township, Benjamin Rutledge; McDonald, Alexander Given; Lynn, Daniel Vermillion; Taylor Creek, Joshua Caseman; Buck, James Dunson; Hale, James Andrews; Dudley, Miles W. Van Fleet; Goshen, Samuel Haines; Pleasant, Dr. U. P. Leighton; Cessna, Bernard Mathews; Marion, Isaac McElhaney; Liberty, John Shanks, Washington, Elihu Mathews; Blanchard, James A. Thompson; Jackson, Thomas E. Hueston. Dr. A. W. Munson was elected Secretary.

In the Afternoon, the Association met pursuant to adjournment, with Judge Hugh Letson in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. C. W. Show, after which Dr. A. W. Munson read the Declaration of Independence, followed by the opening address delivered by Judge Anthony Banning. An original poem was then read by Dr. U. P. Leighton, and sung by a choir of ladies and gentlemen who had volunteered their services for the celebration. As this poem was composed by Dr. Leighton for the occasion, it will be but a fitting tribute to his memory, and the deep interest he always manifested for the welfare of the Association, to give it a place in this article:

Hail! sons of freedom!
Now we've met to celebrate the day,
And pay a tribute of respect
To those who've passed away.

CHORUS.

Come pioneers of thirty years
Around our standard throng;
Friendship renew—old times review,
And join in social song.

The patriots of '76.
Have now all left the sod;
They've left the land for which they bled—
They've gone to meet their God

CHORUS—Come pioneers, etc.

J. B. Dumphrey

The day is past our fathers bled
And gained our liberty.
Then freemen, one and all, rejoice,
On this our natal day.

CHORUS—Come pioneers, etc.

Oh, independence is the theme
Of which we all may boast;
We are a happy people now—
We are a mighty host.

CHORUS—Come pioneers, etc.

Ye daughters of Columbia
May chant our victories o'er;
You need not feel a tyrant's might
Nor haughty lordling's power.

CHORUS—Come pioneers, etc.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind;
Should auld acqaintance be forgot
In days of Auld Lang Syne."

CHORUS—Come pioneers, etc.

The audience was addressed by Dr. William Jones, Rev. C. W. Show, Thomas E. Hueston and Dr. A. W. Munson, who gave lucid discriptions of the hardships and privations which attended the early settlement of the county. The event was one long to be remembered, and as each rehearsed his or her story of bygone days, they again lived over in memory the scenes of the past, when Hardin County was a wilderness into which they came to brave the trials and dangers of frontier life. Thus was founded this Society, which has lived and flourished up to the present, holding its annual celebrations at Kenton.

On the 3d of July, 1869, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thomas E. Hueston, of Jackson Township; Vice Presidents, D. H. Edgar, of Blanchard Township; David Warner, of Jackson; William A. Kelly, of Goshen; Miles W. Van Fleet, of Dudley; James Andrews, of Hale; Samuel Mentzer, of Buck; Paul K. Seig, of Taylor Creek; Alexander Given, of McDonald; Samuel Stevenson, of Lynn; A. F. McArthur, of Round Head; James Thompson, of Marion; John Shanks, of Liberty; Elihu Mathews, of Washington; Lemuel Wilmoth, of Pleasant; Bernard Mathews, of Cessna; Secretary, A. W. Munson, of Pleasant Township.

At the annual meeting, held July 4, 1870, Alexander Given, of McDonald Township, was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents for the coming year: John Pfeiffer, of Round Head Township; Joseph McArthur, of McDonald; Joshua Caseman, of Taylor Creek; Samuel Stevenson, of Lynn; Samuel Mentzer, of Buck; Harrison Lake, of Hale; Amos Wheeler, of Dudley; D. K. Gilmore, of Goshen; Daniel Barron, of Pleasant; John D. Cessna, of Cessna; James Thompson, of Marion; Daniel Shuster, of Liberty; Andrew Kridler, of Washington; Hugh D. Millar, of Blanchard; John McVitty, of Jackson. The Secretary was Dr. A. W. Munson, of Kenton.

On the 17th of June, 1871, the constitution was altered so as to admit every citizen who had settled in the county prior to December 31, 1840, and an invitation was extended to said citizens to join the Association.

The next celebration occurred, July 4, 1871. On the platform were

Hon. John Carey, of Wyandot County; William Walker, the half-breed Wyandot Chief, of Kansas; Thomas Shanks, the venerable pioneer who was more than one hundred years old, and Rev. Benjamin Waddle. The association elected Dr. U. P. Leighton, of Kenton, President, and the following Vice Presidents: John Pfeiffer, of Round Head Township; Enoch Harvey, of McDonald; D. S. Vermillion, of Lynn; Paul K. Seig, of Taylor Creek; Abraham Dille, of Hale; John Mentzer, of Buck; Joshua Cope, of Dudley; Samuel Haines, of Goshen; Abel Allen, of Pleasant; Benjamin F. Wheeler, of Cessna; Henry Thompson, of Marion; John Shanks, of Liberty; David Obenour, of Washington; W. D. Edgar, of Blanchard; Jasper Pimperton, of Jackson. Dr. A. W. Munson was again chosen as Secretary of the society. Addresses were delivered by Hon. John Carey, William Walker, Joel Goodin, John W. Williams, of Hancock County, and other members of the Society. The usual exercises and festivities were gone through with, and the day generally enjoyed by all who participated therein.

On the 4th of July, 1872, Miles W. Van Fleet, of Dudley Township, was elected President; Dr. A. W. Munson, Secretary, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents: Joseph McArthur, of Round Head Township; Alexander Given, of McDonald; Basil Bailey, of Taylor Creek; David Stanford, of Buck; Thomas Dunson, of Hale; William D. F. Mathews, of Dudley; William A. Kelly, of Goshen; Lemuel Wilmoth, of Pleasant; John Gramleich, of Cessna; William H. Connor, of Marion; Richard Johnson, of Liberty; Elihu Mathews, of Washington; Alonzo Lynch, of Blanchard; John McVitty, of Jackson. The day was celebrated in the usual manner by addresses, music and social pleasures common on such occasions.

In 1873, a change took place in the number of officers chosen. When the Association met as usual at the court house, July 4 of that year, Judge Anthony Banning moved that the constitutional rule in relation to the election of officers be suspended, and that the Society elect said officers by a *viva voce* vote, whereupon Asher Letson was chosen President and Anthony Banning Secretary. There do not seem to have been any Vice Presidents elected at this meeting, and if there were, their names do not appear on record in the minutes. The time of holding the annual celebration was changed to the first Saturday in June, and a Committee of Arrangements, consisting of John Parkinson, Harvey Buckmister and Daniel Barron, was appointed for the ensuing year.

In 1874, the Association convened at the court house on the day appointed. William A. Kelly was elected President; Luther Furney, Vice President, and Anthony Banning, Secretary. Dr. Munson was selected to prepare brief biographies of the members who had died during the year. The usual addresses were delivered by the President, Vice President and other members of the Society.

In 1875, J. B. Bowdle was chosen President; H. Buckmister, First Vice President; John Parkinson, Second Vice President, and Dr. A. W. Munson, Secretary. After the usual exercises in music and speaking, Dr. Munson read the biographical obituaries of Judge Portius Wheeler and Jonathan Mathews, which he had prepared for the occasion by order of the Association. Rev. T. H. Wilson was selected as the biographical historian for the succeeding year.

There does not seem to have been any uniform or permanent rule for the government of the Association, for we find that the meeting, in 1876, took place on the 4th of July, although there is nothing in the minutes regard-

ing such a change; also the custom of electing a Vice President for each township was again restored, after having been discarded for the past three years. The officers elected in 1876, were President, David H. Edgar; Vice Presidents, Frank Given, of Round Head Township; Joseph McArthur, of McDonald; Daniel Vermillion, of Lynn; Samuel Mentzer, of Buck; Abraham Dille, of Hale; Joshua Cope, of Dudley; William A. Kelly, of Goshen; John Parkinson, of Pleasant; John Crumley, of Cessna; James Powell, of Marion; John Shuster, of Liberty; George Darst, of Washington; Moses Packer, of Blanchard; James Howey, of Jackson. For Secretary, Dr. A. W. Munson.

In 1877, the Association met at the court house on the 4th of July. Rev. T. H. Wilson was elected President; Dr. A. W. Munson, Secretary; and the following Vice Presidents: Frank Given, of Round Head Township; Alexander Given, of McDonald; Paul K. Seig, of Taylor Creek; Daniel Vermillion, of Lynn; Samuel Mentzer, of Buck; Abraham Dille, of Hale; Joshua Cope, of Dudley; William A. Kelly, of Goshen; John Parkinson, of Pleasant; John Crumley, of Cessna; James Powell, of Marion; John Shuster, of Liberty; George Darst, of Washington; Moses Packer, of Blanchard; James Howey, of Jackson. The Rev. T. H. Wilson read obituary notices of Joshua Caseman, John Goodin, Cyntha Stevenson, Lydia Smith, Dr. Samuel Watt, Franklin Banning, Raymond Banning and Mrs. Ford, which were placed on file. Article 3 of the constitution was so amended as to admit all citizens who had been continuous residents of Hardin County for thirty years prior to their application for membership. This amendment met with some opposition, but, as its advocates argued, unless it was adopted the association would, in a few years, become extinct for the want of members. Every year, the hand of death was laid upon some of the older members, and unless the time of eligibility to membership was changed, in a few short years none would be left to keep alive and further the objects of the Society. The opposition contended, that if the amendment was adopted, the Society could no longer be called "A Pioneer Association," and that it was founded solely to preserve the records of pioneers and the early events of historical interest connected with the settlement of Hardin County. A vote was taken and the amendment was adopted by seventeen yeas to eight nays. Thus was the Association made perpetual so long as that amendment remains the law.

On the 29th of June, 1878, John Johnson was elected President, and the Vice Presidents of the preceding year were again chosen, as was also the Secretary, Dr. Munson. Rev. T. H. Wilson delivered an address on the deceased members of the past year, when, after a few brief addresses by other members, the meeting adjourned.

In 1879, the Society did not hold its annual meeting until September 6, on which date Dr. A. W. Munson, of Kenton, was elected President; Miles W. Van Fleet, of Dudley Township, Vice President; William A. Kelly, of Goshen Township, Secretary. After the usual address and routine of business was finished, the meeting closed.

On the 12th of June, 1880, the following officials were chosen: Presidents, Miles W. Van Fleet, of Dudley Township; Vice President, Joshua Cope, of Dudley Township; Secretary, Dr. A W. Munson, of Kenton. These gentlemen were re-elected to the same positions October 1, 1881, and served two years in succession.

The next meeting of the Association was held at the City Hall, in Kenton, June 10, 1882, Gen. J. S. Robinson, presiding. John Parkinson, of

Kenton, was elected President; William Kelly, of Goshen Township, Vice President; Dr. A. W. Munson, of Kenton, Secretary. On motion of Rev. T. H. Wilson, it was resolved to hold the next meeting at Kenton, on the first Tuesday in August, 1882, and to celebrate the day by an old-fashioned social gathering and dinner. Dr. A. W. Munson, William A. Kelly, Rev. T. H. Wilson, Mrs. James Bain and Mrs. William A. Kelly were appointed a Committee of Arrangements to prepare for the occasion such social enjoyments as would be necessary.

On motion of W. C. Ingman, the Chairman appointed the following committee to work up an interest among the pioneers throughout their respective townships, in favor of the Association: Goshen Township, W. C. Ingman; Blanchard, William Hall; Cessna, John Foit; Washington, Elihu Mathews; Liberty, John Shanks; Marion, James Powell; Round Head, Seth V. Henkle; McDonald, Alexander Given; Lynn, Daniel Vermillion; Buck, John Allen; Hale, Uriah Baldwin; Dudley, Miles Van Fleet; Taylor Creek, Paul K. Seig; Pleasant, Rev. T. H. Wilson. Numerous addresses were delivered, and early reminiscences recounted, telling of the hardships and trials of the days that ne'er will come again.

The entertainment was held in the City Hall at Kenton, August, 1882, and was a very enjoyable affair. The next annual meeting took place at the court house June 28, 1883.

Dr. A. W. Munson has been Secretary of the Association from its organization to the present time, with the exception of three years, viz.: From July, 1873, to June, 1875, and from September, 1879, to June, 1880. In 1880, he was President of the Society. It is only justice to add that he has done more toward keeping up a proper interest in the Association than, perhaps, any other member of the Society. His position as Secretary imposed upon him much labor that no other officer was compelled to undergo; and that the records are in such good condition, and the minutes so well preserved, is a creditable fact, for which he deserves the gratitude of the Association.

One of the main objects of the Society was to obtain a complete list of the pioneers of Hardin County, together with a brief record of the date and place of their nativity, time of settlement in this county, their place of residence prior to coming here, and, if deceased, the date of such event. It was also the intention to give short sketches of deceased members, but unfortunately their descendants have rarely availed themselves of this opportunity to preserve for posterity the simple story of their ancestors' lives. The record of the Association is therefore incomplete. In many cases nothing but the name appears, so, wherever the date and place of birth, time of settlement and death, etc., are missing from this list, it is because the records fail to give the information.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

NAME.	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	WHEN SETTLED IN HARDIN COUNTY.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.	DIED.
Abel Allen	Nov. 7, 1803, Hardy Co., Va	Jan. 1, 1833	Franklin Co., Ohio	
Rebecca Allen	July 10, 1810, Franklin Co., Ohio	Jan. 1, 1833	Franklin Co., Ohio	
Mary C. Bain	Mar 21, '19, Champaign Co., Ohio	April 27, 1837		
Daniel Cabel	Aug. 25, 1804, Jefferson Co., N. Y	August, 1833	Athens Co., Ohio	Jan. 24, 1873.
Elizabeth Cabel	July 25, 1808, Meigs Co., Ohio	August, 1833	Athens Co., Ohio	Dec., 1879.
James A. Cabel	Feb. 4, 1831, Athens Co., Ohio	August, 1833	Athens Co., Ohio	
William A. Kelly	March 26, ————	April 11, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio	Dec. 3, 1871.
Mary Kelly	———— Hardin Co., Ohio			
Jonathan Mathews	Dec. 4, 1808, Franklin Co , Ohio	Aug. 2, 1834	Crawford Co., Ohio	Aug. 21, 1874.
Rebecca Mathews	July 9, 1816, Va	Aug. 2, 1834	Crawford Co., Ohio	
Amanda Johnson	July 28, 1819, Penn	——, 1834	Crawford Co., Ohio	
Margaret Howey	May 5, '09, Westmoreland Co., Pa	Sept., 1834	Richland Co., Ohio	April 5, 1878.
James Powel	Aug. 19, 1819, England	July 23, 1838	Marion Co , Ohio	
Rachel Eaton	March 11, 1818, Mass	May, 1835	Massachusetts	
David Kellogg	Dec. 16, 1816, Mass	May, 1835	Massachusetts	
John McVitty	April 25, 1808, Franklin Co., Pa	April 1, 1837	Franklin Co., Penn	
John Briggs	Dec. 23, 1823, England	Sept. 6, 1838	Richland Co., Ohio	
Henry Smith	Oct. 10, 1813, Fairfield Co., Ohio	Jan. 29, 1838	Richland Co., Ohio	
Lydia Smith	—— 1814, Columbiana Co., Ohio	Jan. 29, 1838	Richland Co., Ohio	
Nicholas Leoffert	Feb. 19, 1809, Germany	Oct., 1837	Germany	
James T. Packer	Feb. 1, 1828, Richland Co., Ohio	March, 1831	Richland Co., Ohio	
Elihu Mathews	April 25, 1826, Crawford Co., Ohio	Sept., 1834	Crawford Co., Ohio	
Isaac H. Mathews	July 10, 1830, Crawford Co , Ohio	Nov., 1834	Crawford Co., Ohio	
John Gramlich	Dec. 27, 1802, Germany	Aug., 1838	Germany	
Gardner Hatch	Sept. 20, 1808, Maine	March 1, 1830	Meigs Co., Ohio	
Thomas Dunsot	June 7, 1802, Brooke Co., Va	Dec. 24, 1833	Logan Co., Ohio	
David H. Edgar	Sept. 8, 1800, Beaver Co., Penn	June, 1830	Holmes Co., Ohio	
Andrew Kridler	Dec. 14, 1807, Trumbull Co., Ohio	Nov., 1836	Trumbull Co., Ohio	
Usher P. Leighton	March 16, 1810, Maine	——, 1836	Wyandot Co., Ohio	Aug. 26, 1878.
Samuel Haines	————, Hampshire Co., Va	——, 1835	Harrison Co., Ohio	
William H. Cole	Nov. 24, 1824, Fairfield Co., Ohio	Sept., 1835		
Lemuel Wilmoth	Oct. 14, 1806, Ross Co., Ohio	Feb., 1833	Union Co., Ohio	
Alexander Pool	July 15, 1799, Washington Co., Pa	March 9, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio	
William R. Mathews	Sept. 29, 1836, Hancock Co., Ohio	——, 1838	Hancock Co., Ohio	
Lewis Dunson	Sept. 22, 1828, Logan Co., Ohio	Dec. 24, 1833	Logan Co., Ohio	
James Andrews	Aug. 8, 1805, Washington Co., Pa	Oct. 19, 1829	Washington Co., Penn	
William Schrader	Sept. 12, 1812, Germany	Sept. 18, 1835	Germany	
Isaac H. Wilson	Dec. 5, 1818, Tuscarawas Co., O	Feb., 1834	Carroll Co., Ohio	
Ellen Looker	April 16, 1823, Richland Co., O	March 4, 1834		
Charles W. Cessna	Sept. 7, 1827, Coshocton Co., O	Nov. 16, 1830	Coshocton Co., Ohio	
Joshua Cope	Dec. 12, 1812, Ross Co., Ohio	Feb., 1833	Marion Co., Ohio	
Robert Draper	May 9, 1827, Coshocton Co., O	May, 1836	Coshocton Co., Ohio	
Joseph Powel	Jan. 7, 1783, England	Jan. 27, 1837	Marion Co., Ohio	
Ann Purdy	June 20, 1800, Albany Co., N. Y	July 17, 1837		
William Furney	Oct. 2, 1794, Va	June, 1833	Pittsburgh, Penn	May 20, 1854.
Christina Furney	Nov. 2, 1799, Greencastle, Md	June, 1833	Pittsburgh, Penn	
Joshua Caseman	Jan., 1806, Ky	Aug., 1829	Logan Co., Ohio	
John W. Williams	April 21, 1800, Frederick Co., Md	Oct. 6, 1833	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	
Thomas E. Hueston	May 5, 1813, Beaver Co., Penn	May, 1824		Mar. 14, 1872.
C. W. Show	Oct. 31, 1792, Hampshire Co., Va	May, 1837	Fayette Co., Penn	
James A. Thompson	April 2, 1815, Fayette Co., Penn	May, 1837	Fayette Co., Penn	
Elizabeth Thompson	Dec. 9, 1817, Somerset Co., Penn	May, 1837	Fayette Co., Penn	
Charles W. Stevenson	Sept. 20, 1796, Ky	March, 1827	Greene Co., Ohio	May 17, 1854.
Cynthia Stevenson	Aug. 19, 1795, Scott Co., Ky	March, 1827	Greene Co., Ohio	
William W. Johnson	March 14, 1817, Cayuga Co., N. Y	——, 1835	Cayuga Co., N. Y	
Robert S. Wilson	Oct. 25, 1820, Medina Co., Ohio	June, 1834		
Miles W. Van Fleet	Apr. 30, '05, Manchester Co., N. Y	May 10, 1834	Marion Co., Ohio	
Mary Wilmoth	Feb. 15, 1813, Adams Co., Penn	May, 1835	Jefferson Co., Ohio	
James Howey	April 13, 1834, Richland Co , O	Sept. 26, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio	
Augustus W. Munson	Nov. 2, 1819, Chenango Co., N. Y	August, 1838	Delaware Co., Ohio	
Elizabeth Harvey	April 6, 1820, Fayette Co., Ohio	April 7, 1833	Logan Co., Ohio	
John M. Zigler	Aug. 3, 1836, Hardin Co., Ohio			
Elizabeth Van Fleet	May 31, 1831, Dayton, Ohio	August, 1838	Montgomery Co., Ohio	
John W. Nelson	May 19, 1838, Hardin Co., Ohio			
Hugh Letson	July 14, 1810, N. J	July 5, 1837	New Jersey	Feb. 2, 1878.
Rebecca Letson	October, 1810, N. J	July 5, 1837	New Jersey	
David Stanford	March 3, 1818, Pike Co., Ohio	March, 1834	Delaware Co., Ohio	
John Parkinson	Dec. 25, 1806, England	May 5, 1836	Richland Co., Ohio	
Mary Ann Parkinson	—— 1814, Alleghany Co., Pa	May 5, 1836	Richland Co., Ohio	Jan. 11, 1873.
Sarah M. Pool	Nov. 12, 1824, Washington Co., Pa	——, 1835	Logan Co., Ohio	
John Castor	Jan. 22, 1789, Alleghany Co., Pa	March 4, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio	
Susannah Draper	June 4, 1796, Washington Co., Pa	Feb., 1835	Carroll Co., Ohio	
Alexander Given	March 4, 1811, Ross Co., Ohio	March 1, 1830	Ross Co., Ohio	
William Pool	Feb. 2, 1824, Richland Co., Ohio	March 9, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio	
Ann Hueston	April 27, 1816, Richland Co., O	Sept. 26, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio	
Henry Garrett	Sept. 22, 1800, Fayette Co., Penn	April 12, 1834		
Samuel Stevenson	Sept. 4, 1804, Greene Co., Ohio	March, 1827	Greene Co., Ohio	
David P. Stevenson	July 7, 1828, Hardin Co., Ohio			
Hanson Robey	June 3, 1808, Hardy Co., Va	April, 1833	Franklin Co., Ohio	
Fayette Schoonover	June 4, 1825, Tioga Co., N. Y	June 4, 1838	Tioga Co., N. Y	
Anthony Banning	Nov. 17, 1820, Knox Co., Ohio	July 9, 1837	Knox Co., Ohio	
Louisa Banning	March 5, 1823, ————, Penn	May, 1833	Coshocton Co., Ohio	
Francis Banning	————, Knox Co., Ohio	July 9, 1837	Knox Co., Ohio	
Sophia L. Banning	July 12, 1798, Hagerstown, Md	July 9, 1837	Knox Co., Ohio	
Harvey Buckmister	Nov. 13, 1800, Stratford Co., Vt	——, 1828	Tioga Co., Penn	

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	WHEN SETTLED IN HARDIN COUNTY.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.	DIED.
Abigail Buckmister...	Nov. 27, 1810, Rochester, Me....	——, 1828..	Crawford Co., Ohio.....	July 14, 1868.
Jacob Wolf.....	Feb. 28, 1828, France.....	Dec. 25, 1835.	Springfield, Ohio.....	.....
Benedict Fink.....	Jan. 18, 1830, Switzerland.....	March, 1838..	Pittsburgh, Penn.....	....
John Fink.....	————, Switzerland.....	March, 1838..	Pittsburgh, Penn.....	....
Ann Isabella Lewis ...	March 4, 1812, ————, Pa	——, 1835..	Pickaway Co., Ohio.....	.....
Samuel Campbell	Sept. 15, 1800, Frederick Co., Va	——, 1838..	Fairfield Co., Ohio.....	.....
Elizabeth Stanley.....	Aug. 22, 1828, Perry Co., Ohio..	Jan. 1, 1836..	Perry Co., Ohio.....	.....
David Goodin.....	May 31, 1805, Somerset Co., Pa.	Jan. 1, 1836..	Perry Co., Ohio.....	.....
Sarah Goodin.....	Oct. 11, 1804, Mifflin Co., Penn..	Jan. 1, 1836..	Perry Co., Ohio.....	.....
Portius Wheeler.....	July 17, 1796, Gafton Co., N. H...	April 2, 1833.	Marion Co., Ohio.....	Aug. 23, 1874.
Jane Wheeler	——, 1799, Scioto Co., Ohio.....	April 2, 1833.	Marion Co., Ohio.....	.....
Amos Wheeler.....	Dec. 25, 1819, Scioto Co., Ohio...	April 2, 1833.	Marion Co., Ohio.....	.....
Maria C. Wheeler	Jan. 27, 1824, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	July 9, 1837..	Knox Co., Ohio.....	.....
Benjamin F. Wheeler..	——, 1800, Grafton Co., N. H.	——, 1831..	.....	.....
Asher Letson	Oct. 9, 1838, Hardin Co., Ohio...	.....	.....	.....
William Watt..... ...	Nov. 15, 1836, Jefferson Co., O...	——, 1839..	.....	.....
Jonathan McClane.....	Sept. 21, 1827, Licking Co., Ohio	Jan. 3, 1836..	Licking Co., Ohio.....	.....
Thomas Shanks.....	July17,'70,Westmoreland Co.,Pa	——, 1836..	Richland Co., Ohio.....	Oct. 18, 1871.
John F. Henkle.....	July 14, 1804, Bedford Co., Va...	March 9, 1835	Logan Co., Ohio.....	Nov. 17, 1872.
A. M. Davis	Dec. 18, 1818, Brooke Co., Va.....	May, 1836.....	Jefferson Co., Ohio.....	.....
Maria L. Rarey.....	Jan. 4, 1838, Hardin Co., Ohio...	.....	.....	.....
John H. Gary.....	July 4, 1819, Fairfield Co., Ohio	Nov. 5, 1834..	Fairfield Co., Ohio.....	.....
Almira J. Gary.....	Dec. 5,1821, Guernsey Co., Ohio	Oct., 1834.....	Muskingum Co., Ohio..	.....
Daniel Barron.....	June 26, 1804, Somerset Co., Pa.	——, 1834..	Holmes Co., Ohio.....	.....
F. S. Letson.....	Dec. 28, 1835, Warren Co., N. J.	July 5, 1837..	Warren Co., N. J.....	.....
Warren F. Damon.....	Nov. 10, 1832, Lowell, Mass.....	May 20, 1835.	Lowell, Mass.....	.....
James Watt.....	Dec. 6, 1839, Hardin Co., Ohio...	.....	.....	.....
Bernard Mathews.....	Apr. 15, '01, Co. Dublin, Ireland	Aug. 1, 1834..	Ireland	.....
Prudence Church.....	Aug. 30, 1812, ————, Mass.	Sept., 1837....	Massachusetts.....	.....
Horace Church	Nov , 1803, ————, Mass.....	Sept., 1837.....	Massachusetts	Dec. 24, 1867.
Andrew Porter	May 11, 1800, ————, Ky.....	——, 1837..	Greene Co., Ohio.....	Oct. 6, 1867.
Rebecca Porter	July 2, 1805, Morgan Co., Ohio..	Oct. 26, 1833..	Greene Co., Ohio.....	.....
David Briggs	March 20, 1800, England.....	Sept. 5, 1838..	Richland Co., Ohio.....	.....
James B. Bowdle.....	May 8, 1808, Ross Co., Ohio.....	Oct., 1831.....	Ross Co., Ohio.....	.....
Elizabeth Bowdle.....	June, 1807, Ross Co., Ohio.....	Oct., 1831	Ross Co., Ohio.....	Sept. 4, 1856.
Louisa D. Stevenson..	July 15, 1832, Crawford Co., O..	——, 1838..	Crawford Co., Ohio.....	..... .
Jonas Combs.....	June 12, 1803, ————, Va ..	Mar. 23, 1834	Lawrence Co., Ohio.....	.....
John Spitzer.....	Feb. 11, '15, Rockingham Co., Va	——, 1836..	Rockingham Co., Va ..	.....
Mary Tressler	Sept. 17, 1837, Hardin Co., Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Henry Kreidler.....	Feb. 24, 1829, Trumbull Co., O.	Nov. 5, 1836..	Trumbull Co., Ohio.....	.....
Nathaniel Williamson	Aug. 10, 1828, Richland Co., O.	Mar. 13, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio.....	.....
Bartholo. Williamson	Nov. 3, 1832, Richland Co., Ohio	Mar. 13, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio.....	.....
Reason B. Riggle.....	Sept. 3, 1808, Washington Co., Pa	Jan. 3, 1837..	Washington Co., Penn.	.....
Daniel Kellogg	Nov. 22, '13, Hampshire Co., Mass	May 5, 1834..	Hampshire Co., Mass...	.....
Paul Castor.....	March 13, 1813, ————, Penn	March 4, 1834	Richland Co., Ohio.....	....
James Beem.....	June 24, 1820, Belmont Co., O.	April 4, 1834.	Knox Co., Ohio.....	.....
Ephraim Spitzer.....	Mar. 24, '14, Rockingham Co., Va	Sept., 1834...	Fairfield Co., Ohio....	.....
Ulrich Garlach.....	Jan. 21, 1812, Germany.....	Oct. 1, 1838...	Richland Co., Ohio.....	.....
John Kaiser	Oct. 7, 1808, Germany.....	April 1, 1836.	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.....
Levi Mathews	Jan. 20, 1811, Stark Co., Ohio...	May 23, 1834.	Crawford Co., Ohio.....	.....
Elizabeth Mathews ...	Jan. 20, 1811, Stark Co., Ohio...	May 23, 1834.	Crawford Co., Ohio.....	.....
James B. McConnell..	Oct. 5, 1833, Greene Co., Ohio...	Mar. 21, 1839	Greene Co., Ohio..... ...	.....
Benjamin Powel.....	April 7, 1854, Marion Co., Ohio	Jan. 27, 1837.	Marion Co., Ohio.....	.....
John Goodin.....	Nov. 30, 1800, Somerset Co., Pa.	——, 1842..	Seneca Co., Ohio.....	.....
David M. Johnson	March 15, 1823, Madison Co., O.	Mar. 15, 1829.	Marion Co., Ohio.....	.....
John Pfeiffer	Sept. 17, 1813, Germany.....	August, 1834.	Beaver Co., Penn.....	.....
Enos H. Gary.....	Aug. 11, 1845, Hardin Co., Ohio	.....	.....	.....
E. H. Parkinson.....	March ', 1840, Hardin Co., Ohio	.....	.....	.....
John McGuigin.....	May 20, 1837, Hardin Co., Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Simeon Price	Dec. 26, 1846, Hardin Co., Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Charles Canaan.....	Sept. 26, 1845, Hardin Co., Ohio	.....	.....	....
James Davis.....	Jan. 1, 1803, Hampshire Co., Va	——, 1845..	.....	.....
George W. Darst.....	Feb. 8, 1840, Hardin Co., Ohio..	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Wagner.....	Nov. 5, 1800, Berks Co., Penn...	May, 1833.....	Washington Co., Md....	.....
Benjamin Eglin.....	April 19, 1807, England..	——, 1848..	Columbiana Co., Ohio..	.....
Robert D. Miller	Sept. 26,1819, Muskingum Co., O.	April, 1836...	Muskingum Co., Ohio..	.....
Martha Miller	July 22, '22, Muskingum Co., O.	May, 1847.....	Muskingum Co., Ohio..	.....
James Mustard	Aug. 12, '19, Washington Co., Pa	Oct., 1844.....	Washington Co., Penn.	.....
John Shanks	Sept. 21, 1821, Richland Co., O.	Sept. 15, 1832.	Richland Co., Ohio.....	.....
Jane Shanks.....	May 22, 1829, Washington Co., O	Oct., 1844.....	Pennsylvania	.....
Uriah Williams	June 8, 1810, Champaign Co., O.	——, 1834..	Logan Co., Ohio.....	.....
John Walters.....	Nov. 9, 1830, Columbiana Co., O.	Aug. 6, 1848..	Columbiana Co., Ohio..	.....
Lazarus Zugschwert..	Dec. 17, 1815, Germany.....	Oct. 28, 1842..	Richland Co., Ohio.....	.....
John Foit.....	——, 1822, Germany.....	Oct., 1838.....	.....	.....
William Hall	——, 1813, England.....	——, 1859..	Came to U. S. in 1858...	.....
James S. Robinson.....	Dec., 1827, Richland Co., Ohio	——, 1846..	.....	.....
William C. Ingman...	——, 1829, Ashland Co., Ohio	April, 1845...	.....	.....
James Y. Ross	——, 1826, Highland Co., Ohio	March, 1835..	.....	.....
John Spitzer.....	——, 1816, Rockingham Co., Va	March, 1834..	.....	.....
Samuel Detwiler.....	——, 1825, ————, Penn...	April, 1851...	.....	.....
Daniel Heckathorn...	Feb. 23, 1818, ————, Ohio..	Nov. 4, 1828..	.....	.....
William Clappin.....	——, 1793, England.....	April, 1840...	.....	.....
Mrs. E. J. Kelly.....	Aug. 15, 1825, ————, Penn.	May 1, 1848..	.....	.....
John D. Cessna	Feb. 1, 1823, Cumberland Co., Pa	——, 1835..	.....	.....
David Obenour	Dec. 29, 1828, Stark Co., Ohio...	Fall, 1837.....	Stark Co., Ohio.....	.....

The following is a list of those members of whom nothing appears on record but their names: John Allen, A. N. Bird, Uriah Baldwin, Silas Bailey, Abraham Bolenbaugh, Isaac Bolenbaugh, Basil Bailey, William H. Conner, O. P. Cessna, Elias Collins, Elizabeth Castor, John Copeland, William T. Cessna, Abraham Dille, William C. Dewitt, William D. Edgar, Henry K. Ford, Gideon Gary, Morgan Gardner, William M. Johnson, James Leeper, Alonzo Lynch, John L. Mentzer, D. J. Mentzer, Joseph McArthur, Allen F. McArthur, Isaac McElhaney, Wilmot Munson, W. D. Mathews, James R. Millar, Obediah Osborn, Moses Packer, John Pool, Thomas Price, H. M. Robey, Joseph Reed, William C. Ross, John F. Snyder, James L. Stevenson, Benjamin Scott, Jeremiah Simms, James S. Thompson, D. S. Vermillion, David Ward and S. C. Wilson. There are a few names on the minute book of the Society whose record is missing, but we have supplied the dates, etc., and they will be found complete.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF HARDIN COUNTY—WAR OF 1812—OPENING OF HULL'S TRAIL, AND ERECTION OF FORT M'ARTHUR—INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THAT FORT, AND ITS SUBSEQUENT ABANDONMENT—GOV. SHELBY'S MARCH OVER THE SHAWNEE TRACE—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR—PATRIOTISM OF HARDIN COUNTY—ROLL OF HON R—RETURN OF PEACE.

SEVENTY-ONE years ago, the arrogance of the English Government brought on the war of 1812, and though it closed five years prior to the erection of Hardin County, this territory was so closely identified with some of the leading events in that second struggle against the same tyrannous power that we deem it appropriate to relate briefly its connection therewith. On the 4th of June, 1812, a resolution declaring war against England was passed by the House of Representatives; on the 17th of the same month, the bill received the sanction of the Senate, and two days afterward President James Madison issued his proclamation of war. Vigorous preparations for the impending conflict were made by Congress. 25,000 regular troops and 50,000 volunteers were ordered to be raised by the General Government, while at the same time the several States were requested to call out 100,000 militia for the defense of the coast and harbors. Ohio had been preparing for the coming struggle, and prior to the declaration of war, troops began to rendezvous at Dayton, Springfield, Urbana and other points, in obedience to the call of Gov. Meigs. Early in June, 1812, Col. Duncan McArthur, with a regiment of soldiers, was detached from Urbana to open a road in advance of Gen. Hull as far as the Scioto River. Having passed Manary's block-house, three miles north of Bellefontaine, built by Capt. James Manary's company, of Ross County, also Solomon's Town, a small Shawnee village north of the Greenville treaty line, the detachment commenced its labors through the dense forest. It entered what is now Hardin County in Survey 9,991, Taylor Creek Township, and, taking a northeast course, passed through Surveys 12,051 and 12,167; thence through the southeast corner of Survey 10,013 and northwest corner of Survey 10,014, striking the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad near Silver Creek Station, continuing the same course through Surveys 12,093 and 9,935, Lynn Township, until it strikes the western boundary line of Buck Township, at Survey 11,067; thence through the northwest corner of the latter subdivision to the Scioto.

Having reached the river, they began erecting a fortification, for protection against the enemy, which was named "Fort McArthur," in honor of their gallant commander. The site was a low, flat place on the south bank of the Scioto, and had little communication with the settlements, as no person could go from one to the other but at the peril of his life, the forest being alive with hostile Indians. The fort was a weak stockade, inclosing about half an acre. There were two block-houses, one in the northwest and the other in the southeast angle, constructed of round logs of from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter. The lower stories were about twenty

Isaac E. Wilson

feet square to the height of about eight feet, then the second story projected on all sides six or eight inches to enable the inmates to defend themselves more successfully against an assault. In addition to this, there were port-holes through the log walls, above and below. The whole structure was covered with clapboards, and heavy-weight poles to hold them solid. There was one door in each building, made of heavy puncheons, four inches thick, hung on wooden hinges and fastened on the inside with strong wooden cross-bars. Seventy or eighty feet of the inclosure was composed of a row of log corn cribs, covered with a shed roof sloping toward the inside. A part of the pickets were of split timber, and lapped at the edges; others were round logs, set up endways, and touching each other. The rows of huts for the garrison were a few feet from the walls. It was a post of much danger, liable at any moment to be attacked.

The site of this old fort is in the northwest corner of Buck Township, about three miles west of Kenton. Several men died at Fort McArthur during the war, and the graves of sixteen gallant soldiers may be plainly seen on the north side of the river in Cessna Township. Their graves remain unmarked, and their names are, doubtless, " lost mid the rubbish of forgotten things." Here the brave fellows who went forth to defend the homes of their loved ones against the ruthless savage and his treacherous English ally, found rest from the hardships of the camp and the toils of military life.

On the evening of the 19th of June, 1812, Gen. Hull arrived with the residue of his army, and encamped on the north side of the river, and on the 21st, Col. James Findlay's regiment was detached for the purpose of cutting the road to Blanchard's Fork of the Auglaize. On the next morning he moved forward, with the exception of part of Capt. Dill's company, which was left at Fort McArthur for the double purpose of protecting the sick and defending the fort in case of attack. The following was the formation of the army as announced in a general order: The Fourth United States Regiment on the right, Col. McArthur on the left; Col. Findlay on the left of the Fourth, and Col. Cass on the right of Col. McArthur; the cavalry on the right of the whole. In marching, the riflemen of the respective regiments formed the flank guards, and on the days the army marched they were excluded from other duty. From Fort McArthur to the rapids of the Maumee, the route of the army was through a thick and almost trackless forest, through a country where numerous creeks and rivers have their origin. The soil of the land was rich and moist. As there were a great many baggage wagons attached to the army, it became necessary to open a road the whole distance. The weather was rainy, and men and horses had to travel middle deep in mud; frequently the van had to halt for the rear, which was often detained in its march in relieving wagons and horses from the mire.

Crossing the southeast corner of what is now Cessna Township, the road passed north through the western portion of Pleasant Township and crossed Cessna Creek on the farm of A. Treager; thence taking a northwest course until it again crossed the line into Cessna Township; leaving that subdivision near its northeast corner, it turned into Blanchard; thence ran in a northerly direction until passing through the farm of Alonzo Lynch, when it deviated to the northeast and crossed the line into Washington Township on the land of P. P. Trump, leaving Dunkirk about half a mile to the east; thence continuing the same general course, and striking the county line near the center of Section 1, Washington Township. Just

across the line in Hancock County, the army encamped on a swampy piece of ground, where the mud was ankle-deep in the tents. Here a block-house was erected and named "Fort Necessity." While here, Gen. Hull received dispatches from Mr. Atwater, Acting Governor of Michigan Territory. In consequence of the muddy roads, the General detailed every man capable of making a pack-saddle, and ordered the baggage conveyed on horses instead of on wagons but subsequently rescinded the order for reasons best known to himself. The army marched north from Fort Necessity, built Fort Findlay on Blanchard's Fork, and reached the Maumee on the 30th of June, 1812, which it crossed near the foot of the rapids. Our readers are, doubtless, well aware of the disastrous termination of that campaign, through the disgraceful surrender of his brave army by Gen. Hull at Detroit, on the 16th of August, 1812, without firing a shot against the enemy. Not a vestige of Fort McArthur now remains, but the line of the old military road is well remembered, while remnants of the corduroy can yet be traced through portions of the county.

In July, 1812, Gen. Edward W. Tupper, of Gallia County, Ohio, raised 1,000 men from his portion of the State, and at the head of this force marched north upon Hull's trail. He established his base of supplies at Fort McArthur, and then pushed forward to the Maumee. The Indians appeared on the opposite bank, and Tupper attempted to cross the river that night, but on account of the rapidity of the current, and the feeble, half-starved condition of his men and horses, the attempt failed. The enemy soon after took the offensive and attacked the American camp, but were defeated with considerable loss. They retired to Detroit, while Tupper returned to Fort McArthur.

The following incidents connected with this old fortification we have culled from Howe's Historical Collections. He says: "In January, 1813, Blackhoof, the celebrated Shawnee chief, visited Gen. Tupper's camp at Fort McArthur, and while there about ten o'clock one night, when sitting by the fire in company with the General and several other officers, some one fired a pistol through a hole in the wall of the hut and shot Blackhoof in the face. The ball entered the cheek, glanced against the bone, and finally lodged in his neck; he fell, and for some time was supposed to be dead, but revived and afterward recovered from this severe wound. The most prompt and diligent inquiry as to the author of this cruel and dastardly act, failed to lead to his detection. No doubt was entertained that this attempt at assassination was made by a white man, stimulated, perhaps, by no better excuse than the memory of some actual or ideal wrong, inflicted on some of his own race by an unknown hand of kindred color with that of his intended victim.

"The fort was, at one time during the war of 1812, commanded by Capt. Robert McClelland, who subsequently died in Greene County, Ohio. He was a brave man and, when roused, brave to rashness. While he commanded at Fort McArthur, one of his men had gone a short distance from the walls for the purpose of peeling bark. Thus engaged at a tree, he was shot twice through the body, by a couple of Indians in ambush, whose rifles went off so near together that the reports were barely distinguishable. He uttered one piercing scream of agony, and ran with almost superhuman speed, but fell before he reached the fort. In an instant, alarm was spread through the garrison, as no doubt was entertained but that this was the commencement of a general attack, which had been long expected. Instead of shutting the gates to keep out danger, McClelland seized his rifle, and

calling on some of his men to follow, of which but few obeyed, he hastened to the place of ambush and made diligent search for the enemy, who, by an instant and rapid retreat, had effected their escape; nor did he return until he had scoured the woods all around in the vicinity of the fort.

"A short time prior to Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, an incident occurred at this fort that is worthy of mention. Gen. Harrison was encamped at Fort Seneca, a military post nine miles north of the site of Tiffin. The friendly Indians of the Shawnee, Delaware and Seneca tribes had been over to join him, and on their way stopped at Fort McArthur for the purpose of obtaining provisions from Col. McPherson, the Deputy Indian Agent, who then resided there. Among the Shawnees was an Indian called Blue Jacket, but not the celebrated chief of that name. This wretch had joined the expedition with the avowed purpose of killing Gen. Harrison. He communicated his intention to another Shawnee, and requested his assistance, but the latter, who admired the General, tried to persuade him from carrying out his threat, telling him that he would surely lose his life in the attempt. Blue Jacket replied that he would kill the General if he was sure that the guards would cut him to pieces not bigger than his thumb nail.

"During their stay at Fort McArthur, the friend of Blue Jacket told the story to Beaver, a young Delaware chief whom Gen. Harrison had greatly befriended; and one day, while Beaver was considering how to save the life of the General and prevent his intended murder, Blue Jacket came up to the Delaware camp, somewhat intoxicated, swearing vengeance on Col. McPherson, who had just turned him out of the fort, and whom he declared he would put to death for the insult he had received. The sight of the traitor aroused the indignation and resentment of Beaver to the highest pitch. Seizing his tomahawk, he advanced toward the culprit and said, 'You must be a great warrior, you will not only kill this white man for serving you as you deserve, but you will also murder our father, the American Chief, and bring disgrace and mischief upon us all; but you shall do neither, I will serve you as I would a mad dog.' A furious blow from the tomahawk of Beaver stretched Blue Jacket at his feet, and a second blow ended his life. 'There,' said he to some Shawnees, who had witnessed the affair, 'take him to the camp of his tribe, and tell them who has done the deed.' The Shawnees upheld the conduct of Beaver and rejoiced at their happy escape from the ignominy which the success of Blue Jacket's design would have brought upon them. Gen. Harrison always believed that Blue Jacket came from the English agents at Malden for the purpose of murdering him, but with his death died the knowledge of who were the instigators of the intended crime. At the treaty held at Greeneville, in 1815, Gen. Lewis Cass related the whole story, and while publicly thanking Beaver in behalf of the United States for saving Gen. Harrison's life, he caused a handsome present to be made him out of the goods which had been sent for the purpose of the treaty."

The war was ended by the treaty of peace signed December 24, 1814, though the battle of New Orleans, and a few naval fights occurred early in the following year. In 1816, the Government abandoned Fort McArthur, and A. B. Johnson, in his address before the Pioneer Association of Hardin County, July 4, 1876, tells the following anecdote in connection with that event. He says: "At the time of its abandonment, two of the soldiers had a couple of gallons of whisky, which, being unable to carry, they concluded to bury. So, putting it carefully in a jug tightly corked, they

proceeded down the river a short distance and buried it on the river bank, intending to return at some future time and reclaim it. They never returned, however, and the people of that vicinity do say that many are the thirsty hunters of Kenton who have made anxious and careful searches after the lost and buried treasure, so that, like the treasures of Capt. Kidd, the story of the whisky has passed into history."

The old Shawnee trace, which passes through the southeast corner of Hardin County, was also utilized during the war of 1812; for we find that, in September, 1813, Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, at the head of 4,000 mounted volunteers, passed over that route to Fort Ferree, now Upper Sandusky, on his march to Lake Erie. Upon arriving at Sandusky Bay, he turned his horses out to graze, and there they were left in charge of a guard, while the army went forward on its expedition into Canada. Thus has the territory embraced in Hardin County become historic ground, and many of those brave men who fought in that second war against English aggression, came and made their homes upon its soil. In later times their sons and grandsons, upon many a well-contested battle-field, proved themselves worthy descendants of those noble, patriotic sires who offered their lives in defense of liberty.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The disputed territory between the rivers Neuces and Rio Grande was the direct cause of the war between the United States and Mexico. Texas, which had first won its independence, and subsequently been admitted into the Union, claimed the Rio Grande, as the boundary line, while Mexico said it was the Neuces River. The American Government proposed to settle the controversy by negotiation, but the authorities of Mexico scornfully refused. Gen. Taylor was then ordered to advance his army, and, in November, 1845, had established a camp of about 5,000 men at Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Neuces River. In March, 1846, he advanced to the Rio Grande and erected Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras. On the 26th of April, Gen. Arista, the Mexican commander, notified Gen. Taylor that hostilities had begun, and on the same day a company of American dragoons, commanded by Capt. Thornton, was attacked by a body of Mexicans, east of the Rio Grande, and here occurred the first bloodshed of the war.

It made no great stir among the people of Hardin County, though the progress of the victorious troops from the Rio Grande to the halls of the Montezumas was hailed with an enthusiasm similar to that over the country generally. The Whig leaders claimed to see in the war a scheme for the extension of slavery, and on this ground made many bitter speeches against it; but the patriotism of the nation was aroused, and all opposition was swept away before the grand outburst of indignation which it caused. We have been unable to find any record of the soldiers who enlisted from Hardin County, but have gathered, among the old settlers, the names of the following citizens who went from here and served in that war: Andrew Huff, David Spitzer, Henry Spitzer, George Harding, Jonas Butcher, Hiram Olden, Thomas Sutterfield, Albert Zugschwert, Frederick Traeger; a young lawyer, R. J. Allison, Phillip Russell, Dr. George W. Kishler and William Lester. Some of these never returned, but found graves in the land of the Aztecs, while of those who did come back none remain in Hardin County to tell of the fierce and bloody conflicts in which they participated.

CIVIL WAR.

On Tuesday evening, April 16, 1861, the citizens of Kenton convened a meeting at the court house, to counsel together and take action for the purpose of responding, in a substantial manner, to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers. Col. James Cantwell was elected Chairman, and David Thompson Secretary. On motion of J. S. Robinson, the following committee was appointed to prepare business for the meeting, viz.: A. S. Ramsey, James Bain, J. N. Absten, Edward Stillings, L. T. Hunt and David Thompson. Col. James Cantwell was subsequently appointed on this committee. B. R. Brunson and R. L. Chase were respectively elected Chairman and Secretary, *pro tem.*, of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, H. G. Harris, David Snodgrass, Stilla Powell, Edward Stillings, A. S. Ramsey and others, being called for, responded in brief but patriotic speeches. The news from Fort Sumter obliterated party feeling, and the general tenor of the addresses was the sentiment uttered by Stephen Decatur: "My country: may she always be right; but right or wrong, My country."

The following resolutions were presented by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens of Hardin County be called at the court house, in Kenton, on the 18th day of April, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the perilous condition of the country; and, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Executive, to enlist volunteers to defend the Government; and,

Resolved, That we will stand by our Government, our country, and our country's flag—*now and forever more.*

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Col. James Cantwell, J. S. Robinson, J. N. Absten, L. T. Hunt and Alonzo Bogardus, was appointed to prepare papers and make other necessary preparations for receiving volunteers.

On motion, two more members were added to this committee.

On motion, three hearty cheers were given for the Stars and Stripes, and a committee of three appointed to raise our national banner on the court house every morning hereafter. Amid deafening cheers for the Union, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday evening.

Pursuant to this understanding, the citizens came together at the court house on the evening designated, to perfect arrangements for receiving volunteers.

A committee of five was appointed to raise funds by contribution, for the payment of the expenses of volunteers until they should leave Kenton; also to see that the families of volunteers were provided for during their absence. Benjamin Eglin, Edward Stillings, Hugh Letson, J. S. Robinson and William Cary constituted this committee. David Snodgrass, O. B. Happersett and Stilla Powell were appointed to procure quarters for volunteers, and reported Kinnear's hall as the place of rendezvous. Patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. George Weaver, L. T. Hunt, Edward Stillings, H. G. Harris, J. S. Robinson, S. L. Hoge, David Snodgrass, G. A. Stewart and others, which aroused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

On Thursday, April 18, a large and enthusiastic meeting filled the court house to overflowing. It was a gathering of the people from every section of the county, and served to convince every loyal heart that the people were for the Government, the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union. The addresses by C. H. Gatch and A. S. Ramsey were eloquent, to the point, had the true ring in them, and the wildest enthusi-

asm prevailed among the large audience, in approbation of their patriotic sentiment.

On the previous day, the stars and stripes had been unfurled to the breeze from the flag-staff on the court house, amid the shouts of the people and the firing of cannon. The national banner also floated over many of the business houses, private residences and public buildings. Hardin County was thoroughly aroused; its citizens vied with each other in patriotic ardor, and volunteers were rapidly enrolling to uphold the Government.

The "Hardin County Guards," which subsequently became Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was soon filled up. George Weaver was elected Captain; Gordon A. Stewart, First Lieutenant, and Daniel Timmons, Second Lieutenant. Then followed the "Kenton Rangers," with James Cantwell as Captain, J. S. Robinson, First Lieutenant, and Peter Grubb, Second Lieutenant. This company, on the organization of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, became Company G. On Sunday; April 21, divine services were held in front of the Union House and at the railroad depot. A beautiful flag was presented to Capt. Weaver's company by the ladies of Kenton, while the ladies of the county presented a banner to Capt. Cantwell's company, besides furnishing each man with a Bible, blanket and other necessary articles, the supply far exceeding the demand. On Monday, April 22, immense crowds thronged the streets of Kenton; the "ordnance department" reported freely and frequently; a new flag was raised on the court house; martial music was heard and the drilling of volunteers seen at all hours, while the stars and stripes proudly floated in every direction and cheers filled the air as the gallant boys marched past. Speeches were made at every available point, in halls as well as in the open air, and the thrilling scenes of those first days in that great struggle for national life will never be forgotten. About sixty men left Patterson on Monday, April 22, under the command of Capt. Weaver, and were subsequently joined at Crestline by the balance of his company under Lieut. Stewart, and thence proceeded to Camp Jackson, near Columbus, Ohio. Capt. Cantwell's company left Kenton for Columbus on Wednesday, April 24, making 195 men who had been forwarded from Hardin County inside of one week. In all of these demonstrations, the women of Hardin County bore a conspicuous part, both with heart, hand and voice. Many a "God speed you" from these noble women cheered the sons, fathers and brothers who were going forth, perhaps never to return, and steeled their hearts with a firm resolve to do their duty and never forsake the old flag.

After the volunteers had left the county, the women were indefatigable in their efforts to send provisions, delicacies and clothing to the boys in camp. In every town and village of Hardin County, some one was designated to receive donations of such things as could be used, which were forwarded to the soldiers at the front. Many a sick and wavering soldier's heart was upheld and strengthened by these attentions from their loved ones at home; and who can say that many of the victories gained and heroic deeds performed were not the direct results of the material and spiritual assistance of these noble women throughout the nation whose prayers were ever ascending to the God of battles in behalf of the Union armies.

We have taken the pains to ascertain how many soldiers this county furnished for the war up to September 24, 1861, and our investigations show the following figures: Capt. Cantwell took from this county 124

men; Capt. Weaver, 104; Capt. Furney, 60; Capt. Henderson, 23; Capt. Gardner, 80; Mr. Asbury, 32; Col. Gibson, 22; A. Gardner, 30; Marion County. 8; C. H. Gatch, 90; Allen and Wyandot Counties, 50; total, 623, or about one volunteer to every four voters. Truly this is a grand showing of patriotism and devotion to the national cause.

October 11, 1861, the following Military Committee was appointed by the Governor for Hardin County: Henry G. Harris, Edward Stillings, Thomas Rough, Benjamin R. Brunson and William Schrader.

The following military table was officially prepared by the Auditor of Hardin County, August 29, 1862, for the use of the Military Committee of said county, and we here give it for the purpose of showing the relative standing of each township during those dark days in the nation's history:

Number liable to military duty—Round Head, 195; McDonald, 149; Lynn, 72; Taylor Creek, 145; Buck, 194; Hale, 244; Dudley, 173; Goshen, 191; Pleasant. 647; Cessna, 107; Marion, 122; Liberty, 292; Washington, 154; Blanchard, 166; Jackson, 226; total, 3,077.

Number in service on the 2d of July, 1862—Round Head. 45; McDonald 44; Lynn, 24; Taylor Creek, 29; Buck, 35; Hale, 77; Dudley, 37; Goshen, 38; Pleasant, 161; Cessna, 25; Marion, 23; Liberty, 57; Washington, 31; Blanchard, 59; Jackson, 61; total, 746.

Number who have volunteered since July 2, 1862—Round Head, 29, McDonald, 26; Lynn, 3; Taylor Creek, 21; Buck, 43; Hale, 46; Dudley, 36; Goshen, 18; Pleasant, 78; Cessna 4; Marion, 13; Liberty, 47; Washington 3; Blanchard, 7; Jackson, 67; total, 451.

Total number in service August 29, 1862—Round Head, 74; McDonald, 80; Lynn, 27; Taylor Creek, 50; Buck, 78; Hale, 123; Dudley, 73; Goshen, 56; Pleasant, 239; Cessna, 29; Marion, 36; Liberty, 104; Washington, 34; Blanchard, 66; Jackson, 128; total, 1,197.

In 1864, 173 soldiers from Hardin County veteranized, assigned among the different townships as follows: Pleasant, 56; Round Head, 11; McDonald, 15; Dudley, 7; Hale, 16; Goshen, 12; Buck, 5; Lynn, 2; Blanchard, 8; Washington, 5; Cessna, 7; Liberty, 9; Jackson, 18; Taylor Creek, 2; and Marion, 3.

The first draft in this county occurred May 23, 1864, at which time 37 men were drafted, viz., 11 from Buck Township, 10 from Dudley, 4 from Taylor Creek, 4 from Goshen, 2 from Washington, 2 from Marion, 2 from Round Head and 2 from Hale. All the other townships were clear of the draft, having supplied their full quota, with some to spare. Of those taken in this draft, some were exempt from service, and ere the quota was filled two more drafts became necessary, one on the 13th and the other on the 24th of June. In September, 1864, another draft took place, on the call for 500,000 men. After deducting credits, the quotas from the several townships are as follows: Goshen, 26; Cessna, 19; Washington, 23; Marion, 19; Jackson, 29; Blanchard, 24; Liberty, 43; Pleasant, 72; Roundhead, 22; McDonald, 20; Dudley, 29; Taylor Creek, 17; Hale, 32; Buck, 23, and Lynn, 10; total, 408. Thus, we find that the total number of drafted men from Hardin County in the Union army was 445; and that the total number of volunteers, up to the close of 1862, was 1,197; which makes a grand total of 1,642. It is safe to infer that throughout the years 1863-64, a goodly number of volunteers from Hardin County went into the army, and that, therefore, the figures are something larger than here given. There are no reliable means of knowing the exact number of soldiers who went from any county in Ohio, as many enlisted in other counties and States, to which their services and valorous deeds are duly accredited.

Hardin County always responded bravely to every call for troops, and her soldiers, whether officers or privates, always did their duty. Many—oh, how many!—went forth never to return. They went down to death in the midst of fierce conflict, where individuality was lost, or passed away in far off hospitals, half attended or wholly neglected, unsolaced, save by the fevered dreams of far away homes, bringing the images of cool hands and loving faces, whom they shall meet only in the silent land. The proudest, the noblest, the best fell in the struggle, and naught now remains of them but their memories, cherished in the affections of a grateful people; and all over this broad land, that people have piled up the storied marble, to which the thronging generations of the future shall come and learn lessons of heroism and self-sacrifice.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Under the first call of President Lincoln, for 75,000 volunteers, Hardin County responded by presenting two full companies, which were assigned to the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Capt. George Weaver, an old veteran of the Mexican war, was Captain of Company D; G. A. Stewart, First Lieutenant; Daniel Timmons, Second Lieutenant. James S. Robinson was Captain of Company G, Peter Grubb, First Lieutenant and William Surgeson, Second Lieutenant. James Cantwell, who was first elected Captain was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment.

In August, 1861, Capt. C. H. Gatch, assisted by First Lieut. W. W. Nixon and Second Lieut. David McConnell, recruited a full company for the service, which was assigned, as Company K, to the Thirty-third Ohio Regiment. The regiment joined the Army of the Cumberland. It participated in the campaigns of that army, and finally accompanied Sherman in his march to the sea.

In July and August, of 1861, Capt. Luther Furney, assisted by Lieut. Asa Carter, recruited Company D for the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to duty with Gen. J. D. Cox, on the Gauley, W. Va. It formed a part of Gen. Hayes' brigade. The regiment performed much hard service in West Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. Capt. Furney was subsequently promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment.

Capt. Daniel Ammerman, Lieut. Nelson G. Franklin, and Capt. Comfort H. Stanley and Lieut. A. K. Rarey, assisted by Lieut. Col. A. S. Ramsey, recruited two full companies for the Forty-fifth Ohio Regiment in August, 1862. The regiment was assigned to duty in Kentucky, and afterward, in August, 1863, joined Gen. Burnside's command. The regiment was in the famous campaign against Knoxville, Tenn. In May, 1863, the regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, thus enabling it to participate in the campaign against Atlanta. In June following, the regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. It concluded its services in the battles of Franklin and Nashville.

In the winter of 1862, a company was recruited by Lieut. David Snodgrass and Lieut. P. W. Stumm, which was assigned, as Company H, to the Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment. Lieut. Snodgrass was appointed Captain of the company. The regiment was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., and was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps. It was in the campaign against Atlanta, and accompanied Sherman in the campaign to Richmond and Washington, via Savannah.

Jos. R. Dunlap

The Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment was recruited in November and December, 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Simon Kenton, Kenton, Ohio. It was organized by Col. James Cantwell, Lieut. Col. B. R. Durfee and Maj. James S. Robinson, all officers of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, with Dr. A. W. Munson as Assistant Surgeon. Four full companies were recruited from Hardin County, and a portion of Company E, Capt. Main's company, was recruited from Roundhead, Taylor Creek and McDonald Townships.

Capt. David Thomson, First Lieut. S. L. Hoge and Second Lieut. James B. McConnell recruited the first company for the regiment, which was assigned as Company A. Capt. Thomson was appointed Major, April 9, 1862, and Lieutenant Colonel, August 29, 1862. After Col. Robinson was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut. Col. Thomson. He continued in command until a few weeks before the close of the war, when he was disabled by a wound at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865. He was brevetted a Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious service, to rank from the 13th of March, 1865.

L. S. Powell was appointed Captain of Company B, which company he recruited, assisted by First Lieut. David J. Mentzer and Second Lieut. W. J. Dickson. The latter officer was killed at Resaca May 14, 1864, while acting as Major of the regiment.

Company C was recruited by Capt. P. C. Boslow, First Lieut. John Campbell and Second Lieut. Morgan Simonson. The company was principally recruited in the vicinity of Patterson and Forest. It was assigned as the color company of the regiment, and nobly did it defend its standadr.

Company G was commanded by Capt. James Ewing; First Lieutenant, William Porterfield; Second Lieutenant, Preston Faught. The company was principally recruited in the vicinity of Kenton, and in Blanchard and Liberty Townships.

After the organization of the Eighty-second Regiment, it was assigned to West Virginia. It served in the Fremont campaign against Jackson, joining the Army of the Potomac at the second Bull Run, where Col. James Cantwell was killed, at the head of his regiment, on the 29th of August, 1862. Upon the death of Col. Cantwell, Lieut, Col. James S. Robinson was appointed Colonel of the regiment. On the 1st of May, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. He was brevetted a Brigadier General December 12, 1864, and appointed a Brigadier General January 12, 1865, and brevetted a Major General March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, August 31, 1865. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. The regiment continued to serve in the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, when it accompanied the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps to the West, where it was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. It remained in that army until the close of the war. It passed through the Atlanta campaign, and accompanied Sherman's excursion through the Carolinas, finally participating in the grand review at Washington. The regiment saw much hard service. It was particularly unfortunate in the loss of its officers. It had 16 officers killed or mortally wounded on the field. From the date of its organization until its final muster out, it numbered over 2,300 names on its rolls.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment was organized at Lima, Ohio, in August, 1862. Capt. Solomon Kraner, First Lieut. Thomas Axtell and Second Lieut. A. A. Bishop recruited Company B from the vicin-

ity of Round Head. Lieut. Sidney Moore recruited thirty men for the regiment from Liberty Township, which were assigned to Company H. Dr. W. H. Philips, of Kenton, was appointed Surgeon of the regiment. The regiment first served in Kentucky, and afterward participated in the Knoxville campaign, where it saw much hard service and suffered many deprivations. It was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and afterward participated in the Atlanta campaign and in the battles at Franklin and Nashville. It was transferred by rail and water to Goldsboro, N. C.; thence to Washington, D. C., and mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865.

The county furnished a company for the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, commanded by Capt. L. S. Powell. Also three companies in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard, under Lieut. Col. C. H. Gatch, which served from May 10, 1864, until September 1, of the same year. Four companies left the county, but upon reaching Camp Jackson, near Columbus, Ohio, a re-organization took place and these companies were consolidated, thus becoming Companies G, H and I, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guard. This regiment did guard service in the vicinity of Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and participated in a few light skirmishes.

HARDIN COUNTY SOLDIERS.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Brev. Maj. Gen. James S. Robinson, e. April 17, 1861; m. o. Aug. 30, 1865.
Brev. Brig. Gen. David Thomson, e. April, 1861; dis. Aug. 30, 1865.
Col. James Cantwell, 82d O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861; killed Aug. 29, 1862, at Second Bull Run.
Col. Horace Park, 43d O. V. I., e. Feb. 7, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Lieut. Col. George W. Emmerson, 54th U. S. I., e. May, 1863; dis. Aug. 26, 1866.
Lieut. Col. Luther Furney, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. Feb. 26, 1865.
Lieut. Col. Conduce H. Gatch, 135th O. N. G., e. May 10, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
Lieut. Col. J. F. Jennings, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
Lieut. Col. Moses B. Walker, U. S. A., e. Aug. 4, 1861; retired.
Lieut. Col. Alex S. Ramsey, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. —, ——; res. Nov. 16, 1862.
Lieut. Col. Luther M. Strong, 49th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1861; dis. March 12, 1865.
Maj. George Weaver, 4th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; res. Nov. 6, 1862.
Brev. Maj. Solomon L. Hoge, U. S. A.
Quartermaster M S. Woodward, 5th Div. Miss. Fleet, Ft. Hindman, e. June 15, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Surg. Augustus W. Munson, 188th O. V. I., e. March 6, 1865; dis. Sept. 28, 1865.
Surg. W. H. Philips, 118th O. V. I., e. Dec. 23, 1862; res. May 7, 1864.
Surg. M. M. Stimmel, 135th O. N. G., e. May 10, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
Asst. Surg. Augustus W. Munson, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 26, 1861; res. April 4, 1863.
Asst. Surg. William Watt, 48th O. V. I., e. April 16, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Asst. Surg. C. H. Schmidt, 168th O. V. I., e March, 1865; dis. July, 1865.
Asst. Surg. Jesse Snodgrass, 8th Tenn. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Asst. Surg. Joshua B. Young, 15th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1863; dis. Dec., 1865.
Chaplain Jacob V. Kost, 45th O. V. I., e. Oct. 9, 1862; res. May 25, 1863.
Capt. Daniel Ammerman, 45th O. V. I., e. July 9, 1862; res. Nov. 27, 1862.
Capt. Peter C. Boslow, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 28, 1861; res. May 6, 1862.
Capt. George Brown, Co. K, 11th Mich. V. I., e. Feb., 1862; pro. Oct., 1864.
Capt Rufus M. Brayton, Co. B, 120th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1863; res. Jan. 14, 1863.
Capt. Jesse Bowsher, Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. Oct. 10, 1861; dis. July 19, 1865.
Capt. William Ballentine, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed in action.
Capt. John Campbell, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 16, 1861; dis. Dec. 9, 1864.
Capt. E. B. Crow, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov. 30, 1861; res. Jan. 28, 1865.
Capt. J. E. Criswell, 82d O. V. I., dis. April 4, 1865.
Capt. Alanson P. Cutting, Co. K, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 16, 1861; dis. April 4, 1865.
Capt. William J. Dickson, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed at Resaca.
Cabt. E. A. Dunson, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May 9, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
Capt. Adam R. Eglin, Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. July, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Capt. James Ewing, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; res. May 18, 1862.

Capt. Peter Grubb, 4th O. V. I., e. Jan. 9, 1862; m. o. 1862.
Capt. Seth V. Henkle, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Aug. 17, 1864; dis. July 27, 1865.
Capt. Cyrus Herrick, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July 25, 1865.
Capt. C. C. Hueston, Co. C, 41st O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Capt. S. L. Hoge, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Capt. Solomon Kraner, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July, 1862; dis. Aug., 1864.
Capt. J. W. Louthan, Co. I, 17th Ind. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.
Capt. Daniel Lewis, Co. C, 21st Ind. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
Capt. Milton Marsh, Co. G, 82d Ind. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Nov. 29, 1861.
Capt. David J. Mentzer, Co. B, 82d Ind. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; res. Nov. 6, 1862.
Capt. James B. McConnell, Co. A, 82d Ind. V. I., Nov., 1861; dis. July 25, 1865.
Capt. Michael Melhorn, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Capt. John W. Manning, Co. D, 20th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. July 18, 1865.
Capt. Sidney F. Moore, Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Capt. Charles Mains, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; res. July 23, 1862.
Capt. W. W. Nixon, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
Capt. Charles Norton, Co. E, 4th Ark. V. I., e. July 1, 1863; dis. March 29, 1865.
Capt. Lemon S. Powell, Co. B, 82d Ark. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July 30, 1862.
Capt. John C. Patterson, Co D, 1st O. M., e. July 4, 1863; dis. Sept., 1864.
Capt. Wilber F. Pierce, Co. K, 8th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; dis. July, 1864; m. o.
Capt. Alfred K. Rarey, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Capt. Comfort Stanley, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds received at Philadelphia, Penn., Nov., 1863.
Capt. William Siferd, Co. A, 13th U. S. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Capt. Ham Smith, Co. K, 1st U. S. E., e. Oct. 13, 1861; dis. Oct., 1865.
Capt. David Snodgrass, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. Feb. 20, 1862; res. April 26, 1864.
Capt. Daniel R. Timmons, Co. E, 4th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Aug., 1864.
Capt. Luther B. Tyson, Co. H, 168th O. V. I., e. May 3, 1864; dis. Oct. 11, 1864.
Capt. Robert C. Wiley, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 11, 1861; dis. Nov. 11, 1864.
Capt. Robert Warnicks, 12th U. S. I., e. May 11, 1812; dis. May 11, 1817.
Capt. Ira Williams, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
First Lieut. Andrew J. Barlow, Co. B, 101st Ind. V. I, e. Aug. 1862; died, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1864.
Adjt. John H. Ballard, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; res. July 19, 1864.
First Lieut. David C. Baldwin, 135th O. N. G., e. May 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
First Lieut. John Breese, Co. G, 156th O. N. G., e. May 15, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
First Lieut. John T. Carlin, Co. F, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; res. Jan. 20, 1863.
First Lieut. Nelson M. Carroll, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; killed in action.
First Lieut. A. B. Carter, Co. D, 34th O. V. I.; killed at Opequan.
First Lieut. and Adjt. William T. Cessna, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; res. May 13, 1863.
First Lieut. J. L. Clark, Co. C, 132d O. N. G., e. May 14, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
First Lieut. Jefferson P. Davis, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. July, 1865.
First Lieut. A. H. Davis, Co. K, 66th Ill. V. I., e. Sept. 1864; dis. July, 1865.
First Lieut. Isaac N. Dille, 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
First Lieut. Abraham Dille, Squirrel Hunters.
First Lieut. Preston Faught, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; res. October 30, 1862.
First Lieut. George B. Fry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. June 1865.
First Lieut. Asa H. Gary, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
First Lieut. Alfred Goodin, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. March 12, 1865.
First Lieut. G. D. Howe, Co. I, 66th Ill. V. I., e. Sept. 1864; dis. July, 1865.
First Lieut. John Kanel, Co. K, 65th O. V. I., e. April 14, 1861; dis. Nov. 23, 1865.
First Lieut. James O. Lacy, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. June 18, 1865.
First Lieut. William W. Lester, Co. C, 21st Mo. V. I., e. July 14, 1868; died at Pittsburg Landing, March 28, 1862.
First Lieut. Robert L. McKane, 45th O. V. I., e. Oct.; res. May 22, 1865.
First Lieut. Warren P. Murdick, Co. C, 82d O. V. I. e. Nov. 20, 1861; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30, 1864.
First Lieut. and Adj. James McWilliams, 95th O. V. I, e. March 26, 1863; dis. Nov. 20, 1863.
First Lieut. William Porterfield, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; res. May 16, 1862.
First Lieut. Nathan B. Phillips, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. July, 1865.
First Lieut. A. A. Piper, Co. C, Mervill's Horse, Mo., e. Aug. 1861; dis. Feb. 15, 1863.
First Lieut. James B. Pumphrey, Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. Sept. 24, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865. Prisoner in Charleston, Libby, and at Danville, Ga.
First Lieut. William Serguson, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; died at Chattanooga, Ga., Jan., 1864.

First Lieut. James L. Stevenson, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
Adj. Jasper S. Snow, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. July, 1865.
First Lieut. P. W. Stumm, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. Jan. 15, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
First Lieut. Henry W. Smith, Co. C, 18th U. S. I., e. Oct. 1861; dis. Oct. 1864,
First Lieut. Benjamin S. Reilly, Co. C, 82d U. S. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. June, 1864.
First Lieut. Joseph A. Walker, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
First Lieut. Amos Wheeler, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis. June, 1865.
First Lieut. David Woods, Co. H, 4th Wis. V. I., e. Sept. 1864; dis. June, 1865.
First Lieut. Jasper N. Welch, Co. G, 15th O. V. I., e. Sept. 11, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
First Lieut. Andrew Whigham, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e, Feb. 8, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Second Lieut. W. H. Baldwin, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Second Lieut. Thomas H. Bushong, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Second Lieut. William F. Bain, Co. A, 16th Ill. V. I., e. May 9, 1861; dis. July 8, 1865.
Second Lieut. James Eaton, Co. I, 130th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Second Lieut. Ezra S. Kimber, 45th O. V. I.; res. April 8, 1864.
Second Lieut. J. H. Linton, 183d O. V. I., e. Jan. 24, 1865; res. May 18, 1865.
Second Lieut. Conrad Lue, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; res. Aug. 5, 1863.
Second Lieut. C. S. Myers, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1862; dis. Feb. 12, 1864.
Second Lieut. J. D. Mathews, 135th O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
Second Lieut. William W. McFadden, Co. H, 192d O. N. G., e. March 10, 1865; dis. Sept. 2, 1865.
Second Lieut. Jacob Parrott, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept. 1861; dis. Dec. 1864.
Second Lieut. N. R. Park, Co. H, 66th Ill. V. I., e. Oct. 11, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
Second Lieut. W. L. Rummel, Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. Sept. 1865.
—— Samuel Strawbridge, Co. I, 133d O. N. G., e. May 8, 1864; dis. Sept. 1, 1864.
—— Morgan Simonson, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 24, 1861; res. July 17, 1862.
Second Lieut. Joseph Timmons, Co. D, 2d Hancock Vet. Corps, e, Nov. 1861; dis. March 1865.
—— Daniel Timmons, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861.
Second Lieut. John E. Ward, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 1864, dis. Sept. 1864.
Second Lieut. Horace N. Wheeler, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Second Lieut. Henry H. Woods, Co. H, 115th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1862; dis. Aug. 11, 1864.
Second Lieut. W. Ray Williams, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 1862; dis. Feb. 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Atwood, H. W., Co. B, 87th O. V. I.
Sergt. W. J. Althauser, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 6, 1864.
Sergt. Charles T. Almy, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862, dis. May 12, 1865.
Sergt. John Ashby, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.
Sergt. Martin Albert, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, and dis. June, 1864.
Sergt. Nicholas Archer, Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. June 24, 1865.
Corp. E. H. Allen, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864, dis. Sept. 1864.
Atkinson, J. A., Co. D, 81st O. V. I., e. Aug. 28, 1861; dis. Sept. 1864.
Atkinson, J. A., Co. B, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861; dis. Aug. 1861.
Argo, Emanuel, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Agin, S. B., Co. H, 66th Ill. V. W. S. S., e. Oct. 7, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Ansley, James R., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Alexander, Joseph B., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. Samuel Andrews, Cos. G and I, 4th and 135th O. V. I., e. May 1861 and 1864; dis. July, 1861 and Sept. 1864.
Allyn, Abram W., 36th O. V. I., e. July, 1861 and 1863; dis. Sept. 1862 and June, 1865.
Allyn, Homer T., Co. B, 174th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1864; dis. Sept. 1865, wounded at Kingston, N. C.
Allen, Charles W., Co. H, e. March, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Corp. G. W. Ansley, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Allyn, N. H., Co. A, 11th Ill. V. I., e. —— 1862; dis. —— 1864.
Alexander, F. J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Alpers, Christopher, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Ash, Thomas, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Atha, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Arahood, John, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Adams, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Axtell, John, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Amon, Fred, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Adams, Robert, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. ——; dis. June, 1865.
Andrews, Peter, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.; wounded at Gettysburg.
Anselman, Charles, Co. B, 136th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.

Bolenbaugh, Isaac, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 7, 1862; dis. Jan. 1865.
Bolenbaugh, Isaac, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 6, 1864.
Quartermaster Sergt. J. W., Binckley, 114th O. V. I., e. ——— 1862; dis. ——— 1863.
Born, S. H., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 6, 1864.
Bingham, Charles, Co. E, 13th Mich. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1861; dis. Jan. 17, 1865.
Bogardus, Alonzo, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 6, 1864.
Corp. Emanuel Born, Co. B, 82d O. V. I, e. Nov. 11, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Bushong, S. L., Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. Aug. 23, 1861; dis. Aug. 23, 1864.
Baxter, Edmund L., Co. G, 187th O. V. I., e. Feb. 1865; dis. Jan. 1866.
Berlien, Peter Z., Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Briggs, Robert P., 99th Ind. V. I., e. ——— 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. Amos D. Briggs, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 4, 1861; dis. June 21, 1865.
Briggs, Matthew, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 4, 1861; dis. Jan. 1864.
Briggs, J. M., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 16, 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Barlett, J. N., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. March 4, 1865; dis. Sept. 2, 1865.
Balis, Cyrus, Co. D, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Sept. 30, 1864.
Corp. John Burdett, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Beeler, John J., Co. F, 23d O. V. I., e. July 1861; dis. ——— 1864.
Barrett, J. F., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct. 29, 1861; dis. Dec. 31, 1863.
Barrett, George L., Co. G.
Baker, Thomas S., Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1864; dis. July 17, 1865.
Baker, E. O., Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1864; died May 4, 1865, at Smithville, N. C.
Brown, Thomas B., Co. D, 43d O. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1861; dis. July 17, 1865.
Bailey, James, Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1863; dis. June 17, 1864.
Sergt. Abraham Baker, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Baker, James, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1861; dis. July 24, 1865.
Baker, John, drowned in the Mississippi River.
Baker, Emanuel, Co. B, 14th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. Dec. 1862.
Bruce, W. S., Co. B, 6th Va. Cav., e. April, 1861; dis. April, 1865.
Bowman, B. F., Co. K, 16th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861; dis.———, 1863.
Byrne, Lawrence, Co. A, 39th N. J. V., e. June, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Byrne, A. J., Co. C, 9th N. J. V., e. Oct., 1863; dis. Feb. 28, 1864.
Bippus, John, Co. A, 107th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June, 10, 1865.
Burns, S. P., Co. G, 95th O. V. I. e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June, 13, 1865.
Bowman, J. W., Co. A, 47th O. V. I. e. Oct. 1864; dis. Dec., 1865.
Bailey, John C., Co. D, 4th and 74th O. V. I., June 4, 1861; wounded at Fredricsburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and April 22, 1863.
Bailey, Silas, Co. A, 11th O. V. I., e. June, 1863; died at Ft. Laramie Dec. 27, 1863.
Brobeck, Israel, Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. May 24, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Barr, Jacob, Co. A, 19th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. June 9, 1865.
Bailey, Silas, Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1864; dis. June 23, 1865.
Corp. George Baum, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Baily, John C., Co. A, 74th O. V. I., e. Oct. 9, 1861.
Basil, Adam, Co. D, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Beltz, Daniel, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Black, J. H., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. Oct. 8, 1861; dis. May 25, 1865.
Baker, F. B., Co. E, 25th O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. June 14, 1865.
Boyd, J. M., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; killed at Maryland Heights July 4, 1864.
Sergt. J. W. Baldwin, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Burton, Edward, Co. E, 5th U. S. C. I., e. June 24, 1863; dis. May 18, 1865.
Bowman, Peter, Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. July, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Sergt. Thomas H. Bushong, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. April 14, 1865.
Burchfield, Thomas, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July 8, 1865.
Beck, Hiram, Co. C, 126th O. V. I., e. May, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Bowdle, Joseph A., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
Bowdle, R. W., Co. H, 47th O. V. I., e. Sept. 29, 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Sergt. W. B. Bowdle, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. April, 1865.
Baily, S. S., Co. G, 9th O. V. C., e. July, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Corp. T. C. Bonham, Co. B, 43d O. V. I., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Black, Edward, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., Sept. 30, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Bowers, N. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Feb., 1863.
Beck, Frederick, Co. B, 13th V. R. C., e. June 4, 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Black, Samuel, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died at Camp Chase.
Black, George, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. 1863.
Bridenstine, M. L., Co. I, 3d O. C., e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 16, 1865.
Bridenstine, Joshua, 55th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1863; killed June 15.
Black, R. F., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. Oct. 8, 1861; dis. Dec. 7, 1865.
Bowers, R. T., Co. C, 49th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. Dec., 1864.

Ballard, Fred, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Bowers, D., Co. I, 1st Mich. C., e. ———, 1863; dis. Sept., 1865.
Bartsche, Jacob, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Bates, Solomon, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Bradford, William S., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. James W. Beams, Co. A, 126th O. V. I., e. May 26, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Beams, Wesley, Co. C, 12th O. V. I., e. Sept. 17, 1863; killed Oct. 3, 1864.
Sergt. W. T. Brown, Co. B, A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Bish, William, Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. ———, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Born, Frederick, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. June, 1863; killed at Ft. Sumner.
Black, T. J., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Black, William R., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Black, Avery, Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. March, 1863; died July 21, 1863.
Black, Henry, Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Bratton, Henry, 85th Ind. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Barker, W. H., 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Borden, A. C., Co. G, 73d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Bradley, Jeremiah, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; dis. Nov., 1865.
Bradley, William D., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; dis. Dec., 1864.
Bradley, James L., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Bacon, William B., Co. C, 113th O. V. I., e. July, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. George W. Brelsford, Co. E, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Bostwick, Peter, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. Jan. 15, 1862; died.
Bodell, S. J., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Bodge, J. M., Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. Feb. 26, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Bybee, W., Co. D, 175th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
1st Sergt. S. L. Burnham, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Blue, Reuben R., Co. A, 82d O. V. I.
Black, George W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I.
Black, Calvin, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Bryan, George, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Bryan, Isaac M., Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Burris, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Butcher, Edward, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Brockerman, Hiram, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Benson, Francis, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Beeler, Michael, Sr., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed at Second Bull Run.
Beeler, David, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed at Second Bull Run.
Beeler, Saul, Co. D, 34th O. V. I.; killed at Beverly.
Beeler, Jacob, 23d O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Beeler, Michael, Jr., 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died at Alexandria, Va.
Brown, John A., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; dis. 1865.
Bushong, Lewis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died March 22, 1863, at Lexington, Ky.
Brookhart, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; died June 11, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Bowers, M., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; died at Camp Lew Wallace, Sept., 1862.
Corp. Jeremiah Bradley, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Becox, Leonard, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Bodley, Matthew, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 8, 1861.
Baker, L. P., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 18, 1861.
Boon, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Baughman, Joseph, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Baker, Dowling, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Berry, R. A., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. Hiram Borland, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. Jefferson Baum, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Corp. William Bain, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Banks, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Batson, J. W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Brigham, Horace, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Boone, Daniel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Berkholder, M. G., Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Burgess, Joseph E., Co. E, 82d O. V. I.
Bain, Finley, Co. G, 4th O. V. I.
Born, S., Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. March, 1865; dis. May, 1865.
Brisley, Albert, Co. D, 110th O. V. I., e. May, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Brumm, Charles, Co. G, 123d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded March 20, 1865.

Sergt. J. W. Binckley, Co. A, 114th O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. Jacob Born, Co. B, 24th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17, 1863.
Brown, Amos H., Co. C, 59th O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1861; dis. Jan., 1865; prisoner in Andersonville, eight months.
Burris, William, 82d O. V. I.
Basore, David F., Co. K, 126th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Bogardus, Gus, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Barnett, Lew, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Batchey, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Brown, Scott, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; missing at Knoxville, Tenn.
Barlow, Thomas J., Co. G, 12th Ind. V. I., e. April 21, 1861; dis. May 15, 1862.
Bird, John, Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. Aug., 1863; dis. Jan., 1864.
Sergt. Stephen A. Balliett, Co. L, 10th O. V. C., e. Oct., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Brant, William, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Breck, Franklin, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Breckenridge, G. A., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Borland, Daniel L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Blough, F. H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Baker, Morris, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 2, 1861.
Bradford, George S., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Brown, Amos H., Co. C, 59th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. June, 1865; eight months in Andersonville Prison.
Sergt. William S. Clark, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June 10, 1862; dis. August, 1865.
Collier, Charles, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.
Cox, Myron R., Co. E, 34th O. V. I., e. June 15, 1861; dis. Jan. 10, 1863.
Cook, Harlow E., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. Sept. 1, 1865.
Cellar, Thomas J., Co. E, 145th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 23, 1864.
Carson, C. M., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan. 6, 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Caverly, S. A., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Coats, Robert, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; dis. Dec. 21, 1863.
Clark, John H., 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Cameron, William, Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; died Oct. 22 from wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga.
Cameron, Elza, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862.
Carter, George B., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. April 16, 1862; dis. Oct. 16, 1862.
Close, John, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. March, 1862; dis. May, 1865.
Charlton, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June 10, 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
Clemmons, William M., Co. C, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, e. May 24, 1863; dis. Aug. 5, 1865.
Corp. Jacob B. Castor, Co. I, 64th O. V. I., e. 1861; died at Lexington, Ky.
Connor, Henry C., Co. B, 45th Mounted Infantry, e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865; wounded.
Connor, E. J., Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Cuppler, William, Co. B, 76th O. V. I., e. 1865; dis. July, 1866.
Christ, David, Co. B, 66th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. July, 1864.
Crabill, J. M., Co. I, 48th Ind. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. George Cessna, Co. C, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Cessna, Jack, Co. C, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Cable, J. A., Co. H, 34th O. V. I., e. June 30, 1861; dis. July 21, 1865.
Chesney, J. B., Co. D, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Chesney, J. B., 61st O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. May, 1865.
First Sergt. David Case, Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
Callahan, J. N. B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Dec. 23, 1863.
Cutting, John A., Co. G, 179th O. V. I.
Cutting, James R., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 20, 1861; dis. April, 1865.
Cutting, A. G., Berden Sharpshooters.
Sergt. J. E. Cunningham, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. Feb., 1865.
Sergt. A. P. Cutting, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 16, 1861; promoted to Captain.
Sergt. Engineer J. L. Clark, 66th O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Oct., 1862.
Chamberlain, C., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Crawford, J. W., Co. F, 50th O. V. I., e. July, 1862; dis. June, 1863.
Curl, A. R., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Canaan, Charles, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. July 11, 1865.
Chamberlain, J., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. John Campbell, Co. I, 96th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; dis. April, 1864.
Collins, Benjamin, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July 3, 1865.
Sergt. William S. Carson, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Cabel, James A., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 4, 1861; dis. July 8, 1865.

Collins, James, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 18, 1864; dis. May 24, 1865.
Carson, A. P., 99th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.
Carson, J. J., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.
Carson, Thomas, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.
Cox, J. E., Co. D, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 24, 1864; dis. July 24, 1865.
Corp. George Cary, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. Milton S. Charles, Co. D, 102d O. V. I., e. July 7, 1862; dis. 1865.
Collins, Samuel, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1864; dis. June 12, 1865.
Collins, Daniel, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Cottrell, Lewis C., Co. E, 94th O. V. I., e. Aug. 24, 1862; dis. Dec. 17, 1864.
Canaan, Samuel, Co. E, 34th O. V. I., e. Feb. 14, 1864; dis. May 15, 1865.
Crumrine, John, Co. K, 44th O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. July 30, 1865.
Cook, Nelson W., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Cummins, David, Co. A, 133d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Corp. E. S. Clark, Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. July 12, 1865.
Carman, Alex., Co. I, 51st O. V. I., e. Jan. 22, 1863; dis. Oct. 4, 1865.
Calvin, L. T., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Nov. 17, 1861; dis. July 19, 1865.
Cross, A., Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
Sergeant E. A. Chapin, Co. M., 3d O. V. Cav., e. Jan. 4, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Sergeant Joseph Cameron, Co. H, 176th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Cameron, Elza, Co. I, 45th U. S. Inf., e. July 10, 1862.
Callahan, William, Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1864; dis. May 11, 1865.
Conrad, G. W., Co. C, 62d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. July, 1864.
Curran, Matthew, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Crum, L. C., Co. E, 192d O. V. I., e. March 22, 1864; dis. Aug., 1864.
Curtis, E. R., Co. E, 81st O. V. I.
Clapham, Robert, Co. D, 131st O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Carter, J. M., Co. I, 174th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Collins, James, Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. July 31, 1865.
Sergt. William Collins, Co. D, 45th O. V. I., e. June 8, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
Corporal W. H. Christopher, Co. G, 54th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1863; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.; discharged April, 1865.
Sergt. Samuel Carman, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. 1861; died Aug. 31, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Carman, Harrison, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Clark, L. H., Co. G, A, 129th and 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861 and 1864; dis. June, 1862, and July, 1865.
Conner, J. P., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. May, 1865; sick.
Sergt. William Conner, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Conner, Jacob, Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. June 11, 1861; wounded at Chickamauga June 14, 1864.
Corp. Samuel Conner, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Penn.
Conner, Daniel, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. May, 1862; died at Camp Dennison May 9, 1864.
Cessna, J. D., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Copp, F., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Color-Sergt. E. Callahan, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June, 1864.
Corwin, Alex., 42d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Corwin, James, 42d O. V. I., e. 1862; dis. June, 1863.
Curl, William, 16th O. V. I., died.
Crabill, J. H., Co. I, 48th Ind. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Culbertson, J. W., Co. B, 88th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Cole, W. T., Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Collins, O. E., Co. C, 1st Ky. I., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1861.
Collins, O. E., Co. G, 114th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Carder, J. H., Co. K, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Collins, O. E., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., Sept. 19, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Collins, J. B., Co. G, 36th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. John W. Craig, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1861; died at Point Pleasant, Va., Nov. 7, 1862.
Clappan, Robert, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Clappan, George, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Clark, Jacob, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 5, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Close, John, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. Jan. 15, 1862; dis. Jan. 15, 1865.
Sergt. Zurah Colckgloser, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Corp. S. R. Calvin, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Campbell, Daniel, Co. G, 13th U. S. A., died Jan. 11, 1863.
Sergt. Abner Collins, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. 1865.
Childs, R. C., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 4, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Collins, Elijah, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., killed in battle near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864.

Samuel Detwiler.

Calhoun, Joseph, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May, 1864.
Cummings, Jacob, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Feb. 17, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct., 1864.
Cummins, J., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Colwell, William B., Co. D, 34th O. V. I.
Corp. Daniel Carnahan, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.
Campion, James C., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. June, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Sergt. J. F. Creswell, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. William T. Cessna, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. John T. Carlin, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. George W. Caussan, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Claypool, William D., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. March, 1865.
Cole, Peter D., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cole, W. S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cole, Benj. S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cooper, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cummins, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Canaan, Levi, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Crabill, George, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Crabill, Sigmon, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cook, John P., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Nov., 1863.
Carroll, Nelson M., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cheeseman, Samuel, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Camper, John H, Co. E, 2d N. Y. Cav., e. Aug. 3, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1864.
Crum, L. C., Co. E, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Couples, Robert, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Carven, A. C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Campbell, George, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. Samuel Collins, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cullin, Thomas, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cooper, Samuel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Crumpacker, Z., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Church, Oliver P., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cooper, John L., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Canfield, Amos, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Coover, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Carroll, Elliott, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cahill, D. S., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cooper, William H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Callahan, J. N. B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Cranston, Edwin, Co. D, 58th O. V. I., e. Oct. 17, 1861; dis. Sept. 16, 1862.
Culley, J. G., Co. F, 145th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Curl, Charles H., 5th Ind. V. Artillery, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Sept. 27, 1864.
Collins, I. M., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Camper, J. H., Co. I, 2d N. Y. Cav., e. Aug. 3, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
Charlton, Alex., Foraging Department, e. March, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sergt. W. H. Conner, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. August 5, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
Cessna, Zack, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Cessna, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Clara, George, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Clara, Robert, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Cawit, Francis, Co. C, 82d O. N. G., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. John Cropin, Co. C, 82d O. N. G., e. Nov., 1861.
Demarest, Lucas J., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Dean, Arthur, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Lorenzo Dulin, Co. K, 20th O. N. G., e. May, 1861; dis. Aug., 1861.
Dulin, Lorenzo, Co. H, 28th Penn. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
Darst, George W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I.
Sergt. John B. Dean, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., re-enlisted Nov. 25, 1861; dis. July 24, 1865.
Devore, Robert, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Jan. 17, 1863.
Devore, Joseph B., Co. H, 191st O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
Drum, Charles B., Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. July 7, 1865.
Quartermaster Sergt. John W. Dirst, 17th U. S. A. C., e. June, 1863; dis. Dec., 1864.
Davis, Asa O., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1864.
Druesdell, George, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Corp. S. C. Doll, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. April, 1865.
Delp, Alfred, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
De Witt, William H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 30, 1861; died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
Sergt. Calvin C. De Witt, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 30, 1861; dis. July 24, 1865.

Dodd, Joseph O., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. July 20, 1865.
Dunson, Lewis, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1861; dis. Feb. 25, 1863.
Dille, Cyrus, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. Sept. 11, 1862; dis. March, 1864.
Dulin, L., Co. H, 113th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Dulin, G., Co. H, 113th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Dulin, Freeman, Co. H, 113th O. V. I., e. Dec. 12, 1862; killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.
Duff, Abram, Co. H, 128th O. V. I., e. 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Dickson, W. H., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Devore, Jacob, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. 1861; died in 1862.
Devore, George, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. 1861; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., May, 1864.
Dirry, John, Co. G, 57th O. V. I., e. Nov. 1, 1861; dis. Nov. 25, 1864.
Dirry, Enoch, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1862; died March, 1865.
Dearth, Noah, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 19, 1861; dis. Jan. 18, 1863.
Dearth, C. M., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1861; died at Andersonville Prison, Dec. 5, 1864.
Dearth, John V., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Dec. 22, 1863; dis. July 27, 1865.
Corp. Noah Dearth, 54th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., and died Oct. 30, 1864.
Dickins, Edward, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Davis, W. H., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. March 6, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
Deerwester, John, Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. June 8, 1861; dis. July 26, 1864.
Dilldine, William, 180th O. V. I., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Daniels, Jacob, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 8, 1861; dis. May 3, 1862.
Davinport, John, Co. C, 145th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sergt. Joseph Dennis, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Daly, Jacob, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Decker, Joseph, Co. D, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Downing, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Decker, J. G., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 22, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Dennis, J. W., Co. H, 96th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. Jan., 1863.
Davis, James, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. Dec., 1862.
Dempster, R. A., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Dempster, Jacob, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Jan. 4, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Sergt. Joseph A. Dunlap, 13th O. V. I., e. 1862; died of wounds received in service.
Davis, Samuel, Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; dis. 1862.
Davis, James M., Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; wounded and discharged in 1864.
Davis, Thomas F., 180th O. V. I., e. 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Davis, Isaac, 180th O. V. I., e. 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Dunson, Joseph, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; died in the fall of 1862.
Dille, J. M., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Davis, Eli, Co. B, 122d O. V. I., e. June 17, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. S. B. Davis, Co. D, 9th Ill. V. I., e. June, 1861; dis. Dec., 1865.
Downing, Hugh, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Darst, John R., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Sergt. Randolph Damon, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison.
Dougherty, Joseph, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. Jan. 15, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Dodge, Reuben, Co. K, 55th O. V. I., e. Dec. 1, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. George Dougherty, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
De Groot, J. C., 22d O. V. I., e. April, 1862; dis. July, 1862.
Davis, Samuel, Co. E, 13th O. V. I., e. June 11, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
Derniger, Jacob, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. 1862.
Diefenderfer, J., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Samuel Detwiller, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Devers, William A., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
Donnley, David, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.
First Sergt. Calvin C. Dewitt, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Dougherty, Jackson, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1881.
Dickson, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. George Dougherty, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Delamater, J. W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. George Drusdell, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Dove, William, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Dixon, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Davis, Charles M., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Duffy, Franklin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I.
Doster, W. W., Co. I, H, 73d and 128th O. N. I., e. May, 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.

Dean, George W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Quartermaster Sergt. Henry De Catur, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. March 30, 1865.
Darby, J. M., Co. K, 95th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. Feb., 1864.
Davis, Asa O., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Dow, C., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Decker, Sylvester, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864.
Dunson, Levi, Co. H, 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 17, 1863; dis. July 17, 1865.
Decus, James T., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 16, 1861.
Dougherty, Caleb, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 27, 1861.
Dye, Joseph, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 27, 1861.
Deringer, Jacob, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 27, 1861.
Ellis, William M., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. May 13, 1865.
Ellis, John H., Co. A, 23d O. V. I.
Exline, Adam, Co. I, 161st O. V. I., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sergt. William J. Emmons, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct. 29, 1861; dis. Dec., 29, 1864.
Evans, Thomas, Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Elsasser, Louis, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.
Everhart, Jacob, 11th O. Bat., e. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Jan. 17, 1863.
Eckenrhood, 7th O. V. Bat., e. Jan., 1862; dis. May, 1864.
Enos, R. S., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 10, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Ewing, James M., Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1864.
Corp. George W. Emerson, Co. K, 33d Mo. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; appointed Captain May, 1863.
Emerson, Wesley, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Oct., 1862.
Ellis, J. S., Co. K, 133d and 30th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. 1862.
Ellis, D. W., Co. E, 30th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; died March 6 in Virginia.
Ewing, Robert, Co. G, 18th Mo. V. I., e. Dec. 28, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Edgar, D. W., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Eaton, James, 7th Independent Ohio Battery, e. Dec., 7, 1861; dis. July, 1863.
Elliott, A. K., Co. I, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1862; dis. Feb., 1865.
Corp. C. Edney, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Jan. 6, 1865; wounded.
Edney, Andrew, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. 1861; killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1862.
Edney, Henry, Co. F, 41st O. V. I., e. 1861; dis. June, 1865; wounded at Stone River.
Eshelman, Abram, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov. 30, 1863; died Oct., 1864, at Knoxville, Tenn.
Evans, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.; died Oct., 1864, at Lexington, Ky.
Corp. William J. Emmons, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Emmons, Lewis, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Elliott, F. J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Elder, R. W., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Edger, S. B., Co. G., 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Espy, Isaac N., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Elsworth, John P., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Ebensing, Charles, Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Ewing, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Jan. 29, 1864.
Sergt. Charles Farmer, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 30, 1861; dis. Nov. 30, 1864.
Fogle, Hiram, Co. G, 78th O. V. I., e. Dec. 14, 1861; dis. July 11, 1865.
Sergt. George Fisher, Co. B, 64th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Jan., 1866.
Corp. Chester Farnum, Co. F, 32d O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. May 27, 1865.
Fults, Jacob, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Fisher, Ray, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. 1861; dis. June, 1862.
Fisher, Edwin B., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; killed at Lost Mountain, Ga.
Fry, David H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Feb., 1863.
Foster, F. D., Co. D, 51st Ind. V. I., e. Oct., 1863; dis. Feb., 1865.
Ferguson, E. W., Co. E, 78th O. V. I., e. Oct. 8, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Ford, C. R., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Aug. 17, 1864; killed Nov., 1864.
Ford, W. A., 188th O. V. I., e. March, 1865; dis. July, 1865.
Fulton, E. A., Co. A, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; dis. July, 1862.
Fent, P. M., Co. C, 90th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Ford, Levi, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Fleming, William H., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Foster, Francis D., Co. D, 51st Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Fulz, John H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Fitz, E., Co. A, 151st O. V. I., e. May, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Fleck, W. H. H., Co. D, 88th O. V. I., e. March 14, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Frost, A., Co. D., 189th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. July, 1865
Fry, C. L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. April 4, 1865.
Fry, John, Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. July, 1865.

French, G. B., Co. A, 21st O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. March 15, 1863.
Ferriter, Patrick, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1864.
Files, Jacob, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 9, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Fouracker, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Fisher, S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 1, 1862; prisoner and discharged.
Fuls, Simon F., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Fry, D. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Fry, George, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. Charles Farmer, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Flinn, John W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Ford, William, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Fry, John W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Files, Jacob, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Fultz, Samuel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. Jacob Forbing, Co. E, 30th Ind. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. N. Faulkner, Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; promoted.
Fillmore, Conrad, Co. G, 123d O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. May 13, 1865.
Fitzpatrick, George, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864.
Fuss, Joshua B., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; missing at Knoxville, Tenn.
Farnum, William H., Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. June 4, 1861; dis. Dec. 4, 1865.
Gerlach, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sergt. Peter Geisel, Co. G, 24th O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861; dis. June 20, 1864.
Grifmaller, Rudolphus, Co. G, 191st O. V. I., e. Feb. 21, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
Corp. George W. Gilmore, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. February; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. John Gumm, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 16, 1862; died at Lexington, Ky., Oct., 1862.
Guttermuth, Godfrey, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Musician M. W. Gage, Co. G, 93d Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. Aug. 10, 1865.
Griffin, Justus S., Co. C, 17th Ill. Cav., e. Oct. 3, 1864; dis. Oct. 4, 1865.
Gardner, Elias, Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. April 12, 1865; dis. May, 1865.
Garberson, H. S., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.
Gunn, Elcanna, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Goodin, David E., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Garrett, W. L., Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Musician Freeman Garderner, Co. A, 18th Penn. V. C., e. April, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Gilbert, C. W., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Oct., 1864.
Garwood, Isaac, Co. D, 87th O. V. I., e. June 8, 1862; dis. Oct. 3, 1862.
Sergt. Isaac Garwood, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.
Graham, J., Co. F, 7th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. Sept. 26, 1864.
Gibson, Andrew J., Co. E, 16th O. V. I., e. April 23, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1861.
Gibson, Audrew J., Co. K, 31st O. V. I., e. Feb. 18, 1864; dis. July 20, 1865.
Gallagher, Charles, Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. Nov. 21, 1864.
Garwood, J., Co. K, A, 33d and 135th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; May, 1864; dis. June, 1862; Sept., 1864.
Gordon, J. O., Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Gordon, D., died at Atlanta, Ga.
Gould, R., Co. A, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Glenn, John A., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died in hospital.
Sergt. C. C. Garrett, Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Gilbert, E. W., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Oct., 1864.
Gilbert, M. V., Co. D, 54th O. V. I., e. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. Nov. 9, 1864.
George, W. J., Co. K, 36th O. V. I., e. March, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
George, J. P., Co. K.
Gilbert, R. P., Co. D, 54th O. V. I., e. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Garrett, George H., Co. E, 50th O. V. I., e. April, 1862; killed at Big Shanty, Ga., July 3, 1864.
Sergt. Charles C. Garrett, Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Garrett, William L., Co. G, 33d O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. J. M. Gilbert, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
Gilbert, Dexter D., Co. B, 20th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. died at Zanesville, June, 1861.
Griner, D., Co. G, 4th O. V. I. e., June 5, 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Gilbert, Harlow, Co. B, 118th O. V. I.
Golden, E., Co. D, 46th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1862; dis. April, 1865.
Gilmore, Reason, Co. M, 4th O. V. Cav., e. June, 1861; dis. 1864.
Sergt. J. W. Gregg, Co. H. 26th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. October 25, 1862.
Graeter, H. A., Co. B, First U. S. Engineers, e. April 18, 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.
Gormley, L. A., Co. F, 9th O. V. C., e. May, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Gardner, John H., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Greenfield, R. G., Co. D, 102d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. April, 1865.
Good, George E., Co. G, 114th O. V. I., e. 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Gowder, Jacob, Co. F, 80th O. V. I., e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. Oct. 1, 1862.
Griner, I., Co. I., 175th O. V. I., e. Dec. 19, 1864; dis. Jan. 5, 1865.
Grimes, W. H., Co. H, 82d O. V. I., e. June, 1862; dis. 1862.
Grimes, W. H., 7th Sharpshooters, e. 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Guider, W. H., Co. A, 2d and 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861, and Sept. 1864; dis. Jan. 1863, and Aug., 1865.
Gordon, Wilson, V, Co. G, 1st O. V. I., e. Aug. 1, 1861; died at Andersonville Prison, Aug. 4, 1864.
Gilmore, R., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. 1861; died July 31, 1878.
Gould, Robert, Co. A, 129th Penn. V. I., died Jan. 1, 1869.
Gale, O. G. Co. A., 110th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. May 17, 1865.
Grafton, Luke, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov., 22, 1862; died Nov., 1863, Lexington, Ky.
Guider, W. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Gordon, Edmund, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Griffin, Benjamin, Co. A, 82d O. V I., e. Nov., 1861.
Goodin, Alfred, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Gary, Asa H., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Gillen, A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Gray, Isaac L., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e Nov., 1861.
Garwood, John F., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Grubbs, Perry, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Garber, E., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Grafton, William H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Gillard, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Graner, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. F. C. Gastinger, Co. F, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Garber, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
Sergt. R. K. Gravell, Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Gipe, Levi E., Co. I, 21st P. C., e. Aug., 1864; dis. Jan., 1865.
Orderly Sergt. William H. Green, Co. I, 57th O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. Oct. 9, 1865.
Gelona, Valentine, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 3, 1861.
Hart, Philip J., V. Bat., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1861.
Hales, James S., Co. B. 57th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. July, 1863.
Hanna, Alex., Co. K. 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865.
Harner, A. G., Co. C, 94th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1862; dis. June 5, 1865.
Harris, Calvin C., Co. C. 32d O. V. I., e. July 20, 1861; dis. July 27, 1865.
Hoon, Allen Scott.
Higgins, James M., Co. I., 192d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Hanks, Isaac H., Co. L., 10th O. V. C., e. Oct. 20, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
Herrick, Cyrus, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. Sept., 1861.
Hunter, H. J., Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e Aug. 11, 1862; dis. April 3, 1865.
Hunter, William R., Co. M, 3d O. V. C., e. Feb. 18, 1864; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.
Hueston, James E., Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Sept. 10, 1864.
Sergt. James E. Hueston, Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July 12, 1865· wounded at Stone River, from the effect of which he died.
Hamilton, George, Co. B, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hall, John, Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. John T. Harman, Co. E, 12th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. March, 1863.
Harman, William H., Co. B, 76th O. V. I., e. Oct. 9, 1861; dis. Feb. 26, 1863.
Corp. William H. Harman, Co. D, 113th O. V. I., e. Feb. 1, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Holland, Richard.
Helverson, Moses C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; killed Sept. 22, 1863, at Chickamauga.
Helverson, M. M., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1863; died after his discharge from disease.
Harman, James B., Co. G, 15th U. S. C. T., e. Oct., 1864; dis. Oct. 2, 1865.
Hall, Calvin, Co. C, 176th O. V. I.
Hyde, R. B., Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1861; dis. Aug. 20, 1864.
Hankinson, W. H., 14th Kenw'd U. S. N., e. April, 1863.
Hamilton, George W., Co. G, 21st Ill. V. I., e. June 10, 1861; dis. May 31, 1863.
Holmes, Wesley, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Harding, George.
Harshe, J. R., Co. A, 151st O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 28, 1864.
Hyndman, John, Co. G, 34th O. V. I.
Hardwick, William R., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 24, 1864, dis. June, 1865.
Hagerman, Silas C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. Joshua Harriman, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 17, 1861; dis. July, 1865; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24, 1864.
Herman, Phillip, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.

Hill, Nicholas, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Holt, Benjamin, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1862.
Sergt. Benjamin Holt, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Hinds, William, Co. A, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hathaway, Nicholas, Co. K, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hill, Thomas, Co. G, 20th Ill. V. I., e. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. Dec. 11, 1864.
Hubbell, G. R., Co. L, First Colo. Cav., e. Oct. 2, 1861; dis. Dec., 1864.
Huff, G. W., Co. F, 54th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; dis. Aug. 11, 1862.
Hurlbert, C. W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 10, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Harrod, S., Co. F., 32d O. V. I., e. March 7, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. E. Hatfield, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Hites, D. M Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Hindman, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Henkle, I. N., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. May, 1865.
Corp. S. Humphrey, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Howard, S., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1862; killed at Second Bull Run.
Wagon Master Charles H. Hill, Co. D, 8th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861.
Hill, Oscar, 19th Wis. V. I., e. ———, 1862; killed at Stone River. 1863.
Hall, G. H., Co. H, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
Howe, M. F., Co. A, 18th U. S. A.
Holverstott, J. L., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Sept. 12, 1862; dis. June 7, 1865.
Sergt. J. A. Hullinger, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1865.
Hommel, John S., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
First Sergt. John Howe, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Aug. 7, 1862.
Hutchinson, J. M., Co. E, 66th Ill. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
Hustin, Hugh, Co. A, 33d O. V. I.
Corp. E. V. Hostler, Co. L, First O. H. A., e. June 12, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Holden, Isaac, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. Sept. 11, 1861; dis. Dec., 1865.
Musician R. F. Holmes, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 4, 1861; dis. Dec., 1864.
Huntley, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 26, 1865.
Hughes, R. M., Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. ———, 1862; dis. ———, 1865.
Helms, Daniel, Co. D, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. June 8, 1865.
Holden, Albert I., Co. E, 125th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., from wounds received June 21, 1864.
Hatfield, Henry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1861; killed.
Hatfield, E., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1861; died.
Hedges, O. N., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died Sept., 1864.
Hodge, Isaac, Co. K, 159th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hueston, William H., Co. L, First O. V. H. A., e. Nov. 26, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Hufford, W. F., Co. G, 114th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
Corp. A. C. Harris, Co. E, 1st O. V. H. A., e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. James Heffelfinger, Co. E, 88th Ind. V. I., e. Sept., 1863; dis. May, 1865.
Hall, William, 22d Bat. O. L. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Harrott, E., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., died at Annapolis, Md.
Hyndman, John, Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Hubbell, R. G., Co. I, 131st O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hinebaugh, S., Co. D, G, 4th and 82d O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Higgins, W. H., Co. K, 175th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Quartermaster Sergt. J. B. Haldeman, Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. Sept. 28, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Hinebaugh, D. R., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Housman, John, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Harvey, E., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Howe, G. D., Co. F, 2d O. V. I., e. April 16, 1861; dis. Aug. 16, 1861.
Hoffman, John, 1st O. V. S. S., e. ———, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Hatcher, N. O., Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Haines, Lemuel, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. Sept. 12, 1862; dis. June, 1864.
Hughes, W. R., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. March, 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Corp. James Hatch, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1864.
Homan, Ira, Co. K, 96th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Hague, John H., Co. D, 25th O. V. I., e. Oct. 6, 1863; died in South Carolina Aug. 30, 1864.
Homan, W. N., Co. A, 76th O. V. I., e. May, 1862; dis. Sept., 1862.
Hunter, John, Co. L, 1st O. V. I., e. Feb. 27, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Hyland, Dennis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1863; dis. Nov. 2, 1865.
Holden, John, Co. E, 110th O. V. I., e. March, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Hodge, A. V., Co. G, 160th O. V. I., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hagerman, S. C., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. June, 1864; died July, 1865.

Corp. Henry Hughes, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. ———, 1861; died at Libby Prison June, 1865.
Hughes, Perry, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. ———, 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Hughes, S., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. ———, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. Day. O. Hagerman, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861; dis. Oct. 3, 1863.
Hubbell, H. B., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Jan. 28, 1863; dis. Oct., 1865.
Hitchcock, M. K., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. ———, 1862; dis., wounded ———, 1865.
Hainey, J., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hitchcock, Isaac, — O. V. I., e. in war of 1812; buried in Cessna Township.
Hunt, Thomas, Co. E, 42d O. V. I., died Feb. 6, 1870.
First Sergt. H. L. Holmes, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 9, 1862; dis. Feb., 1865.
Corp. John A. Holland, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 12, 1862; dis. April, 1864.
Corp. Dyer S. Hamlin, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Lexington, Ky., Oct., 1862.
Highland, Dennis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Hueston, James E., Co. I, 49th O. V. I.
Herbert, John, Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; died at home June 8, 1863.
Hoon, A. S., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Hunt, James, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. John H. Harbison, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died at Elizabethtown, March 19, 1864.
Harbison, James H., Co. G, 79th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1865.
Holmes, Jacob E., Co. K, 82d O. V. I., died at St. Louis, Mo.
Harbison, William, e. in the Mexican war.
Hufnagle, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; dis. June 24, 1864.
Sergt. Seth V. Henkle, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Howe, C. S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Holton, Joseph P., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hibbets, John B., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hemphill, C. S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
First Sergt. John Howe, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hursey, B. T., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hawk, Jacob W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hanifan, Simon, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hendershot, E., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Horner, John H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hiatt, William V., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hisel, Benjamin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hattery, Lewis, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Herbert, George, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Houdenshield, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. G. W. Horn, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hindman, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Holmes, R. F., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hatcher, N., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hodge, Henry L., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hitchcock, M. R., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Hubbard, R. B., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. Edward C. Humphreys, Co. A, 134th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Oct., 1864.
Hannold, James, Co. C, 68th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Herford,—— Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. June, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Harley, Erwin M., Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. April 21, 1861; dis. April 16, 1863.
First Sergt. William C. Ingman, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept. 23, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1864.
Irion, John A., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. July 10, 1865.
Idle, Jacob, Co. A, 13th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; dis. July, 1861.
Isham, Martin.
Isenbarger, John, Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May 4, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sergt. John A. Irvin, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; killed at Chattanooga, Ga., Sept. 9, 1863.
First Sergt. William S. Irvin, Co. B, 88th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Jacobs, Stephen, Co. H, 2d————, e. ———, 1862; dis. ———, 1865.
Jackson, Edward, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11, 1862.
Jones, James, Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.
Jones, Richard, Co. C, 140th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Orderly Sergt. Allen S. Johnson, Co. I, 45th O. Mt. I., e. June 20, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison.
Jones, Charles P., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Johnson, John C., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. July 11, 1865.

Sergt. A. Simon Johnson. Co. I. 45th O. V. I., e. June 10, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov., 1864.
Jackson, Hartwell, Co. F, 4th U. S. C. T., e. Sept., 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Johnson, Jacob R., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.
Johnson, Samuel, Co. D, 180th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. July 5, 1865.
Jeffers, George W., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861; dis. Jan. 15, 1863.
Jeffers, C. A., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. April, 1865.
Jarvet, Samuel, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 30, 1861.
Johnson, Andrew, 54th O. V. I.
Johnson, John S., 118th O. V. I.
Corp. Austin T. Johnson, Co. D, 34th O. V. I.
Jones, John E., Co. D, 64th O. V. I., e. Nov. 7, 1861; dis. Sept. 20, 1862.
Johnson, J. R., Co. C, 162d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. John Jackson, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Johnson, M., 31st O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. ———, 1864.
Jones, C. H., Co. C, 18th O. V. I., e. Sept. 7, 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Corp. Milton Johnson, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Jenkins, I., Co. E, 86th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; dis. Sept., 1861.
Corp. J. V. Jones, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 3, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Corp. John Jenkins, Co. B, 72d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Johnson, Hueston, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Jones, P., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Jones, A. B., Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; taken prisoner and exchanged, and died at Annapolis, Md.
Sergt. C. T. Jones, Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. Oct. 7, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Jackson, I., Co. C, 12th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. G. W. Jones, Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Jackson, Heaton, Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. John Jenkins, Co. C., 9th H. A., e. Sept., 1863; dis. Sept., 1865.
Johnson, James B., Co. B, 86th O. V. I., e. June, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Johnson, George W., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Jacobs, S., Co. H., 132d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
James, James M., Co. A, 121st O. V. I., e. April, 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Sergt. Wilson Jagger, 4th O. V. L. A., e. ———, 1861; dis. ———, 1864.
Jackson, Oliver, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov. 26, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1864.
Jones, Hiram, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Jones, John A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Jones, James, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Jones, Thomas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Jones, Edward, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Joy, Amos, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Jones, John W., Co. G, 182d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Johnson, Horace, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 5, ——.
Jones, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., ——.
Justice, Martin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., ——.
Jones, William H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., ——.
Johnson, John, e. in the war of 1812, e. Nov., ——; under Gen. Harrison.
Johnson, James K., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1862; killed at Chattanooga, Ga., Sept. 20, 1863.
Janes, Fred, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Jenkins, Conard, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Corp. Leander King, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kellogg, Hiram C., Co. K, 188th N. Y. V. I.
King, William, Co. C, 132d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 20, 1864.
Knicely, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 10, 1861; dis. Jan., 1865.
Chief Bugler Alonzo J. Kress, 35th Ill. V. I., e. May 12, 1861; dis. Oct. 24, 1864.
Kremblebine, J. F., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 3, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Kennedy, Aaron, Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. April 12, 1862; dis. April 1, 1863.
First Sergt. Aaron Kennedy, Co. G, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1864.
Kinnear, F. D., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. June 29, 1863.
Kennedy, Sylvester, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., dis. Aug. 3, 1865.
Kindle, Joshua, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Oct. 15, 1864.
Kindle, William, Co. G, 57th O. V. I., e. Nov. 10, 1861; died July, 1863.
Orderly Sergt. John B. King, Co. B, 64th O. V. I., e. Oct. 21, 1861; dis. Dec. 11, 1864.
Sergt. John B. King, Co. H, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1861.
Keenan, William, 17th U. S. I., e. July 12, ——; dis. ———, 1815.
Corp. Andrew S. Killy, Co. F, 21st O. V. I., e. Nov. 8, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Klingler, George M., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Sept. 7, 1862; dis. July, 1865.

John Pfeiffer

Corp. Alex Kerr, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 12, 1861; dis. Aug. 8, 1865.
Sergt. Jacob Keuser, Co. B, 25th O. V. I., e. ———, 1864; dis. ———, 1865.
Kennard, A. G., Co. E, 159th O. V. I., e. ———, 1863; dis. ———, 1863.
Keith, Silas M., Co. E, 63d O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Orderly Sergt. James H. Keith, 63d O. V. I.; died.
Kindle, James L., Co. I, 27th O. V. I., e. Feb. 2, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Kelley, A. J., Co. F, 21st O. V. I.
Krabill, S., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. Sept., 1862.
Kemper, John, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Keefer, William, Co. F, 176th, O. V. I., e. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Keefer, Whitney, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1862; died, Stafford Court House, 1866.
Sergt. A. Keller, Co. D, 25th O. V. I., e. Oct. 1864; dis. Jan. 1, 1865.
Keller, John, Co. A, 96th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Krisher, J., 6th O. V. Bat., e. Sept., 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Keiper, Solomon, Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. April, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Kontz, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Kummer, John W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed at battle Bull Run, 1862.
Sergt. Aaron Koplin, Co. F, 23d O. V. I., e. June, 1861; dis. July, 1864; wounded at South Mountain and Antietam.
Kraft, Charles, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 4, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Keible, R. H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. March, 1865; died April, 1865.
Commissary Sergt., L. King, Co. D, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kyler, J., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. June, 1861.
Kiblie, A. D., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kirkpatrick, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kirkpatrick, Elijah, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kellog, Robert, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kelley, Benjamin, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kumly, Jacob, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Kennedy, George, Co. H, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1861.
Koller, H. C., Co. H, 101st O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Kaiser, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Kerns, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
Kyle, W. H. H., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 12, 1862.
Kelley, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1863.
Lewis, Orlando E., 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.
Lewis, Alvin, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; killed at battle of Wilderness.
Longbaugh, Joseph, Co. G, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Sergt. Longbaugh, Co. H, 192 O. V. I., e. Feb. 14, 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Laws, Jacob, Co. C, 34th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. Aaron Lambert, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; died July 3, 1863, at Winchester, Va.
Lewis, Robert F., 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. Feb., 1863.
Sergt. George W. Lewis, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. April 16, 1861; dis. April 21, 1865.
Latimore, Horace, Co. H, 46th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.
Leedom, George, 34th O. V. I., e. March 1, 1864; died March 15, 1864.
Lilly, Joseph, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 11, 1861; dis. Jan. 2, 1865.
Lease, William H. N., Co. A., 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. July 6, 1865.
Law, R. K., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July 1, 1862; dis. July 15, 1865.
Lease, Joseph M., Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. Oct. 8, 1861; dis. Sept. 26, 1862.
Lyle, Robert, Co. H, 161st O. V. I., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Sergt. David A. Lawrence, Co. B, 18th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. Nov. 8, 1865.
Long, Jacob, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; dis. ———, 1865.
Long, John, 8th O. V. I., e. ———, dis. ———, 1861.
Long, Tobias, e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Lappin, John U., Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. July 27, 1865.
Lambert, Aaron, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; died.
Loudenslager, George, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Liles, McFadden, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 19, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1861.
Liles, Lemuel S., Co. D, 87th O. V. I., e. May 30, 1862; dis. Oct. 3, 1862.
Liles, Jeremiah, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1862.
Latimore, John S., Co. B. 82d O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. Sept. 28, 1864.
Latimore, John, Co. B, e. Nov. 21, 1861; dis. Dec. 31, 1863.
Lash, George, Co. B, 32d O. V. I., e. Feb. 8, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Lawrence, J. A., Co. G, 88th O. V. I., .. Aug. 5, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Liggitt, A. C., Co. C, 132d O. N. G., . May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Leighton, George, Co. B, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Leedom, Henry, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. William Lloyd, Co. A. 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Lehr, H. S., Co. K, 86th O. V. I., e. May, 1862; dis. Oct., 1862.
Hospital Steward H. S. Lehr, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. Jacob Leinard, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.,
Wagon Master John F. Linderman, Co. F, 37th O. V. I., e. Sept. 9, 1861; died in prison, Richmond, Va.
Lane, Robert K., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July 22, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Longabaugh, E. C., Co. D, 81st O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. Oct., 1864.
Longfellow, P., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Lonthan, John, 7th ———, e. Oct., 1862; dis. Sept., 1865; killed by cars at home, March, 1872.
Lonthan, Joseph, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 12, 1861; taken prisoner at Goldsboro, Mu 1864.
Lsician W. W. Latham, Co. F, 21st O. V. I., e. Sept. 26, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Lehr, A., Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Longabaugh, George, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Losey, Amos J., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Lydick, Samuel
Lesley, J. C., Co. H, 66th Ill. W. S. S., e. Oct. 7, 1861; dis. July 7, 1865.
Lantz, George, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. ———, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Lantz, William, Co. D, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862; died in Andersonville Prison.
Lantz, M., Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
Lawrence, John, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Lininger, W. S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. March 6, 1863.
Sergt. Joseph Lawrence, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Lake, Thomas, Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; dis. June, 1864; wounded at Shiloh and Murfreesboro.
Sergt. James Lake, Co. C, 68th O. V. I., e. Nov. 6, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Limes, M., Co. H, 4th and 128th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Limes, John, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Limes, H., 10th O. V. I.
Louthan, J. F., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died May 3, 1869.
Lukins, Jesse, 16th O. V. Bat., died Dec. 22, 1862.
Layton, W. C., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Lambert, Adam, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 11, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Lambert, Jesse, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 11, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Looker, Moab, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Lininger, Hiram, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. May, 1861; died Nov., 1861.
Orderly Sergt. A. K. Lewis, 4th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed May 18, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
First Sergt. J. H. Linton, Co. A, 198th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; promoted.
Lee, Nicholas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Lightner, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. 1862.
Ludwig, J. B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Liles, Daniel, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Lowe, John, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Lowe, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Lynch, Patrick, Co. G, 83d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Locker, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Leatham, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. Lawrence Large, Co. A, 13th U. S. Inf., e. Aug. 24, 1861; dis. Feb. 5, 1864.
Lane, Peter W., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. June 17, 1865.
Lane, Isaac W., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. March, 1863.
Corp. Phillip L. McDowell, Co. H, 94th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Feb. 7, 1863.
Sergt. Philip McDowell, Co. B, 154th O. V. I., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
McCloskey, B. W., Co. A, 49th O. V. I., e. Aug. 23, 1861; dis. Aug. 23, 1864.
Drummer James W. Marshall, Co. E, 22d Heavy Artillery, e. 1861; dis. Oct., 1865.
Moore, Perry R., Co. C, 6th U. S. Cav., e. Oct. 20, 1861; dis. March 16, 1863.
Moore, Perry R., Co. C, 20th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June 9, 1865.
McMullen, William F., Co. K, 76th O. V. I., e. Dec. 2, 1861; dis. July 15, 1865.
Morey, Delano J., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 29, 1861; dis. August, 1865.
Orderly Sergt. Austin W. Miller, Co. H, 101st O. V. I., e. Aug. 10, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.
Miller, John C., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Alfred T. Myers, Co. C, 82d O. V. I.
Morrison, Robert, U. S. I., e. Oct. 26, 1861; dis. Jan. 2, 1865.
McConnell, A., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
First Sergt. Walter G. Marmon, 4th Heavy Artillery, e. Sept., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Moy, Benedick, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 7, 1861; dis. May 24, 1862.

McFarland, Ellis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June 28, 1863; died at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1864.
Corp. I. W. McKittrick, Co. E, 182d O. V. I., e. Nov. 3, 1864; dis. June 8, 1865.
Sergt. E. H. Mahan, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Myers, Andy, 4th O. V. I., died.
Sergt. Elias McClaid, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. March 4, 1863.
Sergt. Sylvanus P. Morey, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. April 20, 1861; dis. Nov. 16, 1864; lost an arm at Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Ga.
Mitchell, R. H., Co. I, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Morison, Robert, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct, 26, 1861; dis. Jan. 9, 1865.
Morrison, John A, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 12, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Matthews, W. D. F., Co. D, 110th O. V. I., e. May 26,1864; dis. June 26, 1865.
Corp. Andy Miller, Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. Jan., 1865.
Corp. James C. Marshall, Co. B, 86th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1862; dis. Feb., 1864.
Sergt. James C. Marshall, Co. C, 174th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865.
Morison, James, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
McCrary, Daniel, Co. I, 132d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Miller, Andrew, Co. I, 62d O. V. I., e. Feb. 10, 1862; dis. June 23, 1865.
McElroy, Hugh G., Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. Feb. 18, 1864; dis. July 7, 1865.
Morrow, W. H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861; dis. Sept. 1, 1863.
Miller, J. S., 7th Ohio Ind. Co. Sharpshooters, e. Oct. 5, 1864; dis. May 20, 1865.
Mustard, James, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Matthews, George, Co. B, 15th O. V. I.
McGinnis, Moses, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. April, 1865.
McGinnis, George L., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sergt. J. J. McElroy, Co. H, 16th Illinois Sharpshooters, e. Nov. 16, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Marsh, Lewis J., Co. E, 151st O. V. I., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 25, 1864.
Mumea, John T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861; dis. June 4, 1865.
Corp. James McWilliams, Co. C, 95th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. March 26, 1863.
McDonald, S. C., Co. C, 12th O. V. Cav., e. Sept., 1863; dis. May, 1865.
Marvin, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Feb. 7, 1864; dis. Oct., 1865.
Munsell, W. M., Co. H, 128th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Miller, Robert, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
McFadden, W. W.
Musser, S., Co. K, 12th Ind. V. I., e. June 20, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Martin, William, Co. K, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan. 3, 1861; killed Aug. 31, 1862, in Second Bull Run.
McCann, Sylvester, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1861; dis. Oct. 22, 1863.
McCann, Madison, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., in 1865.
McCann, David, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 23, 1862; died in Belle Island Prison in 1863.
McCann, S., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. 1864; died at home from injuries received.
Maynard, Henry, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Moore, Albert, Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. Sept. 7, 1864; dis. Nov., 1865.
McDonald, T. J., Co. H, 17th Ill. V. I., e. May, 1861; dis. June 11, 1864.
Marlow, W. T., Co. H, 105th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 7, 1865.
Morten, A. F., Co. H, 12th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
McGinnis, S. W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. E. D. McIntire, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Mahan, John B., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 12, 1861; died at Middletown, Va., July 1, 1862.
Musician I. H. Mahan, Co. L, 2d O. V. Heavy Artillery, e. June 23, 1863; dis. Sept., 1865.
Meneal, John W., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1861; dis. July 8, 1864.
Martin, W. A., Co. C, 142d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1865; dis. Dec., 1865.
March, S., Co. I, 42d O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. Dec. 25, 1865.
Murphery, Alex., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. S. W. Messick, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Moore, S., Co. E, I, 99th and 50th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
McCoy, John, Co. H, 91st O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Matthews, M., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. W. R. Matthews, Co. L, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Maynard, Brice, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
McFadden, Co. G, 197th O. V. I., e. March, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
Sergt. J. F. Marmon, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Marmon, C., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
McClintock, J. H., Co. F, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. July, 1865.

McGinnis, G. A., Co. H, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Minchell, Richard, Co. C, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison, July 8, 1864.
McCullough, Philip, Co. D, 13th O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Morrow, John A., Co. G, 13th O. V. C., e. March, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
McDonald, George, Co. C, 156th O. V. I., e. Oct. 18, 1864; dis. Oct. 18, 1865.
Corp. Jasper McDonald, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; died Jan. 22, 1863, of wounds received at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
McDonald, Alex, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Aug. 16, 1861; died at home soon after discharge Aug., 1865.
Mahon, Lewis, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Miller, Perry, Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1863; dis. May, 1864.
Corp. Merritt Miller, Co. I, 54th O. V. I., e. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
McGuigin, Co. K, 13th Iowa V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. April, 1865.
Miller, I. V., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Marquis, D. L., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Miller, James D., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 3, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Miller, John C., Co. K, 113th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; dis. June, 1865.
McCloud, N. S., Co. H, 10th Va. V. I., e. June 12, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Miller, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1863; taken prisoner at Crab Orchard, Ky.; murdered by Molly Maguires March, 1876.
Miller, Leander, Co. I, 13th O. V. I., e. June, 1861; killed June 22, 1864, at Altoona Pass, Ga.
Miller, Albert, Co. I, 23d O. V. I., e. Dec. 20, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Morgan, W. F., Co. H, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Major, H. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Dec., 1864.
Miller, S. D., Co. K, 4th Ky. V. I., e. Aug., 1863; dis. March, 1866.
McBride, C., Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1864; dis. July 14, 1865.
Miller, Dalis P., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. ———, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863.
McAdams, A. O., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
McElhaney, John, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Moore, John Q., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. sick.
Miller, Charles, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
Orderly Sergt. Robert L. McKean, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; promoted.
Sergt. George M. McGregor, Co. F, 66th O. V. I., e. Dec. 7, 1861; dis. May, 1865.
Mustard, W. H., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
McElroy, Hamilton, Co. E, 197th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. Oct., 1864.
Mitchell, Charles, Co. K, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Marsh, Benjamin, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Dec. 28, 1862; wounded at Sulphur Springs, Va.
McClure, John, Co. D, 18th N. S. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. ———, 1863.
Maynard, E., 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died April 15, 1862.
McGinnis, John, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died May 5, 1864.
Maria, James, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1862.
Sergt. Richard Morrison, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Morey, William P., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Murphy, James, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; killed Aug. 29, 1862, at Second Bull Run.
McKnight, William, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. George W. McGary, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. John W. McGary, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Murdock, W. P., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Morrow, John M., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Mabin, John B., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
McNeal, John W., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
McKinley, James, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
McGee, Michael, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
McGee, L. V., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Maxwell, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Marsh, Benjamin, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Marquis, Robert, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
McGinnis, William, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
McClain, Edward, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Sergt. William H. Mufford, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. Sept. 10, 1861; dis. Sept. 16, 1864.
Miller, John C., 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Miller, Peter, 179th O. V. I., died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1865.
Musgrove, Z. A., Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Dispatch Bearer Anthony Mahon, e. Aug., 1862; dis. Sept., 1869.
Sergt. P. L. McDowell, Co. B, 154th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. Sept., 1864.

Mahon, H. M., Co. C, 32d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
McConnell, William F., 82d O. V. I.
Maple, T. N., 2d O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. Aug., 1861.
Maple, T. N., 16th Ind. B., e. Aug., 1861; dis. June, 1865.
McFarland, Hammon, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Moore, Charles N., Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Morrison, George H., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Mitchell, S. G., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862.
Sergt. J. V. B. Maine, Co. E, 64th O. V. I., e. Oct. 5, 1861; dis. June 12, 1865.
Maxwell, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Mahon, William P., Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. March 18, 1863.
Noel, Sylvester D., Co. F, 21st U. S. I., e. July 3, 1866; dis. July 3, 1869.
Naus, William, Jr., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb. 9, 1865; dis. Sept. 1, 1865.
Naus, John P., Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. Sept. 6, 1865.
Naus, William H., Co. I, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb. 9, 1865; dis. Sept. 1, 1865.
Commission Sergt. James E. Nelson, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 17, 1861; dis. Dec. 17, 1864.
First Sergt. Charles Norton, Co. B, 1st Balt. C. M. M. B., e. Jan. 20, 1863; dis. Jan. 25, 1864, by reason of promotion as Captain.
Norton, Charles, Co. I, 44th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1861; dis. Jan. 20, 1863.
Norman, Henry W., Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 22, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Norman, William, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Nash, Samuel, Co. C, 126th O. V. I., e. June, 1864; killed.
Nickison, Charles, Co. H, 176th O. V. I., e. June, 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Norman, H. C., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Sept. 7, 1864; dis. Nov., 1865.
Neely, William, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Newland, Matthew, Co. K, 13th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1862.
Newland, Edward K., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. July 24, 1862; dis. Oct., 1863.
Norris, John T., Co. C, 13th O. V. I., e. ———, 1861; died at Evansville, Ind.
Norris, Nathaniel, Co. C, 180th O. V. I., e. ———, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Newland, Jerry S., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; wounded and dis. in 1864.
Newland, Andrew, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1862; dis. ———, 1863.
Neeley, John, Co. C, 57th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. Feb., 1863.
Nicholas, L., Co. A, 192d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Nagle, John, Co. I, 9th Ind. V. I., e. April 17, 1861; dis. July, 1861.
Nagle, Henry H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., died March 20, 1862.
Nagle, Charles, died Oct. 23, 1865.
Norman, William, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. April 14, 1865.
Norris, Isaac, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1861.
Corp. William Newland, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. ———, 1864.
Corp. Isaiah Oglesbee, Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Oglesbee, George, 45th O. V. I., e. Jan. 4, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Outland, S., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
Orahood, Amos.
Orr, John R., Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. April, 1863; dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
Obenour, E., Co. B, 61st O. V. I., e. June, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Penn.
Obenour, Levi, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Obenour, Frederick, e. ———, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., July, 1862.
Orth, J. A., 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Obenour, Jacob, 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, e. Oct. 6, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Ormsby, M. S., Co. D., 8th U. S. I., e. Oct., 1862.
Ormsby, M. S., Co. A, 11th Penn. C., e. March, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
O'Connell, Martin, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Protzman, Silas, Co. F, 110th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. July 1, 1865.
Teamster Martin Price, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1862; dis. July 24, 1865.
Corp. Henry Price, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Peckinpaugh, J. W., Co. I, 49th O. V. I., e. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. June, 1862.
Peckinpaugh, J. W., Co. K, 148th Ind. V. I., e. March, 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Pool, John J., 6th Ind. O. B., e. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 12, 1865.
Price, Robert E., Co. F., 13th O. V. I., e. June 5, 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Pearson, John H.; Co. I, 45th M. I., e. June 10, 1862.
Pierson, Thomas, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Park, George A., Co. A, 81st O. V. I., e. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. May 5, 1865.
Sergt. R. H. Park, Co. F, 101st O. V. I., e. July 2, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
Pittington, William.
Pittington, Jackson, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Lexington, Ky., Nov., 1862.
Peaver, Harvey, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Peaver, George, Co. G, 25th O. V. I., e. Oct. 2, 1864; dis. Oct. 14, 1865.
Phillips, William H., 14th L. A., Sept. 10, 1861; dis. July, 1865.

Perry, H. C., 16th O. B., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
Palmer, John H., 1st O. Indt. B., e. Jan. 19, 1864; dis. June 2, 1865.
Potter, Harrison, Co. K, 7th N. H. V. I., e. Oct. 29, 1863; dis. June 29, 1865.
Pyers, O., Co. F, 13th and 121st O. V. I., e. June 20, 1861; dis. ———, 1866.
Porter, J. F., Co. D, 85th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. Freeman Porter, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Patterson, J. C., Co. B, 10th Ind. V. I. (183d O. V. I.), e. April 23, 1861; dis. July 17, 1864.
Penrose, Louis, Co. B, 18th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. Sept. 12, 1865.
Porter, Green, 198th O. V. I., e. March 28, 1865; dis. May 15, 1865.
Price, Elias P., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Palen, James O., Co. E, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 4, 1864; dis. May 30, 1865.
Potter, William A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Price, O., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Poe, R. A., Co. D, 20th O. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1862; dis. July 7, 1865.
Park, Burton, Co. A, 88th O. V. I., e. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. Sept. 24, 1865.
Porter, William, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Patterson, Samuel, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Preston, Robert, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Pool, William B., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1864.
Potter, S. S., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. ———, 1862.
Pagne, Samuel, Co. H, 3d Penn. V. I., e. ———, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Patterson, Andrew, Co. B, 88th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Phippin, Lot, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; killed March 14, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Pinkerton, John, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Pennock, S. E., 16th O. V. B., e. Aug., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Pennock, L., Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. June 18, 1865.
Picel, J., 55th O. V. I., e. ———, 1861; dis. June 18, 1865.
Picel, T., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1862; dis. April 17, 1865.
Pickle, Tobias, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Price, George, Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Piper, J. M., Co. B, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 19, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.
Poling, N., Co. G, 114th O. V. I., e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
Pore, J. H., Co. K, 21st O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. Oct., 1863.
Pender, J. W., Co. H, 9th Penn. C., e. Feb. 22, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Pealer, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Pugh, James A., Co. A, 12th O. V. C., e. Sept., 1863; dis. Nov., 1865.
Philips, E., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Philips, D. W., Co. F., 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864.
Packer, Samuel, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864.
Peoples, John, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. Feb., 1865.
Patch, O., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 30, 1862; died July 22, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Printz, Alonzo, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Pickle, Robert, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.
Packer, J. T., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.
Corp. Henry Price, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Oct., 1862.
Paver, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Potter, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Price, Thompson, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Patch, Sherman, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Packer, James, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Poorman, Michael, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Pope, Thomas J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Petticord, John, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Predmore, Daniel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. Robert Porterfield, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Pogue, Alfred, Co. D, 130th Penn. V., e. Aug. 4, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865.
Predmore, B., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Parlett, Phillip, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Quinby, Joseph, Co. H, 12th O. V. Cav., e. 1862; dis. Feb., 1865.
Russell, Travis S., Co. E, 60th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Rummel, William L., Co. F, 21st O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 7, 1861.
Corp. Mathias H. Reed, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. July 10, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
Robinson, James H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct. 13, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Robinson, Henry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.
Ridgely, David, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Bell Island, Va. July, 1864.
Roby, H. M., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Rice, Asher, killed at Cumberland Gap Dec., 1864.

Russell, Clinton, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Rice, Robert, Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Roby, Isaac, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. May, 1862; dis. June, 1864.
Robinson, S. W., Co. D, 40th O. V. I., e. July 23, 1862; dis. July 14, 1865.
Robinson, D. N., Co. D, 40th O. V. I.
Rose, S. A., Co. A, 18th and 2d Bat. U. S. A., e. Sept. 9, 1861; dis. Sept. 9, 1864.
Richey, Andrew J., Co. H, 47th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Rarey, Nicholas, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. James Robinson, Co. G, 1st O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; died May, 1863.
Reed, John, 2d Iowa V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Ransbottom, Thomas, enlisted in the war 1812, and is now in his 98th year.
Ransbottom, Henry, Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; died July 24, 1864.
Ransbottom, G. W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. Oct. 20, 1862.
Sergt. John Rice, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861; dis. June, 1865; was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, taken to Andersonville, and remained till March, 1865.
Runser, R. W., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1863; dis. Oct. 4, 1865.
Ridgway, Joseph, Co. C, 113th O. V. I., e. Oct. 24, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Richison, Leonidas, Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. Feb. 19, 1864; dis. Nov. 23, 1865.
Reed, Joseph, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Aug. 17, 1864; died Feb. 10, 1864.
Richey, C. H., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Sergt. A. Ripley, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Rutledge, H. M., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Oct., 1864.
Rutledge, Lewis, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1862; taken prisoner.
Reed, Samuel, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died in Libby Prison.
Rex, William, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. June 17, 1863.
Corp. A. I. Rayl, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Rice, John, 96th O. V. I., e. 1862; died in 1864.
Reed, S. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Feb., 1863.
Reed, W. A., Co. I, 155th O. V. I., e. 1864; dis. 1864.
Reed, William M., Co. H, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Roby, Nelson, Co. D, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Sergt. H. W. Rodenberger, Co. G, 46th O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Teamster P. Rogers, Co. G, 34th and 36th O. V. I., e. April, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Sergt. C. Ranalder, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Orderly Sergt. W. L. Reese, Co. I, 131st O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Reese, Jacob, Co. D, 184th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Rockhill, Alfred, Co. A, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 20, 1863.
Rowles, George, Co. G, 183d O. V. I., e. Oct. 15, 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Richeson, A. C., Co. D, 156th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Rutledge, Richard, Co. I, 11th O. V. Cav., e. March 15, 1864; dis. March, 1866.
Ruhlen, William, Co. K, 1st O. V. C., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Oct., 1864.
Redman, Robert, Co. F, 58th O. V. I., e. Dec. 9, 1861; died at home Oct. 29, 1862.
Reedy, Robert, Co. B, 31st O. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Rice, J. G., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Jan., 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Reams, P. W., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Dec. 23, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Rusher, Philip, Co. I, 19th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1862; dis. Dec., 1865.
Richeson, L., Co. H, 26th O. V. I., e. Feb. 19, 1864; dis. Oct., 1865.
Rush, J. P., Co. A, 12th O. V. C., e. Oct., 1863; dis. Nov. 22, 1865.
Corp. Samuel Rush, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Robinson, D. N., Co. D, 40th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Reed, Albert, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. June 20, 1865.
Reese, John E., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Rumbarger, Leander, Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Ranier, Samuel, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Ramer, John, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Richardson, J. W., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Richardson, W., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Richardson, B. J., Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862. died near Columbia, Ky., in 1862.
Richardson, J., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Rule, William, Co. H, 87th and 135th O. N. G., e. June, 1862; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. E. W. Riley, Co. F, 147th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Rutledge, Nathan, Co. B, 26th O. V. I., e. 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Rutledge, T. J., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. 1862.
Corp. Isaac N. Roach, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1862; killed in battle at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov., 1863.
Richards, Ira C., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Ridgway, B. R., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861.
Rutledge, Thomas J., Co.E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Russell, William N., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Reese, Jesse D., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Russell, Clinton, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Rogers, D. W., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Roth, Jacob, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Reid, S. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Roby, Henry H, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Robinson, Isaac, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Russell, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Richards, Nathan, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Ritemire, Harrison, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Robinson James H., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Roach, W. W., Co. C, 18th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. Oct., 1865.
Resch, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Rapp, Charles, Co. C, 145th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Rose, Henry, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Rop, E. L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Ropp, Jackson, Co. C, O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Robinson, Winefield, Co. C, O. V. I., e. March, 1862.
Reeves, W. H.
Second Corp. C. H. Schmidt, Co. D, 87th O. V. I., e. June 11, 1862; dis. Oct. 3,1862.
Snodgrass, Jesse, Co. H, 74th O. V. I., e. Feb. 21, 1862; dis. April 12, 1863.
Sergt. William W. Stevenson, Co. G, 66th Ill. Sharpshooters, e. Oct. 1861; dis. Sept., 14, 1864.
Stevenson, Preston, Co. G, 66th Ill. Sharpshooters, e. Oct., 1861; died at Pittsburg Landing, April 28, 1862.
Simmons, James W., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861.
Sulliger, W. R. H., Co. F, 55th O. V. I., e. Feb. 2, 1864; dis. Feb. 22, 1865.
Sergt. Zebediah Sherwood, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Stanford, Isaac N., Co. A, 2d Bat. and 18th U. S. Regulars, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Sept. 16, 1864.
Smith. A. R., Co. G, 66th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Shoemaker, Levi, 101st O. V. I.
Stout, John, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Stout, Charles H., Co. I, 45th Ohio Mounted Inf., e. Sept., 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Stout, Granville, Co. I, 45th Ohio Mounted Inf., e. June 10, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Orderly Sergt. C. E. Stanley, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861; promoted.
Sergt. John S. Scott, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 21, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. Samuel Scott, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Scott, Aaron, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. ——, 1861; dis. ——, 1865.
Sergt. Joseph Scott, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e.——, 1861, dis. ——, 1865.
Stout, Thomas J., Co. D, 6th West Va. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Oct. 21, 1864.
Smith, John L., Co. B, 128th O. V. I., e. Feb. 10, 1862; dis. Feb. 28, 1865.
Corp. Thomas J. Smith, 138th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Steiner, F. R., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Charles A. Stockton, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861; dis. June 13, 1864.
Smith, Charles F., Co. I, 175th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Orderly I. F. Shafer, Co. F, 15th O. V. I., e. March, 1861; dis. June, 1861.
Stanley, George W., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861; died at Pittsburgh, Penn., Nov. 16, 1862.
Snow, B. W., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.
Snow, Pimbrook Z., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861.
Smith, Isaac, Co. I, 43d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Sutermeister, Jacob, Co. L, 2d Heavy Artillery, e. June 6, 1863; dis. Aug. 12, 1865.
Stevenson, Samuel; died at Annapolis, Md.
Stevenson, Robert; died in Libby Prison.
Stevenson, John B., 34th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1864; dis. March, 1865.
Stevenson, Charles A., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June, 1866.
Schindewolf, William, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. June 25, 1865.
Stewart, Calvin L., Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died in Andersonville Prison, July 5, 1864.
Stewart, J. B., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July 24, 1865.
Stewart, William F., 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Stevenson, E., 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 7, 1863; died in Covington, Ky., Aug. 27, 1863.
Summers, Perry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I.; died in Ga.
Summers, David, 118th O. V. I.; died in Tenn.
Scott, Mark, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; died at Camp Bee, Md.

Samuel Patterson

Sagebiel, Herman, Co. B, 115th Ill. V. I., e. Feb., 1862; dis. June 15, 1863.
Scott, W. J., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865.
Stanton, Isaac, Co. B, 18th U. S. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Dec., 1864.
Schrider, G. H., Co. B, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Strimpel, Benjamin, Co. F., 17th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861.
Smith, James, Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Aug. 3, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865.
Corp. George W. Smalley, 180th O. V. I., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Shark, Jesse, Co. B, 4th O. V. I., e. May 24, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Smith, Samuel M., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Smith, Samuel S., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct. 11, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Corp. E. E. Smith, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Warner Scranton, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Calvin E. Stumm, Co. E, 197th O. V. I., e. March 21, 1865; dis. May, 11, 1865.
Sergt. John Shanks, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 2, 1864.
Strock, Calwell P., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 15, 1864; dis. July, 24, 1865.
Souder, J. T., Co. K, 197th O. V. I., e. April 7, 1865; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.
Simiff, Thomas, Co. G, 90th O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Feb., 1865.
Scott, P. S., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; killed May 14, 1864, in Ga.
Sponsler, George M., 16th O. V. Bat., e. Sept. 4, 1861; died at Jefferson City Dec. 12, 1861.
Sponsler, O. J., Co. L, 11th O. V. Cav., e. 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Sponsler, Winfred M., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Shockey, Samuel, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. July 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
Corp. Lewis M. Stevenson, Co. B, 82d and 34th O. V. I., e. Nov. 21, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Stevenson, Bart E., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 31, 1861; killed Sept. 19, 1864.
Savage, Reuben G., 10th and 13th O. V. Bat.; Jan. 10, 1862; dis. Jan. 14, 1863.
Sergt. Reuben G. Savage, Co. K, O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sloan, John, Co. G, 9th O. V. Cav., e. Sept., 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Spelman, William, Co. H, 45th O. V. I., e. July, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Shannon, George S., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20, 1864.
Shannon, Thomas, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 28, 1864.
Shannon, Enos, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 9, 1861; dis. June 30, 1864.
Spaulding, N. R., Co. I, 118th N. Y. V. I., e. Dec. 23, 1863; dis. May 18, 1865.
Sergt. E. F. Shuee, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Smith, Henry W., Co. F, 1st O. V. I., e. May, 1861; dis. July, 1861.
Sweet, William, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Corp. Benedick Stevens, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. Jan. 17, 1864; dis. Nov. 25, 1865.
Sutherland, Alex, Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 16, 1864; dis. March 24, 1865; taken prisoner Nov. 30, 1864.
Shull, Robert, Co. D, 105th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. May, 1865.
Slaybaugh, G. H., Co. A, 197th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1865; dis. May, 1865.
Stimmel, G. T., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Aug. 17, 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Spar, N., Co. K, 14th L. A., e. Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Scott, J. N., Co. F, 153d Ind. V. I., e. Feb. 2, 1865; dis. Sept. 20, 1865.
Corp. T. J. Spencer, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 1, 1861; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. H. Spar, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Spurlock, Milton, Co. C, 90th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Stuck, William, 64th O. V. I., e. Oct. 28, 1861; dis. Aug. 11, 1862.
Stewart, William, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. July 25, 1862.
Stewart, James, Co. D, 66th O. V. I., e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. July 19, 1865.
Simpson, William, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 15, 1864.
Seakins, Samuel, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Seigley, John, Co. H, 66th O. V. I., e. June, 1863; dis. July 7, 1865.
Smith, Milton, Co. D, 15th O. V. I., e. May, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Corp. William Sweet, 55th Mass. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Shane, John C., 160th O. V. I., e. May, 1864; died in prison in 1865.
Orderly Sergt. Thomas R. Sanner, Co. B, 6th Va., e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. June 18, 1862.
Staadt, J. W., Co. F, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Serg. Maj. Jerome Selleck, Co. B, 48th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; died Aug. 31, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.
Sheppard, T. J., Co. I, 78th O. V. I., e. Sept. 29, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Sterling, A., Co. L, 2d O. V. A., e. June, 1863; dis. June, 1865.
Steiman, Peter, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Serguson, Jacob E., Co. B, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Strahan, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. Aug., 1864.
Sherman, Jacob, Co. C, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861; dis. June 4, 1864.
Shadley, Washington, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1864; dis. July, 1865.

Corp. F. Sherman, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1863; dis. Oct., 1865.
Smith, John L., Co. K, 151st O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Simon Shertzer, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1861; dis. July 28, 1865, at West Atlanta, Ga.
Strickland, Allyn, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1861; dis. July 28, 1865.
Simmons, John, Co. C, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Snell, E. R., Co. D, 192d O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Corp. E. L. Sebring, Co. E, 46th O. V. I., e. Sept. 27, 1861; dis. Sept. 30, 1864.
Shertzer, Silas, Co. H, 4th O. V. I., e. April 22, 1861; dis. June 4, 1864.
Corp. N. F. Swank, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Swank, Martin, 18th U. S. A., e. Dec., 1861; killed at Stone River Jan., 1862.
Seedle, M., Co. A, 54th O. V. I., e. Sept. 8, 1861; dis. Aug. 15, 1865.
Seedle, J., Co. A, 54th O. V. I., e. Sept. 8, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., June, 1863.
Summers, W. H., Co. K, 183d O. V. I., e. Oct. 18, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Summers, F. W., Co. K, 49th O. V. I., e. ———, 1863; dis. Sept., 1864.
Stewart, Samuel, Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
Slemmons, John P., Co. H, 126th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Sagaser, John, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison.
Corp. David Snodgrass, Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 24, 1861; promoted.
Snodgrass, Alfred P., Co. G, 1st O. V. B., e. March 4, 1862; dis. Oct. 15, 1864.
Orderly Sergt. E. C. Stanclift, Co. G, 50th O. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Smick, J. H., Co. C, 2d O. V. C., e. Jan., 1865; dis. Sept., 1865.
Shuster, E. K., Co. G, 82d O. V. I.
Sales, P. K., Co. F, 34th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1861; dis. Sept. 23, 1864.
Corp. James Summerville, Co. G, 54th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Steiner, John, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Steiner, Fred, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Shertzer, Goldsmith, Co. C, 45th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Selders, John R., 23d O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Shertzer, Isaac F., Co. F, 57th O. V. I.
Smith, Jacob, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; died, 1862.
Sheets, Jacob H., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 28, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Strickland, Josiah, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Sexton, Eli, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Dec. 3, 1863; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept., 1864.
Smith, R. W., Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Nov. 28, 1863; died at Lexington, Ky., April 14, 1864.
Steel, Wilson, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 15, 1862; killed Oct. 20, 1863, at Philadelphia, Tenn.
Hospital Steward A. R. Scott, 34th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. ———, 1865.
Schuyler, Wilson, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. ———, 1865.
Shaw, James M., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
Schwart, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861.
Starbuck, Joseph, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; died at Flat Top Mountain June 21, 1862.
Corp. George Stillings, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. D. C. Smith, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sanford, Addison, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sharp, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Smith, Jacob, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. E. L. Sanford, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stoddard, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stanford, J. A., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Shaffer, Nicholas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stark, John B., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Streets, Thomas, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sryock, B. F., Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. A. D. Snyder, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Musician William Snider, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Snider, Joseph C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sterling, James, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Shultz, William, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Shurp, W. L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Shanks, William B., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Soule, Isaac N., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sibert, Nathaniel E., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Shannon, Jacob, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. D. C. Sierer, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. J. K. Sierer, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.

Smith, George, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stem, S. A., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Snakenberger, Joseph, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stem, Charles, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Spencer, Alex, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Spencer, Thomas J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stimmel, Daniel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stratton, M. F., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stokes, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Stratton, William, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sessler, William H., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. Edwin Soey, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. Samuel Strawbridge, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. William Scott, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. William Serguson, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Snedeker, J. H., Co. H, 16th O. V. B., e. Aug., 1862; dis. March, 1863.
Snedeker, Albert H., 16th O. V. B., e. Aug., 1862; died on the steamer D. A. January, Oct. 8, 1862.
Snedeker, W., 5th O. V. B., e. Feb., 1864; died June, 1865.
Orderly Sergt. H. M. Shingle, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Schendewolf, Theo., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sohn, Urich, Co. D, 58th O. V. I., e. Oct. 17, 1861; dis. Sept. 16, 1862.
Strong, W. A., Co. G, 49th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Sormus, A. Albert, Co. L, 4th N. Y. C.
Seamen, John C., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 9, 1864; dis. July 26, 1865.
Stimmel, George F., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Stevenson, Robert, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Spar, Nelson, 14th O. V. B., e. Dec. 16, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
Sommers, Perry, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., died of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Sommers, David, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., died of wounds received at the battle of Mossy Creek, Tenn.
Shingle, Cyrus, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Snoddy, Joseph O., Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Smith, John R., Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Smith, Lewis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Jan., 1864.
Sexton, Eli, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Seaders, William, Co. H, 76th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Studebaker, F. J., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Salzmann, George J., Co. B, 5th Penn. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. July, 1861.
Musician George J. Salzmann, 68th O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. Nov., 1862.
Stradley, A. S., Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
First Sergt. Joseph Timmons, Co. I, 9th Penn. C., e. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. Dec. 24, 1864.
Thompson, John, Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1862; dis. July 7, 1865.
Thompson, David, Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. Jan. 31, 1865.
Orderly Sergt. David D. Terry, Co. A, 123d O. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; killed July 18, 1864.
Terry, Luke A, Co. K, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Tarlton, Mathew, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 17, 1861; dis. Dec. 17, 1864.
Timmons, D. R., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 17, 1861; dis. June 6, 1863.
Thrailkill, Cyrus W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 31, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Second Sergt. Robert Thompson, Co. D, 25th O. V. I., e. Oct. 7, 1864; dis. July 5, 1865.
Thompson, Robert, Co. E, 4th O. V. I., e. March 4, 1848; dis. July 19, 1848.
Tovley, Charles W., Co. C, 18th O. V. I., e. March 29, 1865; dis. Oct. 9, 1865.
Turner, Reuben W., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. July 24, 1865.
Turner, Samuel, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 3, 1861; dis. July 24, 1865.
Thompson, Joseph R., 54th O. V. I., e. March 14, 1864; killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.
Tidd, Uriah, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. June 24, 1865.
Tidd, S. P., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Tidd, A. G., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Tidd, Nathaniel N., Co. G, 13th U. S. A., e. Dec., 1861; dis. Dec., 1864.
Tuttle, Albert, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Tressel, S. L., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Tyler, William H., Co. F, 21st O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Oct. 7, 1864.
Tressel, George C., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Dec., 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Thompson, Bent L., Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Tennis, S., Co. F, 101st Penn. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. March 25, 1863.
Corp. R. L. Titsworth, Co. C, 15th U. S. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Feb. 4, 1864.
Taylor, J. W., Co. A, 96th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.

Thomas, P., Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Taylor, G. W., Co. I, 161st O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Taylor, Samuel, Co. A, 20th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1861; dis. April 20, 1865.
Turner, Sterling B., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862; died at Andersonville Prison in 1865.
Tussing, H., Co. E, H, 8th and 26th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
Teets, Albert, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Thomas, J. H., Co. E, 127th O. V. I., e. July 7, 1863; dis. March 13, 1864.
Corp. Harvey Tingle, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Taylor, L. D., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Taylor, Thomas L., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Thompson, George W., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Thrailkill, Isaac, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Tallman, B. B., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Thrift, Leroy, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Thomas, Peter A., Co. A, 183d O. V. I., e. Aug. 17, 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
Corp. B. Uline, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July 4, 1861; died in 1862.
Urich, William, Co. C, 6th O. V. C., e. Nov. 15, 1861; dis. June 10, 1865.
Sergt. Elihu Underwood, Co. I, 5th V. C., e. April 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1865; wounded at Slaughter Mount, Va.
Sergt. Zac Vansky, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 20, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Vansyckels, A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Oct. 18, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Varvel, J. M., Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. June, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Vickers, E. J., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Vickers, Edmon, Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Van Riper, F. A., Co. D, 22d N. J. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1862; dis. June 25, 1863.
Sergt. B. N. Waddle, Co. H, 126th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 10, 1865.
Wenner, Samuel, Co. H, 101st O. V. I., e. Feb. 5, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Watters, Socrates, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wilson, Isaac E., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. June 6, 1861.
Corp. Isaac E. Wilson, 98th O. V. I.
Williams, Isaiah, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb., 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Williams, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Williams, Thomas S., Co. F, 82d Penn. Vet. Inf., e. April, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
Corp. Bowman Webb, Co. C, 144th O. N. G., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Webb, Adam R.
White, Benjamin, Co. K, 64th O. V. I., e. Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Dec. 3, 1865.
Wilson, Alvy, Co. H, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 24, 1865.
Wetherill, J. Wesley, Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1863.
Wetherill, Edwin H., Co. E, 121st O. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; dis. 1863.
Wetherill, Thomas P., Co. H, 179th O. V. I., e. Sept. 12, 1864; dis. June 2, 1865.
Wolf, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1862; dis. Nov., 1863.
Wiley, Samuel B., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov.; captured at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga.
Orderly Sergt. William G. Wiley, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Musician Edward Williams, Co. E, 198th O. V. I.
Wilmuth, Wellington, Co. L, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery.
Teamster E. C. Warner, 49th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. Dec., 1865.
Warner, Calvin E., e. June, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Warner, Joseph V., e. June, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Williams, Thomas J., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; died Feb. 21, 1865, in Howard Hospital, Washington.
Corp. John W. Weiser, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
Corp. Dorr White, Co. E, 88th O. V. I., e. May 31, 1862; dis. Sept. 26, 1863.
Corp. Dorr White, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Feb. 3, 1864; dis. July 24, 1865.
Wenner, John W., Co. D, 4th O. V. I., e. April 18, 1861; dis. June 21, 1864.
Wise, Daniel R., Co. C, 8th Penn. Cav., e. Sept., 1861; dis. Dec., 1861.
Wyburn, Joseph, 74th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1862.
Wyburn, George M., 74th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1862.
West, John R., Co. H, 118th e. Aug. 20, 1862; died Jan. 18, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
West, James, 36th O. V. I., e. 1861.
Wilson, Isaac H., Co. H, 45th Ohio Mounted Infantry, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 18, 1864.
Wheatley, W. B., Co. C, 174th O. V. I., e. April, 1863; dis. June 20, 1864.
Corp. Clay Whitley, 152d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wilcox, William, Co. B, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wroten, Amos, Co. B, 45th O. N. G., e. Aug., 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Wilson, David, Co. I, 45th O. N. G., e. Aug. 12, 1862; died in prison at Richmond, Va., Jan. 5, 1864.
Wilson, Isaac, Co. I, 45th O. N. G.
Whitley, Clark, Co. I, 44th O. N. G. e. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
Williams, W. D., Co. C, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Williams, M. L., Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
Wagner, Thomas E., Co. G, 1st O. V. Light Artillery, e. Jan. 4, 1863; dis. Sept., 1865.
Wingate, Adam, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; killed at second battle of Bull Run,
Wells, Lewis H., Co. F, 1st O. V. Cav., e. Oct. 26, 1861; dis. Oct. 26, 1864.
Woods, John, Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861; dis. Dec. 28, 1862.
Wykoff, Josephus, Co. K, 91st O. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. July 3, 1865.
Woods, F. B., Co. I, 87th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1862; dis. Nov. 3, 1862.
Williams, F. S., Co. L, 1st O. V. Heavy Artillery, e. 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Second Sergt. John Woods, Co. L, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, e. June 3, 1863; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. James Woods, e. 1863.
Wilson, John S., Co. K, 128th O. V. I., e. Aug. 23, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Woods, F. B., Co. L, 2d O. V. Heavy Artillery, e. June 13, 1862; dis. Aug. 23, 1865.
Wable, Jacob, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec., 1861; dis. July, 1863.
Wilson, J. R., Co. H, 144th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Sergt. W. R: Wiles, Co: C, 104th N. Y. V. I., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Nov., 1864.
Williams, N., Co. A, 27th Mich. V. I., e. Feb., 1862.
Watters, John, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Welch, Phillip, Co. H, 66th Ill. Western Sharpshooters, e. Oct. 8, 1861; dis. July 24, 1865.
Corp. Edward Welker, Co, F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 14, 1864; died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1865.
Wart, Jacob, Co. F, 176th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
White, John H., Co. K, A. 20th and 142d O. V. I., e. April, 1861, and March, 1864; dis. Aug., 1861, and Sept. 2, 1864.
Sergt. William Westervelt, Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Dec. 15, 1864.
Westervelt, William Co. A, 5th Bat. Cav., e. Sept. 4, 1863; dis. March 4, 1864.
Corp. W. H. Woods, Co. G, 87th O. V. I., e. May, 1862; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry Sept., 1862.
Sergt. W. H. Woods, Co. A, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wooley, Stephen. Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. June 1865:
Wooley, James, Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; died at Washington, D. C.
Wetherill, W. P., Co. A, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug, 3, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. J. G. Wetherill, Co. C, 40th O. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1861; wounded Nov. 12, 1864.
Corp. Alex. Wetherill, Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug. 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Wetherill, Thomas F., Co. B, 118th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Wilson, John, Co. H, 38th N. Y. V. I., e. May, 1861; dis. July, 1863.
Ward, John H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I., e. April, 1862; dis. Sept., 1865.
Wilson, S. C., Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wade, I. F., Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1861; dis. July 28, 1865.
Williams, Anderson, Co. D, 15th V. R. C., e. Dec., 1863; dis. Nov. 11, 1865.
Williams, Jesse, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., e. Aug. 1862; dis. Dec., 1865.
Williams, John, Co. I, 180th O. V. I., e. Aug. 20, 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Wolley, William P., Co. H, 133d O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wilson, Martin, Co. E, 122d Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. May 15, 1863.
Williams, J., Co. F, 188th O. V. I., e. Dec. 18, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Williams, Abner, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. March 19, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Willett, S. L., Co. G, 95th O. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
Webb, I., Co. C, 17th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. Oct., 1864.
Wilson, William D., 128th O. V. I., e. Dec. 22, 1863; dis. June 2, 1864.
Whitehill, P. P., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
Corp. Baily Wilcox, Co. B, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug. 19, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Corp. Sylvester H. Wagner, Co. G, 11th Mich. Cav., e. Sept. 28, 1863; dis. Sept. 22, 1865.
Wilson, William, Co. B. 118th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Wallick, Edward, Co. D. 36th O. V. I., e. Feb. 3, 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Wood, D. J., Co. H, 21st O. V. I., e. 1862.
Corp. W. H. H. Wagner, Co. L, 1st O. V. Heavy Artillery, e. June 6, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
Wider, Fred, 15th U. S. A., e. 1861; dis. 1864.
Wies, Samuel, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. May, 1864.
Wolgamot, H. G., Co. B, 177th O. V. I., e. Sept. 8, 1864; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.
Wider, Joseph, Co. G, 34th O. V. I., e. Feb., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Sergt. Samuel Watt, Co. K, 33d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. June, 1865.

Wilson, I. E., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. April, 1861; dis. June, 1864.
Welch, Philip, Co. B, 66th Ill. W. Sharpshooters, e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Wider, Frederick, Co. C, 15th O. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
Winder, E., Co. H, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wooley, John, Co. D, 45th O. V. I., e. Oct., 1862; died in Libby Prison April, 1864.
Westhoven, J. D., Co. F, 46th O. V. I., e. 1861; dis. 1863.
Warnicks, Jackson, O. V. I., e. Sept. 4, 1864.
Weid, Frederick, Co. C, 36th O. V. I.
Warner, Curtis, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. July 25, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Woods, W. W., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. July, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Weller, John B., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Aug. 30, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
Winslow, Philip, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wingate, Adam, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wable, Jacob, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wilson, Charles E., Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. John Walker, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Corp. Amos Wheeler, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wallace, James, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Welch, Henry A., Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Williams, William, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Williams, Joseph, Co. A, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Woodward, John H, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wolf, John, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wisant, William, Co. B, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Sergt. R. C. Wiley, Co. C., 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wolford, J., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wolford, Hampton, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Whaley, Henry, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Williams, Harrison, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wilcox, Daniel, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Wolf, William R., 18 months in Andersonville Prison.
Williams, Amos, Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Williams, E., Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. March, 1865; dis. May, 1865.
Wilson, J. H., Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Wilson, George W., Co. G, 4th O. V. I., e. June 3, 1861; dis. June, 1864, of wounds reeeived at Gettysburg.
White, Isaac, Co. G, 40th O. V. I., e. Oct. 19, 1861; died at Brownslow, Ky., April 16, 1862.
Weise, Samuel, Co. G, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Williams, Anderson, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
White, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I., e. Aug., 1862.
Westbrook, Levi, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Wallingford, B. F., Co. E, 45th O. V. I.
Wilson, George, 8th O. V. Cav., e. Feb. 29, 1864; died at Beverly, Va., Nov. 27, 1864.
Waxler, John, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 13, 1861.
Wineland, Jackson E., Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 13, 1861.
Willard, Simon, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov. 13, 1861.
Wineland, Washington, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan. 1, 1862.
Wolford, Hampson, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan. 6, 1862.
Wolford, Isaiah, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Jan. 6, 1862.
Wood, James J., Co. D, 34th O. V. I., e. Dec. 10, 1863; dis. Dec., 1864.
Yarnell, Alex., Co. F, 13th O. V. I., e. June 9, 1861; died March 19, 1862.
Yarnell, Jonas, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Dec. 3, 1861; wounded and died May 12, 1862.
Yarnell, Aaron, Co. I, 135th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Youngs, Henry V., Co. G, 11th Ind. V. I.
Yeazell, James, Co. G, 82d O. V. I., e. Sept., 1861; dis. June 28, 1865.
Young, William, Co. E, 136th O. N. G., e. May, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
Young, Elias, Co. F, 31st O. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
Young, John, Co. K, 178th O. V. I., e. Sept., 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Young, Albert, Co. E, 19th O. V. I., e. Feb. 24, 1864; dis. Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.
Yauger, Amos, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Yauger, Henry, Co. C, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Young, James, Co. I, 45th O. V. I.
Zimmerman, E. D., Co. E, 82d O. V. I., e. Nov., 1861.
Ziegler, S. A., died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Zigler, Lewis, Co. B, 57th O. V. I., e. Nov. 15, 1864; died at Pittsburg Landing April 6, 1864.
Zehner, William, Co. E, 198th O. V. I., e. March, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Zahner, Josiah, Co. I, 1st Ind. Co. Sharpshooters, e. 1861; dis. June, 1865.

ABBREVIATIONS.

dis.....discharged.
e.....enlisted.
mo.....mustered out.
res.....resigned.

On the 12th of April, 1861, at 4 o'clock A. M., the first gun was fired by the rebels against the national flag flying over Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor; and on the 14th of the same month the flag was hauled down and the fort surrendered to the representatives of the slave power. That strange event was celebrated throughout the South as one that would lead to their independence as a nation, and their greatness as a people. Vastly different was the feeling at the North, and, as the news spread from ocean to ocean on that fatal Sunday morning, there was no rejoicing; but a deep and firm resolve went up from the hearts of the loyal millions, that the flag which had been lowered should again float over the walls of Sumter or its ruins. How well that resolution was kept is known to all, for at 12 o'clock on the 14th of April, 1865, Gen. Robert Anderson raised again to its place on Fort Sumter the same flag that four years prior to that date he had been obliged to lower in token of surrender; while the Confederacy lay bleeding and powerless at the mercy of the victors. Her cities sacked and burned; her railroads and public work in ruins; her people in poverty and rags, and her system of human slavery forever destroyed. Such was the righteous retribution meted out to a rebellious people who sought to destroy this free government and upon its ruins found a slave oligarchy.

At a meeting of the citizens held at the court house in Kenton, on Tuesday evening, April 11, 1865, it was resolved to have an appropriate celebration on Friday, April 14, in honor of the recent Union victories and the surrender of Lee's army on the 9th of April, at Appomattox. Committees were appointed and every preparation made to insure a celebration worthy of the occasion.

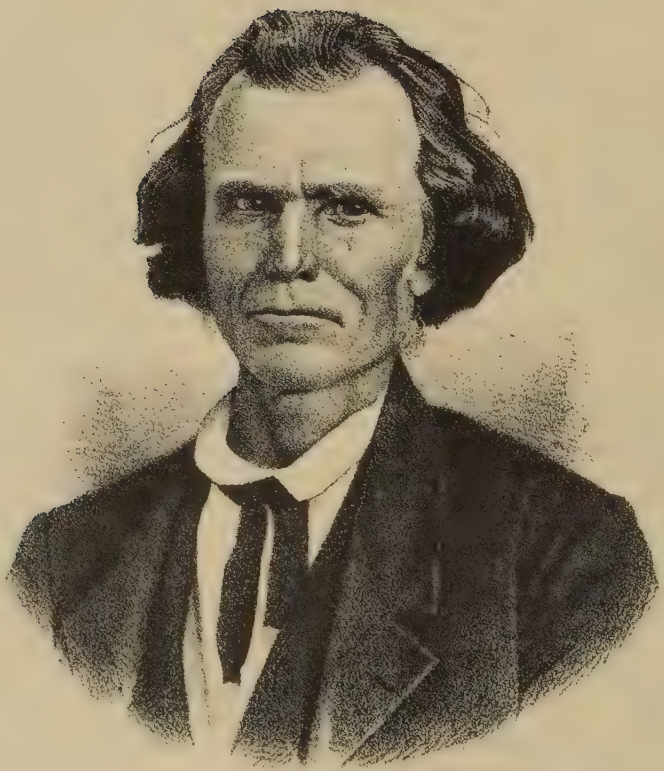
At 6 o'clock A. M. on the day designated, the bells pealed out in gladsome notes, cannon was fired and flags thrown to the breeze in great profusion. The people flocked in from the surrounding country for miles in every direction. Company A, Ohio National Guards, under the command of Capt. Bogardus, was called out, took position in front of the court house, fired several volleys and then returned to the armory. At 10 o'clock A. M., union services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and appropriate addresses delivered by several of the ministers present. At 12 o'clock, the bells were again rung and salutes fired by Company A, Ohio National Guards, and the artillery. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the people assembled at the court house and listened to stirring speeches from J. C. Stevens, W. L. Walker and Rev. A. Harmount, who were repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. Large numbers could not gain admittance, and an outside meeting was organized, which was addressed by H. H. Ingersoll, William T. Cessna and Judge James Bain.

The scene in the evening surpassed anything of the kind that has ever taken place in Kenton. At 6 o'clock P. M., the bells once more rang out the glad news, while volleys from the Guards and the boom of the cannon added much tothe joyous occasion. As soon as it was dark, the buildings around the square were brilliantly illuminated, as was also the court house, and about 8 o'clock, Mr. Chapman sent up a large balloon, which sailed away to the northward and reached a great altitude. Immediately afterward, fireworks were set off from the top of the brick building then occupied by G. R.

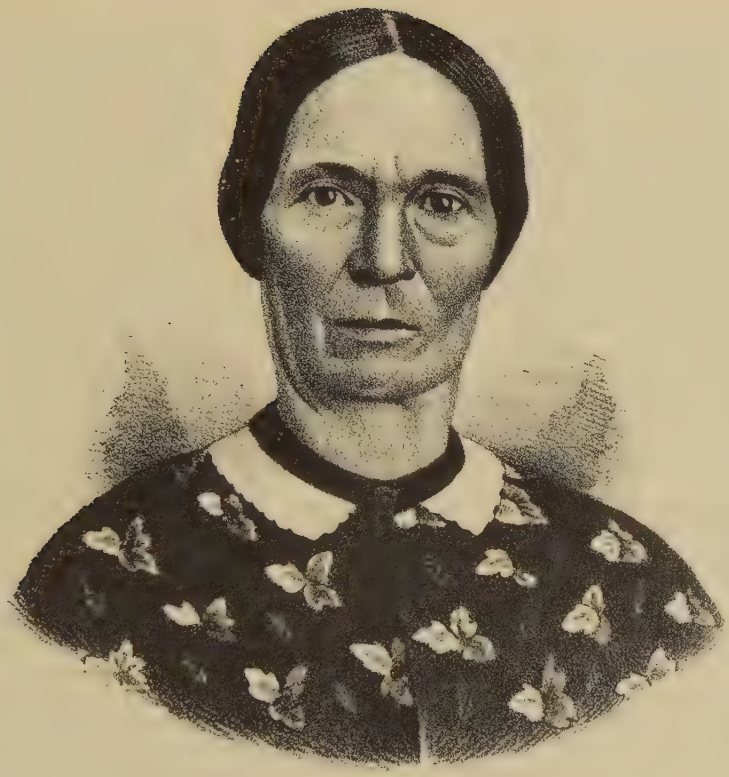
Moore and others, while at the same time a cannon, which was placed at the southwest corner of the square, belched forth in thunder tones, making the scene decidedly grand. Calls were made for speeches, to which Judge Anthony Banning and Col. C. H. Gatch responded, entertaining the immense gathering until a late hour, and sending them to their homes thankful, joyous and happy over the termination of the greatest war in modern history. The numbers present in the evening equaled, if not exceeded any former gathering of the people within the history of Hardin County.

In the midst of this unbounded joy, when every loyal heart was thanking the God of battle for the end of the war and the dawn of a glorious peace, the terrible news flashed over the wires, "Lincoln is dead," assassinated by a sympathizer of the great rebellion which he had crushed so completely on the bloody field. The man who, but a few short hours before, was the hope of the nation—whose hand was never raised to smite in anger, and whose voice was heard only in kindness—lies stilled in death. He had fallen a martyr to his country in the hour of her triumph; but he left a name and a fame that has grown brighter and brighter with the lapse of time, and millions yet to come will praise him as the great, the wise, the good.

From the pinnacle of joy the people all over this broad land were plunged into an abyss of grief and despair. On Sunday, April 16, the services in the churches of Hardin County were of the most impressive character. Draped flags and emblems of mourning were conspicuously displayed, and a deep feeling of gloom pervaded the entire county. It was as though death had entered every home and taken therefrom the head of the family circle. On Wednesday, April 19, union services were held in the United Presbyterian Church, conducted by the several ministers of Kenton. Brief addresses were delivered on the life and services of Abraham Lincoln and his devotion to the great cause of human liberty. The speakers also referred touchingly to the many brave men from Hardin County, who, not unlike their martyred President, had sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country. Their records belong to the nation as distinctly as the principles for which they fought belong to man. Participating in all the sufferings and triumphs of the national army, their record is a record of the war. The result of their devotion is, therefore, national and universal, for they fought as man for man, the rights for which they shed their blood being the rights of the human race. They depend not upon local annals for the abiding history of their achievements, but find it traced in living characters upon the hearts of a liberty-loving nation. In this national capacity, they secured for themselves the grateful benedictions of that posterity for whom they preserved a land of liberty, unity and peace.



Samuel Patterson



Jane Patterson

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION — SCHOOL LANDS — PIONEER SCHOOLS—GROWTH OF EDUCATION—SCHOOLS FOR COLORED YOUTH—PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

THE men of to-day who were familiar with the olden time which they made and of which they were a part, and who grew up with the ever-enlarging civilization, are living in a changed atmosphere. So suddenly and so strangely has the genius of change and alteration waved his charmed wand over the land, that the early settler has changed and kept pace with the changing years, and the unwritten history of the early days is recalled, as one remembers a fading dream. The sharp and hard conflicts of life make heroes, and the fierce struggles of war and bloodshed develop them into self-reliant, stubborn and aggressive men, as fierce and sanguinary as their bitter foes. We are living in the age of invention and machinery. These have destroyed the romance of frontier life, and much of the strange, eventful realities of the past are rapidly becoming mythical, and the narratives of the generation that settled the Scioto Valley, abounding in rich treasures of incidents and character, are being swallowed up and forgotten in the surging, eventful present.

The most casual observer cannot but have noticed, notwithstanding the privation and discomforts attending the lives of the early settlers, the zeal they manifested in education, and that, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils could be collected and a teacher secured, a house was erected for the purpose. The period just preceding the Revolution was characterized by its number of literary men and the interest they gave to polite learning; and the patriots who were conspicuous in that struggle for human liberty, were men not only of ability but of no ordinary culture. We can readily understand that the influence of their example had its weight in molding public sentiment in other respects, besides that of zeal for the patriot cause. To this may be added that, for the most part, the early pioneers were men of character, who endured the dangers and trials of a new country, not solely for their own sakes, but for their children, and, with a faith in what the future would bring forth, clearly saw the power and value of education. Then we find, from the beginning, their object kept steadily in view, and provision made for its successful prosecution, and the express declaration of the fundamental law of the State, enjoins that "the principal of all funds arising from the sale or other distribution of lands or other property, granted or intrusted to the State for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations, and the General Assembly shall make such provisions by taxation or otherwise, as, from the income arising from the school trust fund, shall secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State."

SCHOOL LANDS.

The act of Congress providing for the admission of Ohio into the Union, offered certain educational propositions to the people. These were, first, that Section 16 in each township, or, in lieu thereof, other con-

tiguous or equivalent lands, should be granted for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt springs had been found, should be granted to the State, never, however, to be sold or leased for a longer term than ten years; and third, that one-twentieth of the proceeds from the sale of the public lands in the State should be applied toward the construction of roads from the Atlantic to and through Ohio. These propositions were offered on the condition that the public lands sold by the United States after the 30th of June, 1802, should be exempt from State taxation for five years after sale. The ordinance of 1787 had already provided for the appropriation of Section 16 to the support of schools in every township sold by the United States; this, therefore, could not, in 1802, be properly made the subject of a new bargain between the United States and Ohio; and, by many, it was thought that the salt reservations and one-twentieth of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, were inadequate equivalent for the proposed surrender of a right to tax for five years. The convention, however, accepted the propositions of Congress, on their being so modified and enlarged as to vest in the State, for the use of schools, Section 16 in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity respectively to one-thirty-sixth of the Virginia Military Reservation, of the United States military tract and of the Connecticut Western Reserve; and to give 3 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the State to the construction of roads in Ohio, under the direction of the Legislature. Congress agreed to the proposed modifications, and, in March, 1807, offered to the State, in lieu of the one thirty-sixth part of the Virginia Military Reservation, eighteen quarter townships and three sections of land lying between the United States Military tract and the Connecticut Reserve. On the 14th of January, 1808, the State accepted these lands and released all right and title to the school lands in the Virginia Military District. We here have the basis of the common-school fund of Ohio, never probably conjectured or intended to be sufficient for the purposes of education, but adequate to encourage broader and more liberal views.

We have seen in the foregoing how Congress by a compact with the people, gave them one thirty-sixth part of all of the lands northwest of the Ohio River for school purposes. The lands for this purpose set apart, however, were often appropriated by squatters, and through unwise, careless and sometimes corrupt legislation, these squatters were vested with proprietorship. Caleb Atwater, in his History of Ohio, in speaking on this subject, says: "Members of the Legislature not unfrequently got acts passed and leases granted, either to themselves, their relatives, or to their partisans. One Senator contrived to get, by such acts, seven entire sections of land into either his own or his children's possession." From 1803 to 1820, the General Assembly spent a considerable portion of every session in passing acts relating to these lands, without ever advancing the cause of education to any degree.

In 1821, the House of Representatives appointed five of its members, viz., Caleb Atwater, Loyd Talbot, James Shields, Roswell Mills and Josiah Barber, a committee on schools and school lands. This committee subsequently made a report, rehearsing the wrong management of the school land trust on behalf of the State, warmly advocated the establishment of a system of education and the adoption of measures which would secure for the people the rights which Congress intended they should possess. In compliance with the recommendation of the committee, the Governor of the

State, in May, 1822, having been authorized by the Legislature, appointed seven Commissioners of Schools and School Lands, viz., Caleb Atwater, Rev. John Collins, Rev. James Hoge, N. Guilford, Ephraim Cutler, Josiah Barber and James M. Bell. The reason why seven persons were appointed was because there were seven different sorts of school lands in the State, viz., Section 16 in every township of the Congress lands, the Virginia Military lands, Symmes' Purchase, the Ohio Company's Purchase, the Refugee lands and the Connecticut Western Reserve. This commission of seven persons was reduced by various causes to one of three, Messrs. Atwater, Collins and Hoge, who performed the arduous duties incumbent upon them with but little remuneration, and (at the time) but few thanks.

The Legislature of 1822–23 broke up without having taken any definite action upon the report presented by the commission, but, during the summer and autumn of 1824, the subject of the sale of the school lands was warmly agitated, and the friends of this measure triumphed over the opposition so far as to elect large majorities to both branches of the General Assembly in favor of its being made a law. The quantity of land set apart was ascertained, in 1825, to be a little more than half a million acres and was valued at less than $1,000,000.

Having now briefly related the facts connected with the school lands, we will pass on to the Legislative enactments through which they were disposed of. On the 17th of February, 1809, the lands belonging to the Virginia Military District were authorized to be leased and the proceeds thereof paid into the State Treasury for the future use of the schools. From 1810 up to 1824, acts were passed at nearly every session of the Legislature more fully describing the condition of those leases and disposition of moneys accruing therefrom. In 1827, a law was enacted directing a vote to be taken in the district as to whether these lands should be sold or not. The vote decided in favor of selling, and, January 28, 1828, the Legislature ordered them to be sold. In 1829, an act authorized the distribution among the several counties, or parts of counties, in said district, the sum of $54,000 of school moneys, then in the State Treasury, Hardin County receiving her share of these moneys. This distribution, however, was for some cause postponed by an act passed January 21, 1830, until May 1, 1830. The manner of apportionment was as follows: The School Directors delivered to the County Auditors a list of white children in their respective districts, between the ages of four and sixteen; the County Auditors transmitted said lists to the Auditor of the State, who divided the school fund among the several counties, or parts thereof, according to the foregoing enumeration. From that time up to the present this principle has been carried out, each county receiving annually its quota of moneys derived from this school fund. The reader must bear in mind, however, that the school age was changed whenever the General Assembly saw fit to do so, or considered such a change necessary or judicious.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

In the early development of Hardin County, a great variety of influences were felt in the way of general education. The settlements were, and for years continued to be, sparse. The people, as the pioneers of all new counties are, were poor and lacked the means of remunerating teachers. Their poverty compelled all who were able, to labor, and the work of the females was as important and toilsome as that of the men. Added to these, both teachers and books were scarce. This condition of things continued

perhaps for more than a quarter of a century Taking these facts into consideration, it is surprising that they had any schools whatever.

The interest awakened in literature and science immediately after the Revolution, followed the pioneers to their Western homes; but, to make their efforts productive of useful results, time became absolutely necessary. Just as soon as the settlements were prepared for the experiment, schools were opened; but at every step it was the acquisition of knowledge under difficulties. Everything connected with them was as simple and primitive as were their dwellings, food and clothing. Houses were built in the various neighborhoods as occasion made necessary, not by subscription in money, but by labor. On a given day, the neighbors assembled at some place previously agreed upon, and the work was done. Timber was abundant; they were skilled in the use of the ax, and, having cut logs of the required length out of it, the walls were raised. The roof was made of clapboards, kept in place by heavy poles reaching the length of the building. The door was of clapboards and creaked on wooden hinges, the latch of wood and raised by a string. The floor was "puncheon," or trees split in the middle, tolerably true, the edge and face being dressed with the ax. The crevices between the logs forming the walls were filled with "chinks," or split sticks of wood, and daubed with mud. The fire-place was equally rude, but of ample dimensions, built on the outside of the house, usually of stone, to the throat of the flue, and the remainder of the chimney of split sticks of wood, daubed with puddled clay within and without. Light was admitted through the door and by means of an opening made by cutting out one of the logs, reaching almost the entire width of the building. This opening was high enough from the floor to prevent the boys from looking out, and in winter was covered with paper saturated with grease to keep out the cold, as well as to admit the light.

In the rural districts, school "kept" only in winter. The furniture corresponded with the simplicity of the house. At a proper distance below the windows, auger holes were bored in a slanting direction in one of the logs, and in these strong wooden pins were driven, and on these a huge slab or puncheon was placed, which served as a writing-desk for the whole school. For seats, they used the puncheon, or, more commonly, the body of a smooth, straight tree, cut ten to twelve feet in length, and raised to a height of twelve to fifteen inches by means of pins securely inserted. It has been said that not infrequently the pins were of unequal length, and the bench predisposed to "wabble." Many of the pioneer "masters" were natives of Ireland, who had fled from the cruel oppression of the English Government, prior to and succeeding the struggle for Irish independence, in 1798, and here in this land of freedom were putting to good use that education obtained in their native isle. Thus did the oppression of England inure to the benefit of the young Republic; and the literary ability of Irishmen, like their military prowess in the Revolutionary war, do much toward founding and building up this great, free and enlightened nation. Dr. Johnson's notion that most boys required learning to be thrashed into them was practically carried out in the pioneer schoolhouse. The pupils sat with their faces toward the wall, around the room, while the teacher occupied the middle space to superintend each pupil separately. In some rooms a separate bench was furnished for those too young to write Classes, when reciting, sat on a bench made for this purpose.

The books were as primitive as the surroundings. The New Testament was a common reading book; the "English Reader" was occasionally

found, and sometimes the "Columbian Orator." No one book was common in all the families. The reading class recited paragraphs alternately, and the book in use was made common property, passing from hand to hand during recitation. It was not unusual for the teacher to assist a pupil in one of his "sums," discipline a refractory scholar, and hear the reading class while the reading was going on. Deibold, Smiley and Pike's Arithmetic were commonly used, with the examples for practice almost exclusively in pounds, shillings and pence, and a marked absence of clear rules and definitions for the solving of the different divisions. Webster's "American Speller" was the ordinary spelling-book, which afterward made way for Webster's "Elementary Speller." This latter book maintained its popularity for half a century. The spelling class closed the labors of the day. All who could spell entered the "big class," and the rivalry was sharp as to who should rank first as good spellers. The class was numbered in the order in which they stood in line, and retained the number until a "miss" sent some one above them. Spelling-matches were frequent, and contributed largely to make good spellers. Grammar was not often taught, partly for the reason that books were hard to get, and partly because some of the teachers were not proficient in this branch of learning. When the science was taught, the text-book was the earlier and larger edition of Murray, which, by the close of the first quarter of the century, was largely superseded by "Kirkham," which, though of little real merit, stimulated a taste for grammar. The boys and girls went to the same school, but sat on opposite benches. It occasionally happened that teachers were employed who had learned that an elephant may be led by a hair, or more probably were blessed with gentle natures, and won the hearts and life-long affection of their pupils by their pleasant and loving ways; but these were exceptions. The standard of excellence was often measured by the ability and swift readiness to thrash the scholars on any provocation. Disobedience and ignorance were equally causes for the use of the "hickory." "Like master, like boy." The characteristics of the one tended to develop a corresponding spirit in the other, and the cruelty of the one, with the absence, too frequently, of all just discrimination in the use of the rod, excited animosities which lasted through life. There were few boys of that day who did not cherish the purpose to "whale" the "master" on sight at some future day.

The schools were supported by subscription, the charge being from $1 to $3 per term of three months, during winter, to begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, with an hour to an hour and a half recess at noon, and close at 5 o'clock. One-half of Saturdays, or alternate Saturdays, made part of the term. Writing was taught to all the larger pupils, and the only pen used was the goose or turkey quill, made into a pen by the skillful hand of the teacher. Mending the pens was an essential part of the work. Copy-books were made of sheets of foolscap paper stitched together, and copies were "set" by the teacher during recess, which were commonly taken from the maxims in use from time immemorial. Sometimes the teacher was partly paid in produce or other commodities, which were the equivalent to him for money, while his support was often obtained by "boarding around." Money was scarce, and to make change it was usual to halve and quarter pieces of silver coin with an ax or heavy chisel.

The introduction of schools in one settlement was an incentive to their speedy adoption in all. The above description applies to all the earliest schoolhouses erected. The building of saw-mills and the opening-up of wagon roads brought about a better order of things, and plank, weather-

boarding and glass took the place of clapboards, puncheon floors and log benches. For the history of the pioneer schools in the different localities of Hardin County, the reader is referred to the history of Kenton, and the several townships thereof, where the subject is fully written up from the recollections of the oldest living pioneers.

GROWTH OF EDUCATION.

The gradual development and progress of education in Ohio was encouraged and fostered by State laws that were the germs from which came forth the present common school system, and, believing that a brief synopsis of these enactments would be of value in this article, we have culled the following facts from the Ohio statutes, which we trust will assist the reader in understanding more thoroughly the history of the schools in the Scioto Valley, up to the adoption of the new constitution. On the 2d of January, 1806, three Trustees and a Treasurer were authorized to be elected in each township, for the purpose of taking charge of the school lands, or the moneys arising therefrom, and applying the same to the benefit of the schools in said township. In 1810, this act was more fully defined, and, in 1814, every scholar was entitled to his or her share of said school fund, even when attending a school outside of their own township. In 1815, these moneys were distributed according to the time of school attendance, an account of which each teacher was required to supply to the Trustees, and the apportionment made accordingly. No act of any importance was then passed until January 22, 1821, when a vote was ordered to be taken in every township for the purpose of deciding, for or against, organizing the same into school districts; also, for the election of a school committee of three persons, and a Collector, who was also Treasurer in each district. These committees were authorized to erect schoolhouses in their respective districts, on land donated or purchased for that purpose, said schools to be paid for by donations and subscriptions, together with the taxes raised for such purpose. This act authorized that all lands located in said districts liable to State or county taxation, were also liable to taxation for erecting schoolhouses and for educating the children of those unable to pay for schooling. Parents and guardians were assessed in proportion to the number of children sent to school by them, but those unable to pay had their assessment remitted, and such deficiency was paid out of the fund raised by taxation. Of course, the moneys accruing from the school lands went into the school fund held by the Treasurer of each district.

The first general school law was passed February 5, 1825, and it provided "that a fund shall hereafter be annually raised among the several counties in the State, in the manner pointed out by this act, for the use of common schools, for the instruction of youth of every class and grade without distinction, in reading, writing, arithmetic and other necessary branches of a common education." This was in harmony with the constitution, which asserted that schools and the means of instruction should forever be encouraged by legislative provision. This act provided for a general tax to be levied for the fostering of common schools throughout the State, which was to be collected annually and used for general educational purposes. Three School Directors were to be elected annually in each district, to transact the business of said schools, erect buildings, employ teachers, receive and expend all moneys derived from any source, etc. The Court of Common Pleas in each county was authorized to appoint annually "three suitable persons to be called Examiners of Common Schools," whose duty it was

to examine teachers for qualification and grant certificates; also, to visit and examine the schools throughout the county. If any district neglected to keep a school therein, at any one time for the space of three years, its proportion of the school fund was divided among the other districts in said township that employed teachers. The school fund of each county was taken charge of by the Auditor, who distributed the same between the several townships. In 1827, this act was amended. The Directors were instructed to appoint a Treasurer for each school district. Fines imposed by any Justice of the Peace, for offenses committed in any given district, were to be paid to the Treasurer, to be used for the support of education in said district. Taxes were levied to build new houses and repair old ones. Every householder, whose tax was less than $1, had to pay that amount, or give two days' labor toward the building or repairing of schoolhouses. The number of Examiners was increased, but at no time were they to exceed the number of townships in the county.

In February, 1829, a law was enacted providing more fully for general education, but the children of black or mulatto persons were not permitted to attend these schools, nor were such persons compelled to pay taxes toward the support of the same. The official term of Examiners was designated as two years, and their number to be not less than five in each county, nor more than one in each township thereof. Whenever the regular school fund ran short, the teachers, if not paid by voluntary subscription, were to be paid by those sending scholars to said schools. Often the regular fund did not pay for more than three months' schooling annually, so that even then the schools, though slowly improving, were anything but flourishing. The act of 1830 did not materially improve them, and, in March, 1831, the following clause appears in a law relative to raising the school fund. It says a general fund shall be raised "for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade," so that, although Ohio was a free State, a black man was debarred from the educational advantages accorded to his white brother, and, though his body was not kept in slavery, his mind was kept in ignorance, as far as the State laws had the power to do so. With all this injustice, the property of negroes was exempt from taxation for school purposes, which was at least a small grain of justice to the despised race. The school age was changed so as to include those between four and twenty-one years, and the number of Examiners read "not less than five in each county, nor more than two in each township."

On the 2d of March, 1831, an act was passed authorizing the establishment of a fund to be designated "The Common School Fund," the income to be used for the support of common schools. All moneys arising from the sale of school lands were to be put into this fund, and the State guaranteed a certain interest on all such moneys paid into the State Treasury. The County Auditors were authorized to draw said interest and distribute it among the several districts in their respective counties, to which said lands originally belonged. Donations and bequests were also put into this fund and used for the same general purpose. These moneys, however, were to be funded annually, until January 1, 1835, after which date the interest was divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of white males over twenty-one years of age residing therein.

Up to this time women were not eligible as school teachers, for we find that an act was passed December 23, 1831, allowing Directors to employ female teachers, but the Directors had to signify in writing to the School Examiners that it was the desire of the inhabitants of said district to em-

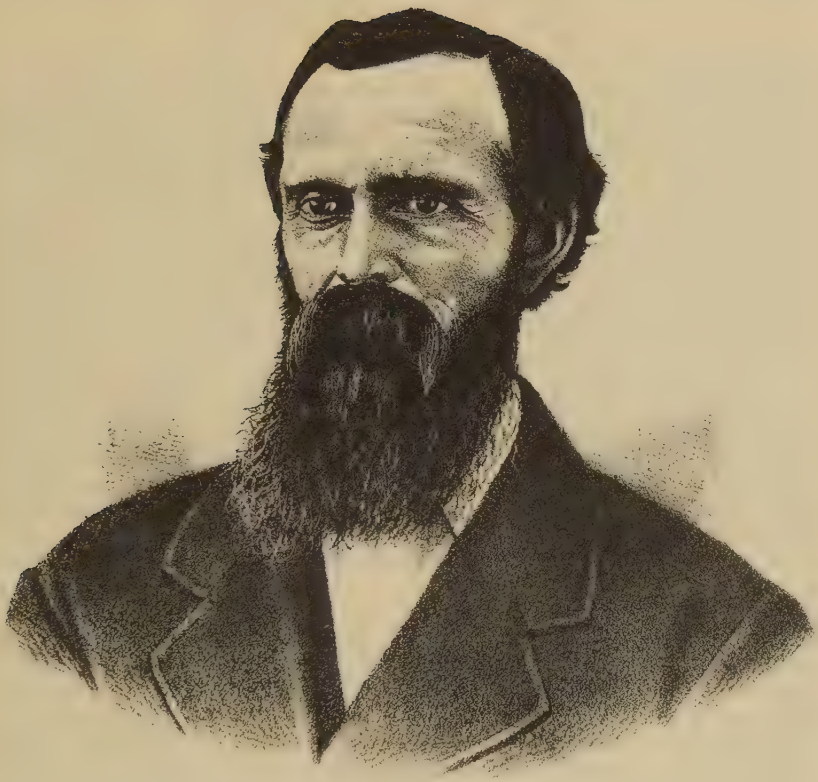
ploy "a female teacher for instructing their children in spelling, reading and writing only." The Examiners were then empowered to give the lady "a special certificate" to teach those branches. It is unnecessary for us to comment on this injustice; we take it for granted that the most illiberal of men will agree with us that this discrimination against women was a grievous wrong and unworthy of this great commonwealth. In 1833, other provisions and amendments were made to the school laws, whose object was to increase their influences, but no material changes were made in former ones.

The office of State Superintendent of Schools was created March 7, 1837, and made permanent a year from that date. He was elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years, but, on the 23d of March, 1840, the office was abolished, and the Secretary of State required to perform the duties thereof. In 1838, a fund of $200,000 was provided for, to be annually distributed among the several counties, according to the number of white youth, unmarried, between the ages of four and twenty-one. It was known as the "State Common School Fund," was reduced, March 7, 1842, to $150,000, and again raised to $300,000 on the 24th of March, 1851. By Article VI of the New Constitution, it is declared that the principal of all funds accruing from school lands, donations or bequests, "shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished." It was enacted by the law of 1838 that the Township Clerk should be Superintendent of Schools within his township, and this law remained in force until the re-organization of the school laws under the new constitution in 1853. By this same law, the County Auditor was endowed with the position of Superintendent of Schools throughout the county. The number of School Examiners was reduced to three members for each county, who were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 16th of March, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of night schools in towns, wherein male youth over twelve years of age, who could not attend school in the daytime, might be instructed. This law also enacted that scholars could attend German schools, and yet receive their quota of school money. Subsequently, the German language was introduced into the schools as a part of the regular studies.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED YOUTH.

On the 24th of February, 1848, a law was passed authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored children. This law was amended in 1849, and was thought by many to be contrary to the spirit of the constitution, but the Supreme Court declared it constitutional. Separate school districts were authorized to be organized and managed by Directors chosen by the adult male colored tax-payers, whose property was alone chargeable for the support of said schools. Colored children were not really debarred under the constitution at that time from attending the schools of white children, but it amounted to about the same thing as the objection of any parent or guardian whose children attended said school prevented the attendance of colored youth. Thus the law existed until 1853, when the schools for colored children were placed upon the same basis as those for white. By the law of 1853, boards of education were directed, whenever the colored youth in any school district numbered more than thirty, to establish a school for them. This law was so amended in 1864 that two or more districts could unite for the same purpose. Much trouble has been caused in different towns by the colored people insisting on sending their



W. D. Patterson

children to the school for whites. In some places little or no opposition has been manifested, while in others a bitter struggle resulted. In the country districts, white and colored children usually attend the same school, and, as far as we have investigated the plan, it seems to work harmoniously.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

The school law of 1853 made ample provision for the education of every class and grade of youth within the State. We have seen in the preceding pages that those who participated in the organization of the Northwest Territory, and subsequently the State, recognized religion, morality and knowledge as necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind. We have also seen the gradual development of education from its earliest inception in the State up to its present permanent foundation through the law of 1853. Under the present law, the State is divided into school districts as follows: City districts of the first class, city districts of the second class, village districts, special districts and township districts. To administer the affairs of the districts, and to look after and promote the educational interests therein, the law has provided for the establishment of boards of education in each district. These boards may acquire real or personal property for the use of their districts, and are required to establish schools for free education of the youth of school age, and may establish schools of a higher grade than the primary schools. They are to determine the studies to be pursued and the text-books to be used in the schools under their control; to appoint Superintendents of schools, teachers and other employes, and fix their salaries. They are authorized to make such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient and necessary for the government of the board, their appointees and pupils.

The State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected by the people, and his official term is three years. He is required to superintend and encourage teachers' institutes, confer with boards of education, or other school officers, counsel teachers, visit schools and deliver lectures calculated to promote popular education. He is to have a supervision over the school funds, and has power by law to require proper returns to be made by the officers who have duties to perform pertaining to schools or school funds. It is his duty to give instructions for the organization and government of schools, and to distribute the school laws and other documents for the use of school officers. He is required by law to appoint a Board of State Examiners, consisting of three persons, who hold their office for two years. This board is authorized to issue life certificates to such teachers as may be found, upon examination, to have attained "eminent professional experience and ability." These certificates are valid in any school district in the State, and supersede the necessity of all other examinations by the county or local boards of examiners. Each applicant for a State certificate is required to pay a fee of $3.

There is in each county in the State a board of examiners appointed by the Probate Judge, their official term being three years. The law provides that "it shall be the duty of the examiners to fix upon the time of holding the meetings for the examination of teachers, in such places in their respective counties as will, in their opinion, best accommodate the greatest number of candidates for examination, notice of all such meetings being published in some newspaper of general circulation in their respective counties, and at such meetings any two of said board shall be competent to examine applicants and grant certificates; and as a condition of examination,

each applicant for a certificate shall pay the board of examiners a fee of 50 cents." The fees thus received are set apart as a fund for the support of teachers' institutes.

In city districts of the first and second class and village districts, having a population of not less than 2,500, the examiners are appointed by the boards of education. The fees charged are the same as those of the county boards, and are appropriated for the same purpose.

There are in the different townships, subdistricts, in which the people elect, annually, a local director, whose term of office continues for three years. From this it will be seen that each subdistrict has a board consisting of three directors. These directors choose one of their number as clerk, who presides at the meetings of local directors, and keeps a record thereof. He also keeps a record of the proceedings of the annual school meetings of the subdistrict. The board of education of each township district consists of the Township Clerk and the local directors, who have been appointed clerk of the subdistricts. The law provides that "in every district in the State, there shall be taken, between the first Monday in September and the first Monday in October, in each year, an enumeration of all unmarried youth, noting race and sex, between six and twenty-one years of age, resident within the district, and not temporarily there, designating also the number between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, the number residing in the Western Reserve, the Virginia Military District, the United States Military District, and in any original surveyed township or fractional townships to which belongs Section 16, or other land in lieu thereof, or any other lands for the use of schools or any interest in the proceeds of such land: Provided, that, in addition to the classified return of all the youth residing in the district, that the aggregate number of youth in the district resident of any adjoining county, shall be separately given, if any such there be, and the name of the county in which they reside." The clerk of each board of education is required to transmit to the County Auditor an abstract of the returns of enumeration made to him, on or before the second Monday of October.

The County Auditor is required to transmit to the State Commissioner, on or before the 5th day of November, a duly certified abstract of the enumeration returns made to him by clerks of school districts. The law provides that "the Auditor of State shall, annually, apportion the common school funds among the different counties upon the enumeration and returns made to him by the State Commissioner of Common Schools, and certify the amount so apportioned to the County Auditor of each county, stating from what sources the same is derived, which said sum the several County Treasurers shall retain in their respective treasuries from the State funds; and the County Auditors shall, annually, and immediately after their annual settlement with the County Treasurers, apportion the school funds for their respective counties, according to the enumeration and returns in their respective offices."

The law provides that the school year shall begin on the 1st day of September of each year, and close on the 31st of August of the succeeding year. A school week shall consist of five days, and a school month of four school weeks. The law also provides, in relation to common schools, that they shall be "free to all youth between six and twenty-one years of age who are children, wards or apprentices of actual residents of the school district, and no pupil shall be suspended therefrom except for such time as may be necessary to convene the board of education of the district, or local di-

rector of the subdistrict, nor be expelled unless by a vote of two-thirds of said board of local directors, after the parent or guardian of the offending pupil shall have been notified of the proposed expulsion, and permitted to be heard against the same; and no scholar shall be suspended or expelled from the privilege of schools beyond the current term: Provided, that each board of education shall have power to admit other persons, not under six years of age, upon such terms, or upon the payment of such tuition as they prescribe; and boards of education of city, village or special districts shall also have power to admit, without charge or tuition, persons within the school age who are members of the family of any freeholder whose residence is not within such district, if any part of such freeholder's homestead is within such district; and provided further, that the several boards of education shall make such assignments of the youth of their respective districts to the schools established by them, as will, in their opinion, best promote the interests of education in their districts; and provided further, that nothing contained in this section shall supersede or modify the provisions of Section 31 of an act entitled an act for the re-organization, supervision and maintenance of common schools, passed March 14, 1853, as amended March 18, 1864."

Provision is made by law for the establishment and maintenance of teachers' institutes, which are established for the professional improvement of teachers. At each Session, competent instructors and lecturers are employed to assist the State Commissioner, who is required by law to superintend and encourage such institutes. They are either county, city or joint institutes of two or more counties, and the examination fees paid by teachers to boards of examiners are devoted to the payment of the expenses incurred by these institutions.

It is said that a State consists of men, and history shows that no art or science, wealth or power, will compensate for the want of moral or intellectual stability in the minds of a nation. Hence, it is admitted that the strength and perpetuity of this Republic must consist in the morality and intelligence of the people. Every youth in Ohio, under twenty-one years of age, may have the benefit of a public education, and since the system of graded and high schools has been adopted, may obtain a common knowledge from the alphabet to the classics. The enumerated branches of study in the public schools of Ohio are thirty-four, including mathematics and astronomy, French, German and the classics. Thus the State, which was in the heart of the wilderness one hundred years ago, and has not been a State but eighty years, now presents to the world, not merely an unrivaled development of material prosperity, but an unsurpassed system of popular education.

CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURE DURING THE PIONEER DAYS—ITS GROWTH AND PROGRESS —BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND CROPS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER FARMING AND TEAMING—LABORERS, STOCK AND MARKETS—FINE STOCK—HARDIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ROADS AND PIKES—RAILROADS.

BY reference to the topographical description of the county in another chapter, the reader will readily infer that, although covering a small area of territory compared with other counties, few possess finer agricultural advantages. In the earlier settlement of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found fertile and well-cultivated fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. The proximity of a spring, also, had much to do with the location of a cabin; but in the selection of places for the erection of other buildings, convenience was the ordinary test. The corn-crib, made of rails or poles, and covered with prairie hay or clapboards, as convenience suggested, was as apt to be in close proximity to the "front door" as at the rear of the building, or near the stable. In the matter of stables and corn-cribs, very little improvement took place until long after material changes had been made in the dwellings, and we wonder at this day at the want of consideration shown, not only in the general arrangement of these outbuildings, but of many things connected with the household work, which now are considered of prime importance. Agricultural implements were, at the first, necesarily rude, and the state of agriculture of a corresponding character. Even had such a matter been known, there was little need for "scientific" agriculture. The soil was new and productive, and it was a question simply of home supply, while for many years the markets within reasonable distance scarcely repaid the labor of hauling. The methods and implements employed fully answered the purposes for which they were intended.

The first substantial inclosures were constructed of rails in the form still used, called the worm fence—in a new country with abundance of timber the cheapest most substantial and durable fence that may be built. After the sod was broken, the ground was mellow and plowed with oxen. The plow in common use was a long wooden one, somewhat after the shape of the plow now in use, with an iron sole and point and an iron cutter. The immigrant usually brought his plow with him, but many did not own one until he made it, or had it made by some mechanic of the settlement. If the field was too full of stumps and roots, the mattock and hoe were required to do good service and the field was planted in corn. The corn was dropped by hand—in which work the girls took part—and was covered and cultivated with the hand hoe. Many farmers in the later days followed the same method, but the horse-hoe or shovel-plow soon began to be used, and gradually worked its way into general use, to mark out the rows and cross-furrows for the "dropper," and to follow after to cover the seed. Finally the "double-shovel" plow drove the hand-hoe from the corn-field,

while the horse, with the changes in implements, superseded the ox. Invention has kept pace with the demand for better improved machinery, but after the lapse of more than three-quarters of a century, the science of corn-raising is still far from perfect. Though great changes have been made in modes of planting and culture, as well as in the style of the implements used, it is questionable whether larger corn crops are raised than were produced fifty years ago. The future will probably show material changes in these, rather than in the form of the machinery, and the past ten years have made great changes in both respects. To-day, save in the cutting, shocking and husking, the use of machinery enters into every process, while in Illinois a machine is now in use for cutting and shocking corn at the same time. Invention has come to the assistance of the farmer, as it has come to all other industries, and lifted from his life the drudgery of toil; yet it is a matter of surprise that none of the great labor-saving agricultural implements have been invented by farmers. In the cultivation of wheat, greater changes have perhaps taken place than in the planting and gathering of corn. The land was plowed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighted down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre, and "harrowed" in with the brush. Though corn-meal was the main reliance for bread, and continued to be for many years, yet wheat was raised at an early day. Occasionally a field would be grown producing what was called "sick wheat," so named from its tendency to cause vomiting. Various devices were adopted to obviate this difficulty, but none of any avail; but this class of grain was usually converted into whisky. The cause of this poison in the wheat has never been definitely ascertained; whether it was on account of the malarial locality in which it was grown, the variety of wheat, or simply caused by the wheat getting wet and sprouting is yet a matter of dispute. It has been described as differing little or none from the wheat now grown, except in the appearance of a red spot on the grain, indicating a sprout; but whatever the cause, it has totally disappeared.

The wheat harvest ripened in the earlier part of July, and farmers expected to be pretty fairly in the field by the "Glorious Fourth." The implement used was either the sickle or cradle, and, not infrequently, both, in the same field. The sickle was at first the only instrument; but soon the cradle came into common use, and finally superseded altogether the more primitive implement. The reaper followed in the course of time, and has now as well nigh effectually displaced the cradle as the latter did the sickle. Life on the farm necessarily compels the husbandmen to be a "jack-of-all-trades," and there were many farmers over the county who could not only make a tub or a barrel, but the frame work and fingers for the cradle. Sometimes an ingenious backwoodsman made it a business of repairing all classes of farm implements, and manufacturing new ones. When such a man lived in a neighberhood, he was usually well patronized.

There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe and cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on the farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day, and one binder was expected to keep up with each cradler. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are a comparatively modern invention, and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing and feeding, and there stacked. Prior to the introduction of

threshing machines, this work was performed by flails, or tramping with horses, but generally the latter plan was adopted. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when other farm work was not pressing, the threshing by tramping, commonly in clear weather, on a level and well-tramped clay floor, or in later days, if the space was sufficiently large, on the barn floor. When sufficiently tramped, the refuse straw was thrown into a stack, and the wheat cleaned by a fanning mill, or prior to the use of these mills, by letting it fall from a height of several feet, subject to the action of the wind. Other modes were also in vogue which the descendants of the pioneers are familiar with.

The next step was to get the wheat to market, but in the early days there was little surplus after the home demands were satisfied. This, however, did not continue many years, as each year added to the number of producers and as early as 1840 the hauling of wheat and other products to distant markets was the general practice. The custom was for several farmers to go in company. The roads were heavy and full of marshy places and the frontiersman's skill with the ax and ingenuity in "fixing up" a "break-down" were always in requisition. When heavy loads were hauled, it was not unusual to take relays of horses, with provender for the trip, the exchange of horses being made at about the half-way house on the road. Teamsters carried their own provisions, and camped out whenever nightfall came on, or, if corn and hay taken for the trip were consumed, to turn into the yard of one of the inns, to be found along the line of all the great thoroughfares, "for man and beast."

In a letter written us by B. R. Brunson, who for many years was a leading citizen of Kenton, but now a resident of Indianapolis, the writer in speaking on this subject says: "Forty years ago, I was engaged in the mercantile business in Columbus, Ohio, which at that time was to all appearances a finished town. In looking about for a growing town, I learned that there was a railroad to be built from the lake to the Ohio River (this being the only railroad then thought of in the State), and the idea struck me to locate on the line of the proposed railroad. As the country had settled from the lake south and from the river north, Hardin County lying between the two settled portions of the State, was the new part "the far West." The distance to market north or south was so great that it required one week for a farmer to make the trip with his produce. At that time cash for country produce of any kind was unknown. I bought the first wheat for cash that was ever bought in the county, and wagoned it to Tiffin, then the southern terminus of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad."

Laborers were abundant, and the farmer had little or no difficulty in supplying himself with "hands," either for the season or for an emergency. Almost every one could swing the scythe or cradle, or perform any other work on the farm. The rule was, not only with the hired laborer, but with the farmer and his boys, to be at work with the early light. A day's work on the farm was the labor that might be performed between "sun and sun," and this was understood and accepted on the part of the employer and employe, though it was usual to perform the "chores" after the return from the field. The price of labor was 50 cents a day, which was also the wages of a harvest hand. A good farm hand could be hired at from $8 to $10 per month. There was no fixed price for produce or stock. Old settlers tell us that they have sold wheat as low as 25 cents per bushel, and stock at correspondingly low prices. In 1830, wheat hauled to Cincinnati brought 37½ cents per bushel; a cow and calf, $12, and a brood sow, $5. A load

of flour containing eight barrels was exchanged at Cincinnati, in 1815, for two barrels of salt.

The swine of the early settlers, compared with the hogs of 1883, would present as wide a contrast as it is possible to conceive. Whatever the breed may have previously been called, running wild, as was customary, the special breed was soon lost in the mixed swine of the country. They were long and slim, long-snouted and long-legged, with an arched back and bristles erect from the back of the head to the tail, slab-sided, active and healthy; the "sapling-splitter," and "razor-back," as he was called, was ever in the search of food, and quick to take alarm. He was capable of making a heavy hog, but required two years or more to mature, and, until a short time before butchering or marketing, was suffered to run at large, subsisting mainly as a forager, and in the fall fattening on the "mast." Yet this was the hog for a new country, whose nearest and best markets were in Detroit, Cincinnati and Baltimore, to which places they were driven on foot. Persons, then as now, engaged in the purchase and driving of swine or cattle as a special occupation, and, by means of trustworthy agents, visited distant sections to buy up large droves. It was not uncommon to see a drove of hogs driven to a certain place to be weighed before starting them on their long journey. As each porker was caught, it was thrust into a kind of leather receptacle, which was suspended to steelyards. As soon as the hog was fairly in the contrivance, the whole was lifted from the ground, and thus, one by one, the drove was weighed and a minute made of each, and with a pair of shears, a patch of bristles was cut from the hind-quarters or some other mode of marking followed as evidence of the fact that the hog had been weighed. Two or three days' drive made the hogs quiet enough to be driven along the highway without much trouble, moving forward at an average gait of from eight to ten miles a day. Whenever the animals were wilder than usual, they were enticed into a pen, there caught, and their eyelids "stitched," or this was done during the weighing process. Thus blinded, the hogs seemed instinctively to keep the road, and reaching their destination a clip of the scissors or knife made all things right again. Almost every farmer raised a few hogs for market which were gathered up by drovers and dealers. The delivery of hogs began usually in September, and the business was carried on past the middle of winter. The price ranged at about $1.25 per 100 pounds, though at times running up to $3.25 or $3.50, with a fair margin after driving to Cincinnati or Baltimore. About 1840, the hog trade was brisk, and speculation ran high. Many men about this time laid the foundation of subsequent fortunes, while doubtless others lost all in wild speculation. In no stock of the farm have greater changes been effected than in the hog. From the characteristics of this wild animal, long-legged, slab-sided, roach-backed, muscular, tall, long, active and fierce, it has been bred to be almost as square as a store box, quiet as a sheep, taking on 250 pounds of flesh in ten months. They are now ranked in two distinctive breeds, which as far as Hardin County is concerned, have mainly narrowed to the Poland-China, though other breeds are found here.

In the early history of the county, there were few stock speculators, but those few supplied a want very much needed and appreciated by the first settlers. To raise cattle and hogs was not very difficult or expensive; but the difficulty consisted in getting them to market. There were but few marketable points within reach of the settlements, and the demands of these were in limited numbers only. The government agencies at San-

dusky or Detroit were ready purchasers for a small amount of this class of farm products. Subsequently, however, in the latter place, Canadian speculators purchased largely of cattle and hogs that were packed for the English markets. In addition to these places, some of the towns in the neighboring counties did a small amount of this kind of business; but the Eastern markets were the principal points of trade, yet to reach them was a difficult task. All this stock must necessarily be driven on foot a distance of hundreds of miles, with such surroundings as were peculiar to a country like this. With the coming of railroads, all such difficulties vanished as these great tramways of progress brought into easy access the most distant markets.

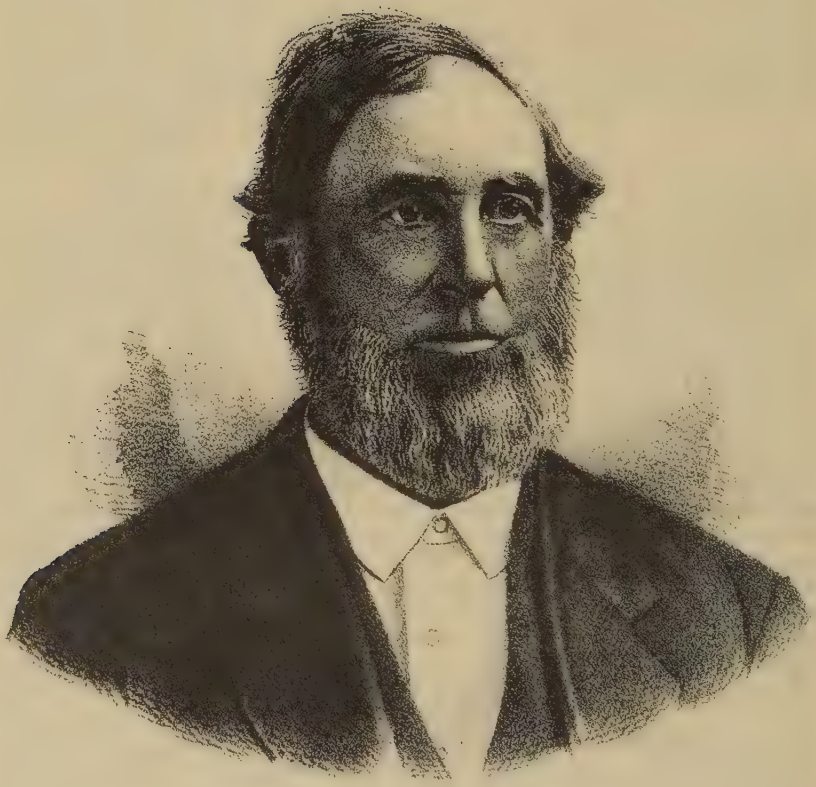
FINE STOCK.

The breeding of thoroughbred stock is not carried on so extensively in Hardin County as in the older counties further to the south and east; but it can claim a goodly number of those progressive men, who have done so much all over Ohio toward building up and improving the fine stock culture. In July, 1859, Justice C. Stevens, of Kenton, purchased, in Madison County, a fine bull calf, out of "Starlight," an imported animal owned by Hon. Charles Phellis, of Madison County, Ohio. Starlight was brought from England in 1853 by the "Madison County Stock Importing Company," and sold to Mr. Phellis for $3,000. This calf was the first short-horn animal that was brought to Hardin County, and may be said to have been the pioneer, though many years elapsed ere Mr. Stevens went into the business of breeding and dealing in fine stock. About 1870, he embarked regularly in the growth of thoroughbred short-horns, and has since continued in the business. At the present time, he says, "My herd numbers about sixty head of the following families: Rose of Sharon, Red Roses, Phyllises, Craggs, Louans, Clarksvilles, Victorias, Matildas, Denannas, etc. It is headed by the Pure Princess bull, Bell Bates, from the Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, that sold at Mr. Bedford's sale for $17,900. My herd is large in size, mostly red, and many will make fine show animals when in flesh." Mr. Stevens is a resident of Kenton and President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

Commencing some time after Mr. Stevens in the breeding of fine blooded stock, but cotemporary with him in the quality of his herd, may be classed E. S. Butler, of Hale Township. We have been told that he possessed one of the finest show herds in Hardin County up to the fall of 1882, when he sold off the greater number of his animals, though still possessing some of the choice strains of the short-horn breed. We also understand that he anticipates replenishing his herd in the near future, as he has always taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of the business.

Among other fine stock breeders of Hardin County, we have been given the names of Daniel H. Waggoner, of Pleasant Township; E. and John Allen, of Buck; J. W. Stinson, of Round Head, and Americus Hartel, of Goshen. William Moore has been in the business, but has now abandoned the growth of thoroughbreds.

There are many very fine flocks of sheep scattered over the broad pastures of the county, but among those best known as fine sheep breeders are W. J. Emmons, of Goshen; E. S. Butler, of Hale; J. B. Pumphrey, of Goshen; D. H. Benton, of Buck; D. H. Waggoner, of Pleasant; J. R. Dunlap and J. B. Murray, of Marion; Aaron Curl, of Hale; George P. Frame, of Buck; John Woods, of Blanchard; A. S. Ranney, of Taylor Creek, and Jasper N. Welsh, of Kenton.



J. W. Dempster

The principal Poland-China hog breeders are S. W. Phillips, of Marion Township; J. B. Pumphrey, of Goshen; Jasper N. Welsh, of Kenton; George Ansley, of Hale, and J. C. Stevens, of Kenton. We do not mean to say that the names here given are the only men in Hardin County who own and breed thoroughbred cattle, sheep and hogs, but they are considered the largest and best known breeders and dealers in fine blooded stock. Indeed, there are few good farmers in the county who do not possess some fine sheep, hogs or cattle, but they do not make a specialty of the business, and only raise them for the general market as they do any other productions of the farm.

In the last few years the breeding of thoroughbred horses has been commenced in Hardin County by Asher Letson, of Kenton. Though other horse fanciers own and deal in fine blooded horses, Mr. Letson continues to be the principal breeder in this county. It is a business that few men care to risk their money in, and it will, doubtless, be some years ere it reaches any magnitude in this portion of the State. It requires a wide experience and large means in this age of fast horses to breed, develop and successfully train those animals, and the owner of them finds the business everything but money-making.

HARDIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the farmers and other citizens of Hardin County, Ohio, met at the Court House in Kenton on the 14th of February, 1851, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. David Kinnear called the meeting to order, whereupon Shepard Green was elected Chairman, and Charles Ashton, Secretary. Moved by David Kinnear that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws -adopted. Accordingly the chair appointed Thomas Rough, William Kinnear and Walter King as said committee. David Thomson then ably addressed the meeting, showing in a brief speech the necessity of and advantages to be derived from an agricultural organization. Edward Stillings being called upon ably showed the benefits to be derived from farming by an intelligent system, and the best way for farmers to procure the necessary information. The committee appointed for this purpose then reported a constitution and by-laws, which, after a few amendments were adopted.

The society then elected the following officers for the present year: John F. Henkle, President; Thomas Rough, Vice President; Joel K. Goodin, Secretary; Walter King, Treasurer; Shepard Green, Obed Taylor, Moses Kibie, Daniel K. Seig and Abraham Dille, Board of Managers.

On motion, the following committee, consisting of one person in each township to solicit names to become members, was then appointed:

Abner Snoddy, of Hale; Peter C. Boslow, Jackson; Portius Wheeler, Dudley; Harvey Buckmister, Buck; Squire Yeager, Goshen; Jacob Holmes, Pleasant; David Kirkpatrick, Marion; J. P. Price, Taylor Creek; Bernard Matthews, Cessna; Barnhart Wagoner, Washington; Daniel Campbell, McDonald; John Tressel, Liberty; Hugh D. Miller, Blanchard; James M. White, Round Head.

The first fair was held by the Society at Kenton, Wednesday, October 22, 1851, and great efforts were put forth to make it a success. Temporary grounds were fitted up in a rude way on a vacant lot west of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, on the north side of Columbus street. The weather was fine and a large attendance greeted the opening. The exhibit was a

good one; nearly every portion of the county was represented, and the premiums were, therefore, equally distributed, while the fair as a whole proved a gratifying success and very creditable to its projectors and promoters. Thus was laid the foundation of the Hardin County Agricultural Society, whose prosperity, with the exception of a few years, has continued to the present. On the 1st of January, 1852, the Society held its second regular meeting at the court house. The President being absent, Thomas Rough, Vice President, called the meeting to order, and stated that the present was the annual meeting of the Society, for the election of officers, and such other business as may be brought before the Society. On motion of Isaiah McConnell, the constitution was so amended that the election of all officers should be by ballot. On motion, the Society then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Thomas Rough, President; David Kinnear, Vice President; Joel K. Goodin, Secretary; Walter King, Treasurer.

Board of Managers---Obed Taylor, of Pleasant; Abner Snoddy, of Hale; Samuel Wilmoth, of Pleasant; John F. Henkle, of Round Head; Sheppard Green, of Buck.

On motion, a committee of three in each township was appointed to solicit names for membership for the year ensuing, as follows: Abel H. Allen, Harvey Buckmister and Thomas Dodds, of Buck; John Goodin, G. P. Ingman, and J. S. Robinson, of Pleasant; Abner Snoddy, Benjamin R. Beamer and Jonathan Seig, of Hale; Portius Wheeler, Elias Lounes and Miles W. Van Fleet, of Dudley; Bernard Matthews, F. M. Cory and James Leeper, of Cessna; R. M. Brayton, —— Corbin and Thomas Hueston, of Jackson; Reuben Huff, James Thompson and William Dempster, of Marion; Robert Miller, Esquire Ridgeway and Robert Dixon, of Goshen; H. D. Miller, J. A. Thomson and Joseph Reed, of Blanchard; Hugh McElroy, James Candler and David Sleicter, of Liberty; Andrew Kridler, Blanchard Waggoner, Jr., and Squire Jones, of Washington; Samuel McCullock, P. K. Seig and Nathaniel Norman, of Taylor Creek; George Martin, J. F. Henkle and J. M. White, of Round Head; P. Wells, Alexander Given and Joseph Williams, of McDonald. The fair of this year was held on the same lot as the previous one. The two following fairs of 1853 and 1854 were held in the northern part of Kenton, in a lot between Detroit and Main streets, south of the railroad crossing.

Prior to the fair held October 5 and 6, 1855, the Society purchased five acres of ground west of Kenton for "county fair grounds." It was immediately inclosed and was used by the society until 1869. Early in that year, the property known as the "Trotting Park," lying south of the river, bounded by the Scioto, the railroad and the Round Head Pike, and containing twenty-eight acres, was purchased for the sum of $3,500. J. S. Robinson, J. C. Stevens and John R. Gunn were appointed a committee to superintend the fitting up of the grounds for the coming fair. In October, 1869, the first fair was held in these grounds, which were used as the fair grounds of the Agricultural Society for thirteen years. On November 15, 1881, this second ground was sold to J. C. Smith for the sum of $9,050; and, January 13, 1882, J. L. Clark, Chairman, W. A. Kelly, Jacob Kenzig, J. C. Marshall and D. H. LeVan were appointed a committee to select a site for a new fair ground. On the 3d of February, 1882, the committee reported that they had purchased from Asher Letson a tract of land for the new ground. The board ratified their action, and on the 17th of March the contract was signed and the sale became valid.

The ground embraces 45 and 41-100 acres, and cost $6,811.50. It lies immediately south of Kenton, just across the corporation line. The following committees were appointed at the February meeting to superintend the necessary improvements, viz., buildings and wells, Dr. D. H. LeVan, W. A. Kelly and John H. Pfeiffer; stalls and fence, J. C. Marshall, J. L. Clark, W. A. Kelly and Alonzo Lynch; cattle arrangements, Jacob Kenzig, E. H. Allen, and Alonzo Lynch; pig pens and sheep pens, J. D. Cessna, Frank Given and A. Shaw; Supervision of Building the Track, James M. White. The fence cost $890.74; buildings and stalls, $2,645.28; wells, $167.62; clearing $40.92; ditching, $229.49; track, $1.376.04, which, together with the land, made a total cost up to the close of 1882 of $12,161.59, while its total debt is about $2,600. The officers of 1882, under whose administration the grounds were bought and improved were as follows: J. M. White, President; J. L. Clark, Vice President; O. E. Rhodes, Secretary; W. A. Morton, Treasurer. Board of Managers.—E. H. Allen, J. D. Cessna, Frank Given, W. A. Kelly, Jacob Kenzig, Alonzo Lynch, D. H. LeVan, J. C. Marshall, John H. Pfeiffer and A. Shaw. The grounds are new and will, therefore, need much more improvement ere they present a finished appearance; yet they possess one of the best half-mile tracks in this portion of Ohio. The first fair was held thereon October 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1882, and was very successful, showing that the people fully appreciated the indefatigable exertions of the officers and Board of Managers in procuring a fair ground worthy of Hardin County. We notice that the books of the Society date its organization from 1855, which was the year the first grounds were purchased, following the fair of 1882, "the 28th Annual Fair of the Hardin County Agricultural Society." We do not know why no notice has been taken of the first four fairs held, viz., 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854; but suppose that upon the purchase of grounds in 1855, the Society was re-organized, and dated its beginning from that year.

It now embraces a membership of 212, with the following officers: J. L. Clark, President; W. A. Kelly, Vice President; Charles Collier, Secretary; W. A. Norton, Treasurer; Board of Managers—E. H. Allen, J. D. Cessna, Frank Given, Jacob Kenzig, G. P. Frame, J. C. Marshall, John H. Pfeiffer, A. Shaw, A. S. Ranney and G. S. Binckley. One of the truly creditable evidences of stability connected with the Agricultural Society is that its fairs have been regularly held since 1851, without missing a year. Few county societies in Ohio can say as much, and we feel justified in asserting that it has grown in importance from year to year, until to-day it is one of the most prosperous societies in the State.

ROADS AND PIKES.

With the beginning of the present century, the topography of the territory now composing Hardin County was unbroken by a single road, but early in the war of 1812, a military road was opened through the forest from Bellefontaine to the Maumee River, passing through the center of this county from its southern to its northern boundary line. This road was known as "Hull's trail," being called after Gen. Hull, who then held the chief command of the Western army, but whose career came to an ignominious close through his disgraceful surrender at Detroit. The second road through this county was made by Gen. Shelby in September, 1813, on the line of the "Old Shawnee trail," spoken of in a previous chapter. Soon after the erection of Hardin, in 1820, this old road was occupied by the Cincinnati & Sandusky Stage Line Company, and these two roads were the

main communications between the settlements south of the Hardin County line and those along the Maumee and the shores of Lake Erie.

Throughout the earlier years of the county's history, roads were opened in nearly every portion thereof, and running in every direction; but most of them were little better than wagon tracks through the almost unbroken forest. Many of these highways were wide enough, but as a rule were execrable in wet weather. The undrained country partly explained the cause. At certain times when the ground was frozen and worn smooth, or dry and solid, no roads were better; but for many years the proceeds of the road laws, in money or labor, were totally inadequate to keep them even in tolerable condition at the time most wanted, and only within recent years has it dawned into the minds of our road-makers that a good drainage is essential to a good road bed. Thirty years ago, in every section of the county, the "corduroy" was found on every road, which was the name given to the roads made of rails or poles placed crosswise, through the soft and miry places. Occasionally heavy loads at this day will cut through the gravel crust and tear up fragments of the hidden "corduroy." Hardin County was noted for bad roads, and many persons who came with a view of locating in the county would leave in disgust after seeing the roads.

Thus they remained until 1869, when the Legislature passed a very liberal law to encourage the improvement of roads. The Commissioners realizing that what Hardin County needed was better roads, took steps toward constructing free turnpikes under the new law. The Commissioners at that time were Samuel Wood, David Snodgrass and Benjamin R. Brunson, the latter of whom was the prime mover in the proposed improvements. They were immediately confronted by a violent opposition, claiming that the taxes would bankrupt the county. The two Commissioners, Messrs. Brunson and Snodgrass, had to shoulder the responsibility, as Mr. Wood protested. It was well known that there was plenty of material in the southern part of the county, but as was supposed, there was none in the northern part, consequently the tax-payers in the northern part, supposing they would be taxed to improve the southern part, without receiving any benefit, were very furious. At one time it was hardly safe for Mr. Brunson to go north. The question arose—How could this gravel, three miles south of Kenton, be transported to the northern part of the county? It could only be done by building a railroad track to the gravel bank, and chartering a train of cars for that purpose. There was no law authorizing the Commissioners to do this, and the opposition threatened an injunction if the attempt was made. The law authorized the Commissioners to levy a tax of 4 mills for road making to be used as they thought best, also to issue bonds in anticipation of collection. A clamor was made for a division of the funds. This was not deemed advisable by the Board of Commissioners, who then made the following proposition, that where the land-holders would agree to pay one-third the cost they would have an equal benefit of the county tax of 4 mills. This proposition gave general satisfaction, but the work could not get forward until the county had built a half mile of railroad to the gravel banks and chartered trains of cars. There would be no money collected before the following January, and this could not be done without money. How could it be arranged so as to prevent a year's delay? There had been collected and was lying in the county treasury $10,000 for ditching the Hog Creek marsh. The season had been so wet that no work could be done on the marsh; but the owners of the marsh objected and had instructed their attorney, Judge Bain, to enjoin the Commissioners in

case they attempted to use the fund for road purposes. The Legislature, however, had passed a law, authorizing Commissioners (where a tax had been levied,and the money was in the treasury,not immediately required), to use that money for another fund if necessary, and replace it when the tax was collected. When Mr. Brunson called the attention of Judge Bain to this law, no further effort was made to prevent the use of the money.

The way was now clear, if the board were willing to assume the responsibility of building the railroad and chartering the cars at a cost of $50 per day. The two Commissioners named took the responsibility, besides buying forty acres of gravel land, and from this they took gravel to make 100 miles of pike and then sold the land for cost. Some croakers found fault with the Commissioners for buying the land at a high price, and when they sold it for as much as it cost the county growled because it was sold so low. The following winter the pike law was so amended that it could not be enforced until submitted to a vote; enough had already been done to show the benefits of good roads, that a majority vote was obtained. The next move was to get a law passed to legalize what had been done, and in the face of a strong opposition, with hundreds of names remonstrating against any law to relieve the Commissioners, the law was passed. An injunction had also been prepared, but when bonds were required for damages if not sustained, they prudently withdrew. The pikes became so popular that afterward land-holders willingly paid one-half the cost on all the pikes they could get authority to make. Few counties in this portion of Ohio have such a complete net-work of gravel pikes as Hardin can now boast of. Radiating from Kenton in every direction, the traveler will find splendid pikes; and since they were begun in 1869, the population of the county has increased about 10,000 inhabitants, while the value of real estate has "gone up" beyond the most sanguine expectations of its owners. The county now contains about 230 miles of gravel roads, valued at $2,500 per mile. Its streams are spanned by good bridges, and its citizens are proud of the high reputation their county bears as the possessor of these evidences of civilization and progress. The work of building pikes still goes on, under the supervision of competent men employed by the County Commissioners, and if good roads is a sign of intelligence among the people, as all political economists claim they are, Hardin County may proudly court comparison.

RAILROADS.

On the 5th of January, 1832, the Ohio Legislature passed an act incorporating the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company. This company was "vested with the right to construct a railway from Dayton via Springfield, Ravenna, Bellefontaine, to or near Upper Sandusky, Tiffin and Lower Sandusky (Fremont), to Sandusky City." On the 25th day of March, 1837, the State of Ohio passed a law loaning the credit of the State to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company to the extent of $270,000. With this amount as a basis, the incorporators commenced the construction of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad from Dayton to Sandusky City. On the 16th of March, 1839, an act was passed authorizing the Commissioners of Hardin County to subscribe $30,000 to the capital stock of said company. The subscription was made and the road located through Kenton. It was many years in building, and, being the first road proposed through this county, its advent was looked for with great interest by the citizens thereof. The northern end of the road was early placed under contract, and though the company experienced many financial embarrassments, it was finally

completed from Sandusky City to Kenton, on the 4th of July, 1846. A grand demonstration was held at Kenton on that day in honor of the arrival of the first train from Lake Erie, and every one felt joyous and happy over the completion of this much-needed commercial highway, connecting the Eastern markets with Kenton. On the 30th of July, 1848, the road was completed to Urbana, and, September 2, the first train reached Springfield. January 25, 1851, the last rail was laid connecting Dayton with Lake Erie. The Little Miami Railroad, which had been completed from Cincinnati to Springfield, in 1846, made an unbroken line of road from the Ohio to the Lake. The road has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune and changes of name. In 1858, its name was changed to the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In 1866, it was re-organized under the title of the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company, who leased the road to the Cincinnati, Dayton & Eastern Railroad Company for ninety-nine years, but by mutual agreement the lease was surrendered January 9, 1868. Two days afterward, the name was changed to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company. It was operated under this title for something over thirteen years, but on the 8th of March, 1881, the road was leased to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company for ninety-nine years, who took control May 1 of that year. It enters the northeast corner of Hardin County, in Section 5, Jackson Township; thence runs in a southwesterly direction through Jackson and Pleasant Townships to Kenton; thence in the same general course, passing through the corners of Buck, Lynn, Taylor Creek and McDonald Townships, leaving the county near the southeast corner of the latter township, in Survey 14,032 It has three stations north of Kenton in Hardin County, viz., Grant, Patterson and Forest, and two south of that town, Silver Creek and Yelverton. The progress of this great thoroughfare since 1881 has been rapid, and to-day it is one of the great lines among the many in this State.

The Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad Company was incorporated February 25, 1848, and in 1852 the road was built through Hardin County, Hale Township subscribing $15,000 toward the enterprise. It extended eastward from Union City, on the Indiana State line, to Galion, Ohio; and in 1864 was consolidated with the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad, which ran from Union City to Indianapolis, under the name of the Bellefontaine Railway Company. In April, 1868, this line was consolidated with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, under the title of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, which has ever since been one of the most popular and successful lines operated in the West. It enters Hardin County in Survey 10,239, Hale Township; thence passes in a northeast direction through Hale, crossing the southeast corner of Dudley Township and on into Marion County, leaving Hardin in Survey 14,910. Mount Victory and Ridgeway are its only stations in this county.

The Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company was incorporated March 20, 1850, and the road was constructed in 1853–54. The contest between Kenton and the northern portion of the county for the location of the road was sharp and spirited; but the people of Kenton let the opportunity pass, refusing to appropriate the required amount until it was too late, then they regretted their apathy or want of enterprise. It strikes the eastern line of Hardin County on the Section line between Sections 5 and 8, Jackson Township; running in a southwest course, it crosses Jackson, Blanchard, Washington and Liberty Townships, and enters Allen County near the southwest

corner of Section 19 in the latter subdivision. The stations on this road inside the boundaries of Hardin County are Forrest, Dunkirk, North Washington and Ada. In 1856, the Ohio & Indiana Railroad Company was consolidated with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, which corporation has since operated the line. This well-known highway has always borne a first-class reputation for speed, accommodation, convenience and safety.

One of the most, if not the most, important public improvement constructed in Hardin County during the last thirty years was the building of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. This road starts at Marion and runs to Chicago via Lima, so that the route through Kenton is on the line of a direct course from one to the other of those places. It strikes the eastern line of Hardin County in Section 13, Dudley Township, and runs in a northwest direction. From a point a short distance north of the old Cape bridge in said township, it follows close along the river to near Nicholas Rarey's in the southeast corner of Pleasant Township, where it crosses by a solid iron bridge to the south side and enters the limits of the corporation of Kenton just at the corner of Gen. Walker's premises and just south of the site of a pottery once located there. Crossing the Marysville pike at that point, it enters the lands of Asher Letson, crossing the west end of the old George Reese outlot lying between the two Steiner lots to the Bellefontaine pike and through the Hannah Murphy lot to the Indianapolis, Burlington & Warsaw Railroad. Thence across Hiram Kettle's premises and a number of small lots to the Round Head pike, and then cutting off a portion of the old fair grounds, enters the farm of Gen. Robinson and up the Scioto, clipping bends and straightening the stream for nearly a mile, and continuing the course taken from a point on Asher Letson's land, north 69° 45′ west, crossing McCoy Run a quarter of a mile above its mouth and the Scioto River in the marsh on a pile bridge 1,600 feet long; thence to the Shadley farms, where a slight change is made in the course that carries it across the Ada pike at Jagger's, just north of Section 17, crossing the county line on the Connor farm south of Albert Dempster's, in Section 7, Marion Township, and thence to Lima. The side tracks, water tank and depot in Kenton are located east of the Bellefontaine pike, the side tracks extending to near the Marysville pike. The rails are laid on the entire line and many of the depots, round houses, etc., built. The ballast is on for many miles, the section between Marion and Lima being completed and opened for traffic May 1, 1883. There are two stations in this county east of Kenton, viz., Dudley and Hepburn, and three west, viz., Oakland, Scioto and Preston. Gen. James S. Robinson, Thomas Espy and L. T. Hunt were the prime movers in securing the favorable location of this great thoroughfare, the building of which has already increased the population of Kenton in a large degree, besides enhancing the value of real estate all along its line. These men are true benefactors of the people, who owe them a deep debt of gratitude for their enterprise and public spirit.

In 1841, the whole State contained thirty-six miles of railroad; in 1882, it had more than 7,000 miles within its borders; while to-day, Hardin County alone possesses about ninety miles, or nearly three times as much as the whole State of Ohio forty-two years ago. Judging the future growth and prosperity of the county by its past history, we can safely conclude that ere the close of this century its internal improvements will have reached a point far beyond the fondest hopes of its present inhabitants.

CHAPTER XV.

KENTON—LOCATION AND NAMING OF THE COUNTY SEAT—SKETCH OF SIMON KENTON—ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT AND SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS—NAMES OF ORIGINAL LOT OWNERS—FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWN SITE—PIONEERS OF KENTON—POST OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS—REMINISCENCES OF KENTON IN 1857.

THE legislative act, passed January 19, 1833, organizing Hardin County, designated Fort McArthur as the temporary seat of justice, until a permanent location should be selected by three Commissioners, appointed during the same session of the General Assembly for that purpose; and in the spring of that year, said Commissioners made an examination of the several sites proposed, and reported their decision to the Court of Common Pleas, in session at Fort McArthur, September 11, 1833, who ordered the same to be placed on record. The report reads as follows:

We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by joint resolution of both branches of the Legislature of Ohio, to locate the seat of justice in the county of Hardin in said State of Ohio, after complying with all the requisitions of the statutes defining the duties of Commissioners, proceeded on the 16th of April, 1833, to make the necessary examinations required by law. After mature deliberation, we have unanimously determined to fix the seat of justice for the said county of Hardin on the north side of the Scioto River, on the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 4, Range 11; and part of fractional Section 4, Township 5, Range 11. The southwest quarter of Section 33, as above described, is now the property of Jacob H. and George H. Houser; and that part of fractional Section 4, above mentioned, is the property of Lemuel Wilmoth.

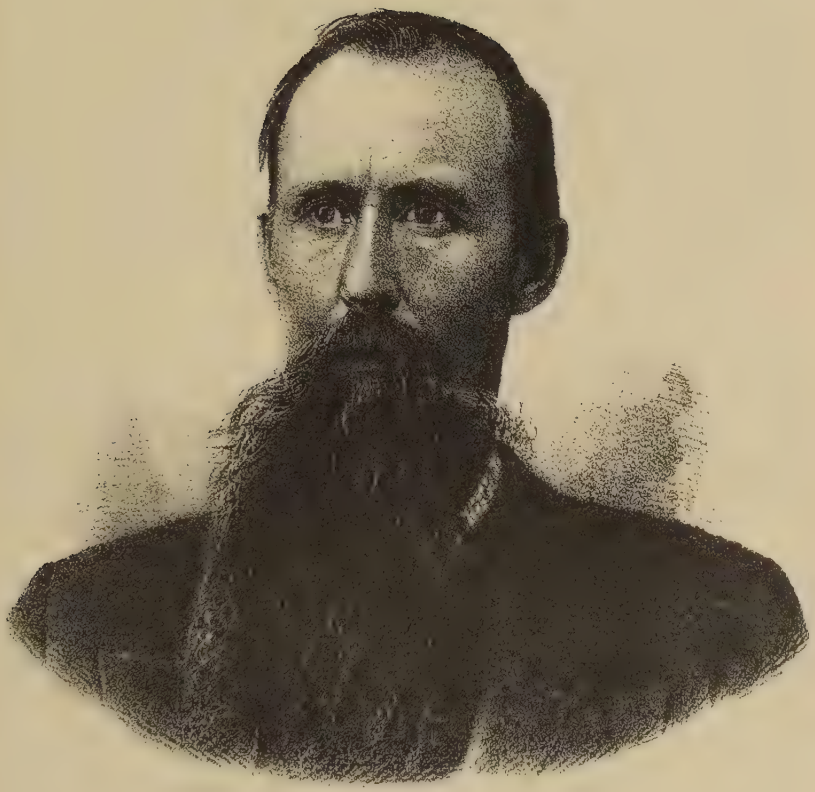
George H. and Jacob H. Houser propose and agree to give to the county thirty acres of land, and Lemuel Wilmoth proposes giving to the county ten acres of land, or so much as will complete the town plat, to be taken off the east end of his part of fractional Section 4. Should these donations be deemed insufficient for a town plat, the Director of the town is authorized to purchase any quantity of land adjoining the donations, not exceeding forty acres, at eight dollars per acre. The above-named Lemuel Wilmoth agrees to lay off into town lots, and sell under the direction of the Town Director, ten acres of land in addition to the ten acres given to the county.

Given under our hands the 1st of June, 1833.

IRA PAGE,
ABNER SNODDY,
EDWARD L. MORGAN,
Commissioners.

The following is a verbatim copy of the proposition, as delivered to the court:

We, whose names are underwritten, for and in consideration of the advantage which we will derive from the location of the county seat on our premises, submit the following propositions to Ira Page, Abner Snoddy and Edward L. Morgan, Commissioners appointed by joint resolution of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, to locate the seat of justice for the county of Hardin, viz.: If the above-named Commissioners should locate the said seat of justice on our lands, we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators or assignees, firmly, to grant the following donations and privileges to the said county of Hardin, and, as soon as a Director shall be appointed to lay off said county seat, we and each of us bind ourselves, our heirs, administrators or assignees, to make good and sufficient general warrantee deeds to and for the use of the said county of Hardin for the quantity of land herein specified, viz.: Lemuel Wilmoth grants as much land, to be taken off the east end of his part of fractional Section 4, Township 5, Range 11, as will include the plat of the said county seat from the east side of the same to the center, but it is understood also that if this



Wm R Matthews

should include more than ten acres, the said Wilmoth is to be paid for whatever is over his donation of ten acres, which he hereby grants at such rates as the aforesaid Commissioners may stipulate; and the said Wilmoth further agrees to lay off into lots, streets and alleys, in conformity with the plan of said county seat, as much of his other land in said fractional Section 4 as may be necessary to complete the said county seat on the south end thereof; and the said lots are to be sold by the Director of said county seat under the same restrictions and on the same terms as other lots in said county seat are sold; and the proceeds, as soon as collected, or the obligations, as soon as obtained, shall be transferred to the said Wilmoth for his use and benefit; and the said Wilmoth agrees to allow the said Director such compensation as the court may think just and reasonable for said services, which may be deducted from the proceeds of said lots; and George H. and Jacob H. Houser will grant to the said county of Hardin as a donation, for the sole use of said county, thirty acres of land, adjoining the said Wilmoth's donation, the same being part of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 4, Range 11; and it is further agreed by the said George H. and Jacob H. Houser that they will sell to the Director of the said county seat, for the use of said county, any quantity of land, not exceeding forty acres, in such situations adjoining the aforesaid donations as the court or Director may think best to complete the plan of the said county seat on the north, at such price as the aforesaid Commissioners may stipulate. In testimony whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals, this 6th day of September, 1833.

ABNER SNODDY,
One of the Commissioners.

LEMUEL WILMOTH, } SEAL.
By SILAS G. STRONG. }
GEORGE H. HOUSER, } SEAL.
JACOB H. HOUSER. }

On the second day of this session, and immediately after the reception of the above report and proposition, Charles W. Stevenson was appointed Director of the town of Kenton, and ordered to enter into a bond of $1,000 for the faithful discharge of the duties thereof, with Charles C. Scott, Henry D. Tharp and Robert McCloud as securities. Under date of September 12, 1833, the following item is recorded: "Ordered by the court, that Charles W. Stevenson, Director of the town of Kenton, the county seat of Hardin County, be and he is hereby instructed to accede to the propostions made by the proprietors of the land fixed on for the said seat of justice as per proposition filed and entered on the minutes of this court, and proceed to lay off the said land into lots, streets and alleys, designating the public square agreeably to the plan agreed upon by the court and on file in this office; and also proceed, with all possible dispatch, to advertise and sell at public auction the said lots, or as many of them as can be sold, on the 15th and 16th days of October next, requiring of the purchasers one-fifth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in three annual equal payments; and the said Director is instructed to discount 6 per cent per annum on the deferred payments if they are paid in hand."*

There is nothing on record to show who named the county seat, or why it was called "Kenton;" but tradition has handed down the following story of the event: After the Commissioners had agreed upon the location, there was considerable discussion as to the naming of the town. Before any decision was arrived at, the party, in company with Judge William McCloud, had reached Fort McArthur, where dinner was awaiting them, and the subject was for the time suspended. As soon as the meal was over, the matter again came up, and being unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion, it was agreed to call upon Mrs. McCloud to decide the question. It so happened that the well-known frontiersman and noted scout, Simon Kenton, was a warm friend of Judge McCloud, and that Mrs. McCloud was an ardent admirer of the famous border warrior. When the Commissioners left to her the choice of names, she at once decided to pay a fitting tribute of respect to her husband's friend, and exclaimed, "Call the town Kenton."

* The second sale of town lots took place June 3 and 4, 1834.

Her selection was declared excellent, and the new county seat was thus given the name of one of the most illustrious men in the annals of Indian warfare.

SKETCH OF SIMON KENTON.

Inasmuch as the territory embraced in Hardin County was closely associated with one of the most noted events in the life of this sturdy pioneer (a full account of which will be found in Chapter IV), and that in subsequent years it fell to the lot of this county to have its seat of justice named in honor of his services, it will be proper to devote some space to a brief sketch of his life. Simon Kenton, according to McClung's "Sketches of Western Adventure," was born in Fauquier County, Va., May 15, 1755, but in Howe's "Historical Collections," the inscription on his tombstone says that he "was born April 3, 1755, in Culpeper County, Va., and died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days." We have no means of knowing which of these accounts is the correct one, but would infer that the latter is the more reliable. At the age of sixteen, Kenton became entangled in a love affair, which led to a quarrel with a rival, and supposing he had slain his antagonist, he fled to the wilds of Kentucky, where he assumed the name of Simon Butler. He here met Daniel Boone and other frontiersmen, and soon was known as one of the most courageous and sagacious Indian scouts of his time. The scouts and spies of that day, by the nature of their employment, and perhaps from their natural impulses, were unsettled. Kenton's associations with Boone and others connected him with the expeditions in Kentucky and Ohio against the Indians, and he traversed nearly every part of the latter State before he settled in it. His capture and captivity, in 1778, is spoken of in a previous chapter; and, in 1786, Col. Daniel Boone and Maj. Simon Kenton led the advance of Gen. Logan's forces in his attack and destruction of the Mackacheek towns, in what is now Logan County, Ohio. In fact, a minute account of Kenton's career would embrace most of the history of the struggle for possession of Ohio. He settled about five miles north of Springfield, Ohio, in 1799; thence removed to the site of Lagonda, in the same county, where he erected a rude mill on Buck Creek, subsequently settling in Urbana.

Upon the breaking-out of the war of 1812, he was made Brigadier General of Militia, and joined the army under Gen. Harrison. At the battle of Moravian towns, Kenton displayed his usual intrepidity, and demonstrated throughout the whole war that he yet possessed his old-time prowess and skill upon the field of battle or in the presence of the enemy. About 1820, he finally settled near the head of Mad River, in Logan County, and, in 1824, visited the Legislature of Kentucky to solicit a release of some claims held by that State against some mountain lands owned by him. He was now old and poor, and presented that tattered appearance which, on first sight, provoked the smiles and inattention of the members; but as soon as it was known that the old man was Simon Kenton, the companion and friend of Boone, he was the lion of the hour, and received all due honor and consideration. The State claims were not only remitted, but the Legislature took an active part in getting for him a pension from Congress of $20 per month, which secured his declining years from want.

His opportunities enabled him to obtain large quantities of land in Kentucky and Ohio, but, though, with every facility for becoming rich, he became poor and necessitous. He was unable to read, and trusted too much to his memory and the honor of men. He was as generous and kind-hearted as he was brave, and incurred obligations which gave him great annoyance,

and brought him to prison under the old law of imprisonment for debt. Judging others by himself, he was not conscious of the impositions and dishonesty to which he was subjected, until, defrauded and robbed of his estate, it was too late to remedy the wrongs committed under the sanction of law. His latter years were passed in a small log cabin about five miles northeast of Bellefontaine. Here he breathed his last, and was laid to rest beneath a small grassy knoll in the same vicinity. In 1865, his remains were removed to Urbana, and are now moldering in Oakdale Cemetery. A monument worthy of the man is in process of construction, and will soon mark the spot where all that is mortal of the once famous scout lies buried.

The many incidents of his romantic and eventful life are well detailed by his friend and biographer, Col. John McDonald, from whose work we extract the following description of his personal appearance and character: "Gen. Kenton was of fair complexion, and six feet one inch in height. He stood and walked very erect, and, in the prime of life, weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. He never was inclined to be corpulent, although of sufficient fullness to form a graceful person. He had a soft, tremulous voice, very pleasing to the hearer. He had laughing gray eyes, which appeared to fascinate the beholder. He was a pleasant, good-humored and obliging companion. When excited, or provoked to anger (which was seldom the case), the fiery glance of his eye would almost curdle the blood of those with whom he came in contact. His rage, when roused, was a tornado. In his dealing, he was perfectly honest; his confidence in man and his credulity were such that the same man might cheat him twenty times; and if he professed friendship he might cheat him still."

ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT.

The following description of the plat of Kenton, surveyed under the authority of Charles W. Stevenson, Director, is taken from the official plat-book in the Recorder's office:

The public square is seventeen poles square, exclusive of the streets which surround it, viz.: Detroit, Main, Columbus and Franklin streets, which are each eighty feet wide; the other streets are each sixty feet wide; and the alleys each sixteen and a half feet wide. The alley on the west of the town is sixteen feet wide, in the east ten, and in the west sixteen and a half feet. The burying ground is twenty-one rods by sixteen and fifteen links, and contains two acres and eighteen hundredths.

Surveyed by D. HOPKINS, *Deputy S. L. C.*

OCTOBER 8, 1833.

I certify the foregoing plat and field notes of the survey of the town of Kenton to be correct and true as surveyed by me under the direction of Charles W. Stevenson; and that I planted a corner-stone marked X at the southeast corner of the public square.

D. HOPKINS, *Deputy S. L. C.*

OCTOBER 8, 1833.

STATE OF OHIO, HARDIN CO.

On the 10th day of October in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, Charles W. Stevenson, the Court Director of the town Kenton, in the county aforesaid, personally appeared before me the subscriber, an acting Justice of the Peace within and for the county aforesaid, and acknowledged the above plat to be his official act and deed for the use of said county.

Given under my hand and seal the date last above written.

GEORGE H. HOUSER, *J. P.*

Received for record on the 10th and recorded on the 11th of October, 1833.

D. CAMPBELL, *R. H. C.*

Mr. Hopkins, who was the Deputy Surveyor of Logan County, Ohio, also laid off the "Western Addition to Kenton" for George H. Houser, October 11, 1833, and the plat was acknowledged before William McCloud, Associate Judge, October 12, 1833. The "Eastern Addition to Kenton"

was platted by Hopkins for Jacob H. Houser on the 11th of October, 1833, and the acknowledgment made on the following day before George H. Houser, Justice of the Peace. Since that time, additions have been made to Kenton by the following parties:

Jacob H. Houser's Addition, June 4, 1836; recorded July 2, 1836.
John Goodin's, June 28, 1836; recorded June 30, 1836.
Samuel Mentzer's, December 14, 1841; recorded January 5, 1842.
Conrad W. Show's, May 25, 1845; recorded June 2, 1845.
William Wyckoff's, July 25, 1844; recorded August 3, 1844.
Thomas S. Mills', June 21, 1845; recorded March 17, 1846.
Elizabeth Holmes', March 13, 1846; recorded April 13, 1846.
Jacob H. Houser's, November 21, 1849; recorded November 27, 1849.
Powers heirs', May 22, 1850; recorded August 20, 1850.
William C. Ross', February 6, 1851; recorded February 18, 1851.
John Pfeiffer's, February 6, 1851; recorded February 24, 1851.
Francis Ashton's, May 21, 1851; recorded June 10, 1851.
Thompson's, June 27, 1851; recorded June 30, 1851.
William Thomson's, February 9, 1852; recorded February 18, 1852.
Henry J. Miller's, March 6, 1852; recorded March 29, 1852.
William Furney's, May 8, 1852; recorded May 29, 1852.
Simeon Jennings', September 10, 1853; recorded September 28, 1853.
Henry Hisel's, January 13, 1853; recorded May 8, 1854.
William Thomson's, August 5, 1854; recorded August 8, 1854.
Benjamin Eglin's, February 23, 1852; recorded October 12, 1855.
Brunson & Pierson's, July 21, 1858; recorded June 21, 1859.
B. R. Brunson's, June 20, 1859; recorded June 21, 1859.
John & Urich Bloom's, December 26, 1859; recorded Jan. 12, 1860.
J. S. Robinson's, April 8, 1863; recorded April 9, 1863.
Lewis Owens', April 2, 1868; recorded April 2, 1868.
Isaac G. Williams', April, 1868; recorded May 11, 1868.
Town Extension, August 21, 22, 1868; recorded April 28, 1869.
Eliza Jennings', June 14, 1869; recorded June 22, 1869.
Usher P. Leighton's, November 25, 1869; recorded December 25, 1869.
John H. Gary's, June 26, 1870; recorded January 31, 1870.
Frederick Foyle's, February 15, 1870; recorded February 16, 1870.
Conrad Kahler's, April 19, 1870; recorded July 7, 1870.
George Resch's August 5, 1870; recorded August 13, 1870.
Jonh Pfeiffer's, February 29, 1871; recorded March 2, 1871.
W. M. Chesney's, April 25, 1871; recorded April 27, 1871.
Mary L. Carter's, March 7, 1872; recorded March 16, 1872.
Cary & Cessna's, April 12, 1872; recorded April 16, 1872.
Ullrich Gerlach's, March, 1871; recorded May 9, 1872.
Usher P. Leighton's, October 1, 1872; recorded November 1, 1872.
Espy & Williams', February 22, 1873; recorded February 25, 1873.
Augustus Traeger's, May 10, 1873; recorded May 14, 1873.
Town Extension, June 7 to 14, 1873; recorded July 25, 1873.
George Salzman's, August 19, 1873; recorded August 22, 1873.
Henry Loeffert's, May 7, 1873; recorded December 30, 1873.
William Moore's, December 18, 1873; recorded December 30, 1873.
William H. Millar's, November 24, 1873; recorded March 3, 1874.
P. Howard's, April 6, 1874; recorded April 22, 1874.
South Kenton, April 1, 1874; recorded July 29, 1874.
Hiram Kettle's, September 4, 1874; recorded September 10, 1874.

Charles Brumm's, September 9, 1874; recorded September 16, 1874.
John Goodin's, April 24, 1875; recorded May 7, 1875.
A. W. Munson's, June 14, 1875; recorded February 4, 1876.
Jams Ewing's, December 30, 1875; recorded Jauary 13, 1876.
Asher Letson's, November 2, 1875; recorded February 19, 1876.
William Cary's, July, 1876; recorded September 13, 1876.
William Cary's, July, 1876; recorded September 14, 1876.
Augustus Traeger's, September 4, 1877; recorded January 5, 1878.
Harvey Buckmister's, April 1, 1878; recorded April 22, 1878.
Thomas Espy's, September 13, 1877; recorded June 24, 1878.
Asher Letson's, April 9, 1878; recorded September 16, 1878.
G. S. Williams', August 9, 1878; recorded March 11, 1879.
Dougherty's, September 7, 1880; recorded September 10, 1880.
Merriman's, May 31, 1882; recorded August 11, 1882.
Thomas Espy's, January 11, 1882; recorded September 25, 1882.
Asher Letson's, October 26, 27, 31, 1881; recorded Sept. 25, 1882.
Adam Schneider's, April 7, 1882; recorded November 9, 1882.
Ullrich Gerlach's, October 19, 1882; recorded April 20, 1883.
J. C. Smith's, February 13, 1882; recorded April 20, 1883.

NAMES OF ORIGINAL LOT OWNERS.

The original plan of Kenton includes the first row of lots west of Market street, and east to and including the first row east of Wayne street. It runs south to the old bed of the Scioto River, extending some distance across its present channel. The burying-ground was located in the northeast corner of said plat, on the site of the residences of G. R. Moore and Metellus Thomson, immediately west of the Catholic Church, and the alley on the north of these lots is the northern boundary of the plat. The following are the names of the original lot owners in the old plat, from its northern boundary south to Walnut street. A few, however, are missing, and there is nothing on record to show who originally owned them. We have also been unable to find any record of the dates of purchase, and therefore give the date when the deed was recorded; which was often many years after the sale was made by the Director. The list, however, gives the numbers of the lots, and the first owners' names, which will be a valuable record for reference by our readers.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.	LOTS.	DATE OF DEED.
Philip Urich	1	1836
Joseph Nichols	2	1837
John Shultze	3	1837
James Dwiggans	4	1835
John Drum	5	1837
Lemuel Powers' Heirs	6	1836
Amos Anderson	7	1834
George H. Reece	8	1839
Luther Damon	9	1835
David Shove	10	1838
David Shove	11	1838
Eri Strong	12	1835
George B. Goodin	13	1836
William King	14	1837
Isaac C. Drum	15	1836
Elias Clark	16	1836
Thomas E. Hueston	17	1837
George Ramge	18	1836
Ophir Carroll	19	1836
George Ramge	20	1836
John H. Ross	21	1835
Jacob Dunn	22	1836
Peter H. Houser	23	1835
George B. Goodin	24	1836
	25	.....
Joseph Moss	26	1837
Thomas McClaid	27	1836
Francis Ashton	28	1835
William Furney	29	1850
John L. Blodgett	30	1834
Samuel Peel	31	1839
Horace Church	32	1836
Horace Church	33	1836
John McKee	34	1838
John McKee	35	1837
Philip Urich	36	1836
Joseph Nichols	37	1837
Obed Taylor	38	1841
Directors of School District No. 7	39	1842
Samuel Peel	40	1838
William Cary and C. Merriman	41	1836
Daniel Campbell	42	1836
William Furney	43	1849
James Moffet	44	1849
J. and G. B. Goodin	45	1837
John Longnecker	S. ½ 46	1836
John Pfeiffer	N. ½ 46	1837
Alexander Thomson	47	1837
Amos Anderson	48	1834
Samuel Wagner	49	1837
Usher P. Leighton	50	1844
Obed Taylor	51	1835
James S. Ballentine	52	1845
Catherine Richey	53	1845
Emi P. Hurd	54	1837
John D. Delateur	55	1833
Lemuel Powers' Heirs	56	1836
Enoch Sherman	57	1835
John Grier	58	1835
James Laughead	59	1838
Isaac Comer	60	1834
William Cary and C. Merriman	61	1836
	62	.....
Isaac A. Mills	63	1837
Jane E. Ross	64	1837
John Shultze	65	1835
Thomas Gillispie, Jr.	66	1838
James Dwiggans	67	1837
Robert Johnson	68	1836
John Goodin	69	1837
Samuel Mentzer	70	1837
Samuel Mentzer	71	1837
Thomas Gillispie, Jr.	72	1838
Thomas Gillispie, Jr.	73	1838
Obed Taylor and William Cary	74	1836
John Thomson	75	1836
Samuel Wagner	76	1837
Jacob H. Houser	77	1839

ORIGINAL OWNERS.	LOTS.	DATE OF DEED.
	78	.....
Trustees First Presbyterian Church	79	1843
James Crump	80	1835
John Johnson	81	1837
William Cary	82	1836
Moses H. Kirby and John H. Wear	83	1837
Allan Kelley	84	1836
G. R. Moore and Amos Johns	85	1853
George Johns	86	1837
David Shellabarger	87	1837
Jacob H. Houser	88	1837
William Furney	89	1850
Samuel Mentzer	90	1835
Alexander Thomson	91	1836
Obed Taylor	92	1836
William Furney	93	1852
John W. Williams	94	1836
	95	.....
Robert Johnson	96	1836
Joseph Ankeny	97	1835
Samuel Mentzer	98	1835
Edwin Fisher	99	1846
William Furney	100	1850
Mordecai Cochran	101	1835
Robert B. Truman	102	1838
John W. Williams	103	1838
Obed Taylor	104	1836
Nancy Goodin	105	1836
George Johns	106	1836
Stewart Connor	107	.....
James Elam	108	1834
James Elam	109	1834
James Rawles	110	1837
Hiram M. White	111	1836
James Johnson	112	1836
Joseph Jacoby	113	1836
William Furney	114	1850
William Furney	115	1849
David Goodin	116	1837
William Jackson	117	1837
Robert B. Truman	118	1836
James Crump	119	1835
George Reece	120	1839
John Brown	121	1836
Daniel Barron	122	1835
C. H. Kautz	123	1837
Isaac Mills	124	1837
James Scott	125	1836
Isaac Mills	126	1835
Samuel Peel	127	1839
Benjamin Johnson	128	1835
Isaac H. Houser	129	1840
James Scott	130	1836
Jacob Lipley	131	1836
David Goodin	132	1836
Henry Garrett	133	1837
Eri Strong	134	1837
Eri Strong	135	1837
Eri Strong	136	1837
James Scott	137	1836
	138	.....
	139	.....
Trustees of M. E. Church	N. ½ 140	1839
Directors of School District	S. ½ 140	1842
Usher P. Leighton	141	1847
William Cary and C. Merriman	142	1836
	143	.....
Daniel Barron	144	1835
John O. Fox	145	1846
James Scott	146	1836
Andrew Dodds	147	1846
James Rice	148	1837
Eliza Wheeler	149	1838
George Johns	150	1836
Hugh Letson	151	1847
George Clement	152	1846
Usher P. Leighton	153	1844
Jacob H. Houser	154	1845

FIRST SETTLERS OF THE TOWN SITE.

The site of Kenton was one of the earliest settled points in Pleasant Township. In the fall of 1830, George H. Houser came from Union County, Ohio, and erected a cabin on the north bank of the Scioto River, immediately south of where Young's lumber yard is now located. He was a native of Virginia, whose parents emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio; whence, after marriage, George H. removed to the vicinity of Milford Center, Union County. His wife, Sophia, and four children, viz., John, Sarah, Mary and Nancy, came with him, while two, viz., William Cary Kenton and Barbara, were born in the rude log cabin in the wilderness of Hardin County. He was a true backwoodsman; cared little for labor or progress, but was in his element when roaming the forest with his dog and gun. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1833, serving one or more terms in that capacity. About 1839, he removed to Indiana; thence to Iowa, where he and his wife died. None of his descendants are residents of this county. Mr. Houser was an ardent Methodist, and was the class leader of the first society organized at his cabin in 1832. We have been told that he exhorted, prayed and sang so loud that it was no uncommon thing to hear him a mile or two away. On the night of the meteoric display, in November, 1833, Mr. Houser, upon discovering the wonderful natural phenomenon, rushed to the cabin of William Furney, where William Cary also had his small store, and shouted at the top of his voice, "Oh Mr. Furney! Oh, Mr. Cary! Come out! come out! The world is coming to an end; the stars are falling from the heavens!" It is said that when he performed the marriage ceremony, uniting Emi P. Hurd to Margaret Musser, a very amusing circumstance occurred. Mr. Hurd was a blacksmith, and by appointment with Miss Musser, who lived with the family of William Furney, went from his shop in his everyday attire to Houser's cabin, where the marriage was to take place. Mr. Houser was afraid that the girl's friends would be angry with him for "tying the knot," and in his trepidation exclaimed, "I pronounce you man and wife, although my knees do tremble."

Some time during the year 1830, William Wilmoth located on the site of the southeastern part of Kenton. He was a native of Ross County, Ohio, and with his wife, Susan, and five children, viz., Reuben, William, Juliann, Mary and Elizabeth, erected a cabin close to a spring northeast of the ice pond, where, in after years, he built a larger residence, now known as the "King property." Another daughter—Martha—was born after their coming, and here his first wife died. He subsequently married Mrs. Mary Foglesong, née Coffee, and in 1847 removed to Independence, Mo.

In the spring of 1831, Lemuel Wilmoth, a brother of William, came from Ross County, Ohio, and entered forty acres of land, whereon much of the southern portion of Kenton now stands. He built a cabin southwest of his brothers, where he lived many years. He was twice married; first to a Miss Gibson, who bore him the following children: John, Benson, Levin, Nancy, Lavinia, Rachel and Lydia. His second wife was Mary Davis, who became the mother of Wellington, Mary, Jane, William, Ella, Eugene and Zemmie. Mr. Wilmoth subsequently removed to a farm a short distance north of town; thence to the homestead, some four miles north of Kenton, where he died February 3, 1879. His widow still survives, and his descendants are among the most respected citizens of the county.

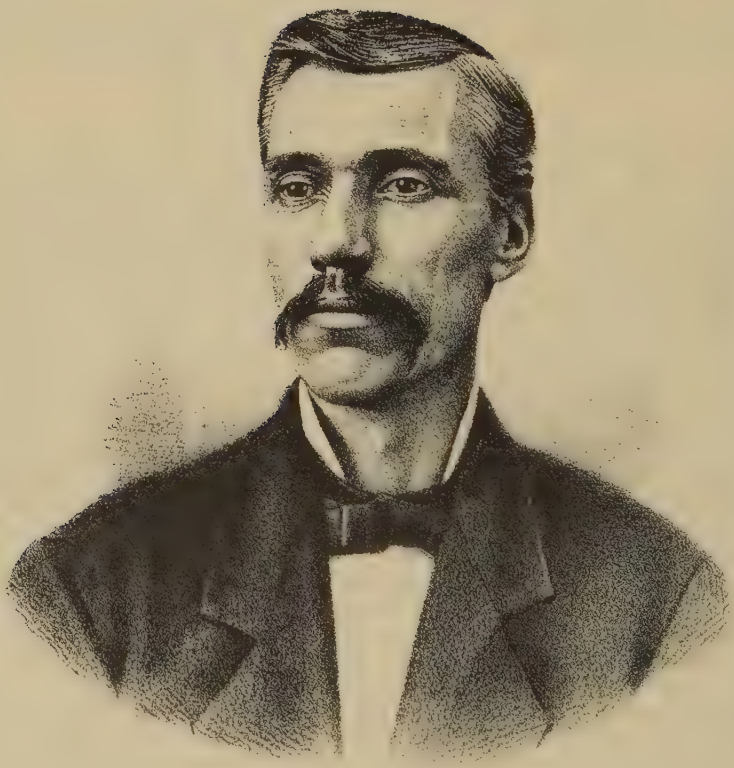
The only settlers, besides those mentioned, who located on the site of

Kenton prior to its selection, June 1, 1833, as the seat of justice for Hardin County, were John and William Dinwiddie, who, with their mother and two sisters, came from Union County, Ohio, in the fall of 1832, and built a cabin near the south end of the old cemetery. They remained, however, only about a year; thence removed to land selected by them north of the town. Ere their removal, the county seat had been located, and cabins began to appear here and there through the dense forest covering its site; but nothing had yet been done to indicate that here would stand, inside of fifty years, one of the most prosperous towns in Ohio.

PIONEERS OF KENTON.

William Furney was the first settler of the newly selected seat of justice, and whatever honor belongs to that event is justly his. He was born near Winchester, Va., in 1794, and during his boyhood days emigrated with his parents to Columbiana County, Ohio. In March, 1815, he was married to Christina Lepley, a native of Hagarstown, Penn., born November 2, 1799. Soon after marriage, they removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where they lived about two years; then returned to Columbiana County, Ohio. Of this union were born five children, only two—Hiram and Luther—surviving infancy. In April, 1833, Mr. Furney started, with his wife and two sons, to seek a home further West, and after remaining six weeks at Bucyrus, Ohio, he heard, through Mr. Gillespie, the Register in the Government Land Office, of the newly organized county of Hardin. Leaving his family at Bucyrus, he started on foot for this point. Reaching the site of Kenton, he soon concluded to make it his future home; so, returning as he had come, he brought out his family, arriving at his destination about June 20, 1833. He immediately began the erection of a cabin on the southwest corner of the Reece House lot, his family, in the meantime, stopping at the home of George H. Houser. On the 4th of July, the cabin was ready for occupancy, and the family celebrated the event by an old-fashioned pioneer dinner. The design for the original plat of Kenton was furnished to Charles W. Stevenson by Mr. Furney, and followed by Mr. Hopkins in his survey of the town. His cabin was also the boarding-place of the men engaged on the work. Mr. Furney, being a fair mechanic, opened a gun and blacksmith shop, in which all classes of repairing was done for the hunters, land-buyers and pioneers who frequented or lived in this region of country. Soon afterward, he engaged in keeping a tavern, and, early in 1834, erected a frame building on the corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, the site of the "Brunson Block," which he opened up and called the "Mansion House." He ran this hotel, with the exception of two years when it was rented, till 1846, at which time he was succeeded by his son Luther. In 1848, he engaged in the grocery business, near the site of Luther Furney's store, on Franklin street, and remained in that calling until his death. He died, May 20, 1854, aged sixty years. A short time after coming to Kenton, Mr. Furney was appointed Major of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Twelfth Division, Ohio Militia, and, in 1837, Colonel of the same regiment, which was called out in the trouble known as the "Ohio and Michigan war." His widow still survives him, and is in her eighty-fourth year. Of the sons, Hiram died in 1860; Luther raised a company during the civil war, for the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, subsequently became Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment, and is now engaged in merchandising in Kenton.

With Mr. Furney came James Gillispie, a son of the Register of Lands



M. V. Gilbert

at Bucyrus; also Henry Garrett, his brother-in-law, with a wife and two children. In the winter of 1833-34, Mr. Gillispie married Elsie Gardner, and this was doubtless the first marriage that occurred in Kenton. He remained here about three years, then went back to Bucyrus. Mr. Garrett built a cabin south of Furney's, but soon removed to a farm north of town, whence, in 1862, he went to Minnesota.

The next to locate in Kenton was John W. Williams and family. He was a native of Woodsboro, Md., born April 20, 1800, and his parentage, on both sides, took an active part in the Revolutionary war. One of his sons, J. W. F. Williams, an employe in one of the Government departments at Washington, D. C., writes us the following account regarding his father's settlement at Kenton: "My father emigrated from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, arriving at the new county seat of Hardin County ten days before the first sale of lots, October 15 and 16, 1833. The town site had just been surveyed, but the lots were not yet sold. They were often compelled to go ahead with axes and clear a road for the wagons, especially as they neared their destination. There was here and there a settler, with small patches cleared. The town site was a dense wood, and there was not 'a stick amiss' on your beautiful court house square. They camped in the woods, as I have heard him say, about the spot your court house now stands on. They slept in the wagons, and in a small log camp erected on the square, and cooked by the side of a large fallen tree. Here they remained until a lot could be bought and house built. The roads to the different settlements, on Eagle Creek, in Hancock County and the Hog Creek marsh, also to Round Head settlement and Upper Sandusky, were but little more than blazed bridle paths. Game was in abundance; deer, turkey and an occasional bear could be seen. He and others of the party killed deer within five hundred yards of the public square. One morning, a herd was discovered almost within shooting range. He crept a short distance, not going off the square, and shot a large, fat doe. The others ran back into the woods, leaving a half-grown fawn, which stood near its dead mother until he re-loaded and fired, when it wheeled and followed the herd, which, he discovered had only ran about two hundred yards into the thick brush, but now fled again. A few days afterward they were attracted to a spot less than half a mile distant by the howling and fighting of wolves. Going there, the fawn was found partly eaten by the ravenous animals. It had been fatally wounded, and ran that far. When cooking, in the late evening, the scent of roasting venison would often attract large packs of snarling wolves very close, and they could be heard almost every night. Two bears, one day, closely pursued by some hunters from the north, were reported to be passing on the river bottom near by. All hands joined the chase. One was killed about a mile west of the public square, having been previously wounded in one of its hind feet. The other escaped to the Scioto marsh, but had almost killed one of the dogs that had caught up and attacked it.

"He purchased several choice lots facing the public square, and among them the corner lot on the southwest corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, afterward known as the David Goodin corner. Upon this lot, after clearing off the heavy timber, he erected a large hewed-log house, the first of that kind built in your beautiful city. After the logs had been hewed, all of which were cut on that and adjoining lots and in the street, raising day came. A sufficient number of hands could not be obtained there to shove up the heavy logs and 'take up' the corners, so he was compelled to ride

around a couple of days, following the blazed bridle-paths, to the several settlements, and invite the settlers to the raising. The shingles, I have heard him say, were all made from a large oak tree that stood in the street in front of the house on the north. The house was chinked and daubed, the most of it being laid with a puncheon floor. As soon as the family could move in, he began to 'keep tavern.' Several other houses were by this time under way. In connection with the tavern, he sold a few goods, his trade being mostly powder, lead and flints, gun caps not being in general use. Other parties soon built and opened stores, when he abandoned that pursuit. Money being scarce, the articles he dealt in were often exchanged for peltry. In four months, the winter of 1834–35, he and traveling buyers took in at his tavern 1,500 deer skins, and thousands of raccoon, muskrat and occasionally a beaver skin. Deer were so plenty, that their hides brought more than the meat. The first courts held in Kenton, and up to the completion of the court house in 1835, were held in his house. Up to the spring of 1836, there was but one house between Kenton and the location of Williamstown, fourteen miles north.

"The seat of government of Hardin County having been established at Kenton, he was awarded the contract to build a court house, which he began in May, 1834. From a 'C. H. day book,' in which he kept all the transactions in connection with the contract, as well as other matters, I find that his superintendent in the erection of the building was John H. Houser. July 21, 1834, is this entry: 'Boston Shawver commenced to mold, set and burn 100,000 brick for the C. H.' The same person is credited with laying up the walls. Benjamin Faught was paid $1.75 for 'clearing the timber off the brick yard.' Robert Smith made the molds. Michael Johnson hewed the sleepers, joists and rafters. A. Dinwiddie aided in burning the brick at 50 cents per day, night the same. Obed Taylor witnessed the payments of money by the county on the contract. Josiah Robey 'shaved the shingles.' The following persons worked upon the brick yard or court house: Lemuel Wilmoth, Daniel Barron, James Dwiggans, Joseph Shaw, Hays Badly, William Heckathorn, Joshua Smith, William Williamson, John C. Dille, William Pearson and S. Lee. His brother, Ezra I. Williams, now living in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, did the 'house-carpenter work.' The building was finished in October, 1835. His daily transactions being minutely kept in his day book, it is authority for the wages paid for labor, and price of boarding and 'tavern bills' in Kenton half a century ago. For 'chopping, clearing, rolling logs, chopping kiln-wood, sawing shingle timber, digging mud, hauling, tending mason,' etc., was universally 50 cents per day; boarding, $1.25 per week, until the fall of 1835, when a few entries are made '$1.75 per week;' single meals to all, except regular travelers, was 6¼ cents; Travelers who 'put up' at the tavern, including land-hunters, were charged, for a footman, supper, bed and breakfast, 31¼ cents; single meals to travelers, 12½ cents; bed, 6¼ cents; man and horse, supper, bed and breakfast for each, 56 cents; man and two horses, 75 cents. A number of settlers are charged with night's lodgings, single meals or beds. Now and then an entry is made when they were expected to pay the bill. One reads, 'Jacob Berger, to two nights' lodgings and dinner, 75 cents;' with this note, 'lives on Tymochtee, will pay when he brings in his coon skins next week.' Another, 'Thomas Atler and a big Dutchman, two dinners, 25 cents; three flints, 18¾ cents; lives on other side of marsh; will send the money by Mr. Stevenson.' It being reported and believed that the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad would locate its line six

miles to the east of Kenton, and the county seat be moved to a place known as 'Wheeler's,' he sold all of his property in Kenton, had the town site of Williamstown surveyed, and moved there in the winter of 1835–36. He died at Williamstown in September, 1874.

"Ezra I. Williams, who did the 'house-carpenter' work on the first court house in Kenton, now resides at Westchester, Ohio. Another brother, Joseph, who landed with him at Kenton, died at Columbia, Iowa, in 1880. His brother Vachel was also an early settler in Kenton, but, getting scared at the prevalence of 'milk sick,' left, and traveled on foot to Cincinnati. Landing with a shilling, he has since amassed a large fortune there by early investments in real estate. His brother-in-law, Wright Ferguson, did much of the clearing of timber off the court house square and adjoining lots. He went to Kentucky in 1835."

William Cary was born in New Jersey August 19, 1811, whence he came to Ohio. In the fall of 1833, he brought a small amount of merchandise from Marseilles, Ohio, to Kenton, and for a short time occupied a log cabin built by George H. Houser on the north bank of the Scioto River, near where the brewery now stands, south of Young's lumber yard. He soon removed his stock of goods to a small room on the west end of William Furney's log house, which stood on the southwest corner of the Reese House lot. The room had been built and previously occupied by Mr. Furney as a gun and blacksmith shop. Upon the sale of lots, Mr. Cary purchased a lot on Detroit street, opposite the square, about where Merriman's tin store now is, and erected thereon a small frame store room. He sold goods in that building some three or four years, or until his return to Marseilles. He was married, July 7, 1841, to Sarah Dudley, a daughter of Moses and Jane (Patterson) Dudley, natives of Maine, who were the first settlers of Dudley Township, and after whom that subdivision was named. About 1847–48, Mr. Cary again came to Kenton, and engaged in merchandising; but, in 1853, he began the banking business, which he carried on till 1875, when, like many other first-class business men, he was compelled to suspend. In June, 1854, he was appointed Director of Kenton, to succeed Charles W. Stevenson. He died March 12, 1877, leaving a family consisting of his wife and eight children, only five of whom, with the widow, are now living.

Eri Strong and wife came to Kenton from Union County, Ohio, in 1833. Soon after coming, they had born to them a son, whom they named Kenton, because he was the first child born in the town. Mr. Strong was a man of good education, and one of the pioneer school teachers of this locality. He served, also, as a Justice of the Peace, and was the Deputy Postmaster for some time, the office being in his cabin, which stood on Ohio street, close to Main. In a few years he returned to Union County, whence he had come.

Alexander Thomson, a native of Scotland, settled in Hardin County about 1831–32. Upon the organization of the county, he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and held that office till early in 1839. He located in Kenton in the winter of 1833–34; was twice married and the father of the following children, viz.: William, Alexander, Janet, Evaline, and one daughter now residing near Bucyrus, whose name is not remembered. Mr. Thomson removed to Crawford County, Ohio, but again came to Kenton and here died. His widow is residing with one of her daughters at Leavenworth, Kan.

During the winter of 1833–34, Joseph Nichols and family came to Ken-

ton, and built a cabin north of Carroll street, west of the railroad. He was one of the pioneer teamsters, and his house was often used by the Methodists of this locality as a place of worship. Mr. Nichols and wife were members of that church, and though he could neither read nor write, he was a noted local exhorter, and an enthusiastic disciple of the religious methods then in vogue among the followers of Wesley, who were the pioneers of the faith in Ohio. About 1841, he removed to Wisconsin, and there died a short time past.

John Wheeler came from Bellefontaine, Ohio, early in 1834, and began selling goods in a cabin that stood on the site of the *Democrat* office, near the corner of Main and Franklin streets. He soon returned to Bellefontaine, and subsequently became a Methodist preacher.

In March, 1834, Obed Taylor opened a store in a small log building which was erected in November, 1833, on Detroit street, the site of G. R. Moore's hardware house. He was a native of Franklin County, Penn., and removed with his parents to Franklin County, Ohio; thence to Delaware County, coming to Kenton with his wife, Elizabeth C., at the date mentioned. Here he passed the greater part of his life, but subsequently settled in Buck Township, where he died January 21, 1870. His widow survived him, and died at the home of their adopted son, David Stanford, May 25, 1879. Mr. Taylor served as Treasurer and also Sheriff of Hardin County during the pioneer days, and his name will be found identified with its growth and progress up to the time of his death.

Daniel Barron was born in Somerset County, Penn., June 26, 1804; emigrated to Holmes County, Ohio, in 1830, and March 25, 1834, came to Kenton. Being a tanner by trade, he began the work of fixing up a tanyard, on the northast corner of Detroit and Ohio streets, but abandoned the project and engaged as a clerk in the store of Obed Taylor. Mr. Barron soon became prominent in the civil and religious interests of the county and town. He served twelve years as Recorder and two years as Treasurer of Hardin County, besides filling many other minor offices of trust and responsibility, among which we might mention that he was a Justice of the Peace for nine years. In fact, every worthy object found in him a friend, and he always gave willingly and liberally toward the building of churches and public works of utility. He was married to Elizabeth Dever September 22, 1852, who has borne him two sons—Everett and Clifton. Mr. Barron has now been a resident of Kenton for more than forty-nine years, and his life has been marked by industry, usefulness and integrity of character; but from too much kindness and generosity, accommodating many who proved unworthy of the confidence reposed in them, he met with financial losses which, in his old age, have reduced him to comparative poverty. His memory goes back to the time when Kenton was not, to those pioneer days when one vast forest covered this whole region; and his well-balanced mind has retained, in a wonderful degree, the knowledge gained through the passing years; so that to him we are indebted for much valuable information contained in this work.

In April, 1834, John H. Wear opened a store in a room of William Furney's building, on the northwest corner of Detroit and Franklin streets. He came here from Highland County, Ohio, and after selling goods here for some eight or ten years, returned to his early home.

Emi P. Hurd, a blacksmith, came from Marseilles, Ohio, in 1834, and started a blacksmith shop on North Detroit street, the site of William Gilmore's residence. He carried on business at that point till his death, January

19, 1846, leaving a wife and two children. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Musser, and she came to Kenton with William Furney. They were married by George H. Houser, a Justice of the Peace, previously spoken of. On the 6th of October following Mr. Hurd's death, his widow also died, and the children were taken by their grandparents, who lived at Marseilles.

Robert Smith, a carpenter, came from Richland County, Ohio, in 1834, and was engaged in the erection of the first court house, which was commenced in May of that year. In a few years, he removed to a farm north of Kenton, where he subsequently died, and where his widow still resides.

Andrew Barnes came to Kenton in 1834, and started a tailor shop in a cabin which stood on the southwest corner of Main and Carroll streets. He remained only a few years, but during his stay married the daughter of a settler in Taylor Creek Township. Mr. Barnes was the pioneer tailor of Kenton, and as such deserves mention in its history.

Late in 1834, or early in the following year, James Elam and John Brown came from Greene County, Ohio, and engaged in merchandising in the room previously occupied by John Wheeler, on East Franklin street. Elam also carried on a cabinet shop, which he sold to James Faught and Emanuel Shoard, about 1836–37, who continued the business. After selling goods several years, Elam went to Logan County, Ohio, and Brown to Illinois.

Luther Damon, a native of New Hampshire, came from Massachusetts in May, 1835, and started a cabinet shop on North Main street, the site of his son Warren's residence. He carried on this business until his death in 1859, and his son still continues the manufacture of furniture, owning one of the largest retail houses in this part of the State.

Robert B. Truman, a native of Watertown, N. Y., came from Knox County, Ohio, in 1835, and opened a small boot and shoe shop on Franklin street, immediately west of John W. Williams' tavern. He subsequently removed to Utica, Ohio, and represented Licking County in the Ohio Legislature.

Robert and James Johnson came from Richland County, Ohio, in 1835. The former was a blacksmith, but opened a store in a log cabin that stood on the east side of North Detroit street, the site of D. J. Littleton's residence. In four or five years, he went back to Richland County; thence to Bellefontaine, where he carried on a blacksmith shop and spent the balance of his life. James Johnson was a carpenter, who worked at his trade in Kenton, but he also returned to Richland County, from where he went to Iowa. James Moffat, a carpenter, came with the Johnsons, and also returned with them to his early home in Richland County, Ohio.

In 1834–35, Jacob Pine came to Kenton, and opened a brick yard southwest of where the Dugan House now stands. He built his cabin about the site of the railroad turn-table, and the hollow is yet visible that was made in getting out the clay. It is said that Pine, having no machinery, utilized his family in tramping the clay and preparing it for the molds. He remained here only a few years, then moved on toward the setting sun.

Samuel Mentzer opened a general store in the Furney building, on Detroit street, as early as 1836. He subsequently removed to a farm in Buck Township, where he died in 1882. Mr. Mentzer was one of the leading citizens of Hardin County, and succeeded Charles W. Stevenson as Auditor, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Another settler of this year was James Scott, a carpenter. He remained working at his trade in Kenton until about 1845, when he removed to Buck Township, where he resided till his death.

David Goodin was born in Somerset County, Penn., May 31, 1805, and came with his parents to Perry County, Ohio, in early childhood, where he grew to maturity. In December, 1825, he married Sarah Kishler, a native of Mifflin County, Penn., born October 11, 1804, who also emigrated with her parents to Perry County, Ohio, during her girlhood days. In December, 1835, Mr. Goodin came to Kenton, and bought the tavern then owned and occupied by John W. Williams. On the 1st of January, 1836, he took possession of the hotel, having brought his family from Tiffin, where he had been residing for a short period. In 1840, he was elected Associate Judge, and served seven years on the bench. His hotel life extended over a period of fourteen years, since which time he has been engaged in looking after his property interests here and elsewhere. To them were born ten children, only five of whom survive, and now, after a married life of nearly fifty-eight years, both bid fair to be left for many a day in the enjoyment of each other's society, as a comfort and a solace in their declining old age.

Early in the spring of 1837, William Ferguson, wife and six children emigrated from Harrison County, Ohio, and settled in Kenton. He opened a tanyard near the southeast corner of Main and Columbus streets, which he operated for several years, this being the first establishment of the sort in the town. Some of his descendants are yet residents of Hardin County, one of his daughters—Mrs. Campbell—living close to Kenton.

Hugh Letson, wife and one son came to Kenton in July, 1837, and started a tailor shop on Main street, opposite the square and immediately south of the old court house. He was a native of Warren County, N. J., and, in 1835, married Rebecca W. Hayes, who still survives him. Throughout the first years of the county's history, he followed the tailoring business, finally branching off into the dry goods and ready-made clothing trade. Mr. Letson served as Justice of the Peace twelve years, and one term as Probate Judge. He was a man of considerable influence and a highly respected citizen until the time of his death, which occurred February 1, 1878. His sons now occupy leading positions in the commercial and business interests of Kenton.

In April, 1837, John Kaiser came from Cincinnati to Kenton, where he carried on the hatting business for fourteen years. He had emigrated from Germany to Cincinnati in 1834; thence to this town three years later. About 1850, he located on a farm west of Kenton, where he has since been engaged in tilling the soil.

Samuel Campbell, a native of Virginia, came to Kenton in 1835, and purchased a lot on the north side of East Franklin street. He then returned to Southern Ohio, and, in 1838, again came to Kenton, this time bringing his family, and erected a log cabin on his lot. He opened a shoe shop at his house, subsequently removing to a room on the square, and carried on business until burnt out in 1875. Mr. Campbell is still a resident of the town, though in very feeble health, being one of the few whose memories go back to the time when the site of Kenton was a wilderness.

POST OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

Through the kindness of Gen. J. S. Robinson, we have been enabled to obtain from J. W. F. Williams, of Washington, D. C., the following postal history of the Kenton office. He says: "The first application for a post

office in Hardin County was made in 1833, to be called McArthur. The following is the record made upon the books of the Post Office Department: 'Citizens ask for an office at this place, the temporary seat of justice of the county, and appointment of Robert McCloud as Postmaster. On route 1,617, once a week, on horseback. Granted.' The papers for the establishment were sent in care of Bellefontaine, that being the nearest office. The office was, therefore, established, and Robert McCloud appointed Postmaster, July 18, 1833.

"The next record is as follows:

"'March 6, 1834, Robert McCloud, Postmaster, resigns, and with citizens recommends the change of name and site of this office to Kenton, now the county seat, three miles distant, and appointment of Alexander Thomson as Postmaster. Hon. Mr. Vance concurs.' The name and site were accordingly changed, March 6, 1834, and the names and dates of appointments of Postmasters at Kenton down to the present date are as follows:

"Alexander Thomson, March 6, 1834; Robert B. Truman, January 19, 1838; Lewis A. Miller, August 25, 1841; Obed Taylor, January 23, 1843; John P. Gordon, April 22, 1843; John F. Aukeney, September 16, 1846; Daniel Barron, February 26, 1849; James S. Robinson, May 15, 1849; Albert Zugschwert, February 28, 1853; Augustus Traeger, April 8, 1861.

"The office increased, and became third class in March, 1865, when the appointment of a Postmaster became vested in the President, and Augustus Traeger was re-appointed March 17, 1865, and again by the President and Senate, July 26, 1866; Peter Grubb was appointed by the President October 8, 1869, and again by the President and Senate, January 24, 1870; Herman Sagebiel was appointed by the President and Senate, March 23, 1873, again appointed by the President, April 17, 1877, again appointed by the President and Senate, November 8, 1877, and again by the President and Senate, December 20, 1881, and is the present incumbent."

REMINISCENCES OF KENTON IN 1857.

The following notices of Kenton were copied from the *Hardin County Republican*, of July and September, 1857. The first is from the pen of Stilla Powell, who had previously lived here, but was then engaged on the Bellefontaine *Republican*. He thus chronicles his observations:

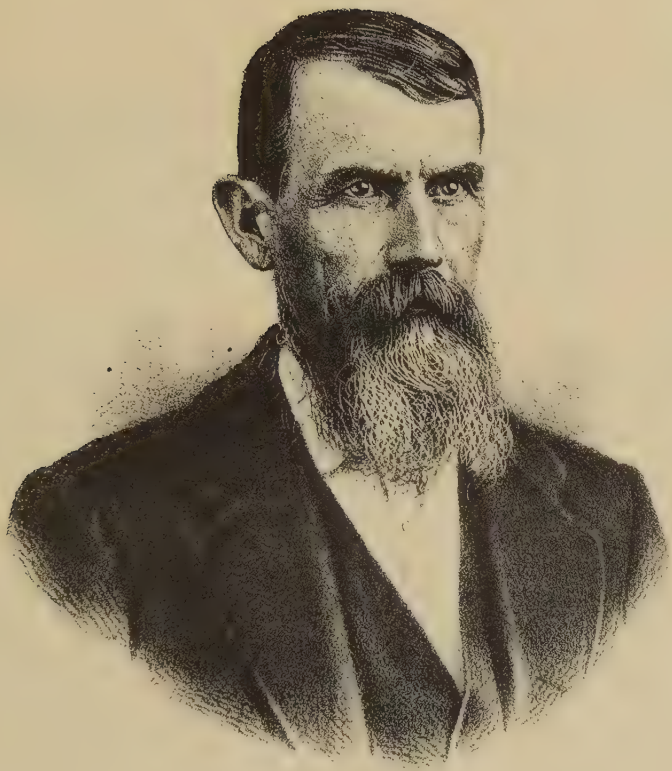
"Being in Kenton the other day, we were considerably pleased, and not a little surprised, on witnessing the steady, 'slow, but sure,' strides that clever town is making in the 'march of improvement.' The school building, which promises to be one of the best in the State, is, we should judge from what we saw of the job, in the hands of builders who will 'speedily, neatly and substantially' finish their well-begun work. Another noteworthy improvement now in progress is the grading, paving and foresting of the public square. Prominent among the instances of private enterprise, finished and in course of erection, are the improvements of Messrs. Goodin, Kinnear, Kishlar, Brunson, Robinson and others we might name. What of Kenton has been finished is being rejuvenated, and nice fences, handsome gardens, graveled walks and other pleasant appurtenances make it, and we hope may always keep it, a 'camp ground,' whereon 'you, and I, and all of us' may 'pitch our tents' in safety, at least 'for a few days.'"

The second was written by Samuel Campbell, for the *Republican*, and published in the issue of September 4, 1857. He says:

"I came to Kenton a little over twenty-two years ago, when the town plat, with its several additions, as well as the surrounding country, was

almost an entire wilderness, except a few openings for farms commenced, and some log huts or small houses in Kenton, that indicated to the traveler, on the look-out for a location, that there was a town laid out. I remained in Kenton several days, wandering over—or rather climbing over—logs and brush, and through where they said streets were laid out. And however unflattering the prospects of Kenton then, or might be in the future, I purchased a lot and concluded to share its privations, and, if spared, to enjoy its advantages should it ever have any. I then returned home, to the southern part of the State, my former residence, and remained several years before again coming to Kenton.

"In moving out, after an absence of two or three years, I very naturally felt a curiosity, as well as an interest, to see how Kenton had prospered, but must say I did not feel sanguine. I found that a number who had settled here for the purpose, no doubt, of making fortunes, had left, and the town, so far from running up and improving, rather on the decline, and at that time still a very small village. Since then, various have been the changes; many, yes, very many, that settled in Kenton have gone to the spirit-land; many others have gone to other parts, to seek their fortunes, or with the hope of doing better. But, sir, in speaking of Kenton, or contemplating the past when brought in contrast with the present, I hardly know how or where to commence; but of the past, my mind is carried back to the days of other years, when I wandered through the streets and over the town plat hundreds, and I may add, thousands, of times in my morning and evening rambles; when there was no public improvement of any kind (except a temporary court house), not even a house of worship. Now, we have some six or seven respectable churches, sufficient to accommodate the various denominations; we have a good, substantial court house and jail; we have, and have had, a railroad for a number of years running through Kenton, doing a prosperous business, and adding much to the prosperity of the place; and last, though not least, we have a fine schoolhouse in progress of erection that would do honor to any town in the State. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. Brunson for his untiring zeal and integrity in carrying forward an enterprise of such inestimable value. Mr. Cassidy, no doubt, in the completion of the brick work, will do himself great credit, and leave it as a monument of fine architecture and mechanism, and one of which the citizens may have just cause to boast in years to come. But I am extending this article by far too long, or more so than I intended. Suffice it now to say, I cannot express the satisfaction I feel in taking my walks through Kenton, and noticing the many fine residences, fine gardens, fences and shrubbery; the improvement of the public square, which ought to have been done years ago; and also the fine block of brick buildings erected by Messrs. Goodin, Kishlar and Kinnear, with various other improvements that add to the credit of the place. Truly, Kenton is getting out of the woods. But prosperity is not confined to Kenton alone; the county at large, one of the best in the State for productiveness and richness of soil, is fast settling up. Where, a few years ago, you saw nothing but green woods, we find fine farms, fine houses and barns. Surely, there is much to be thankful for."



John J. Garbinger

CHAPTER XVI.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CATHOLIC CHURCH —FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—CHURCH OF CHRIST, OR DISCIPLE CHURCH—REFORMED CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES—ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH —FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH—SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED)—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH —PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IN 1832, Rev. Thomas Thompson, a Methodist missionary, stationed on the Wyandot reservation at Upper Sandusky, came to the site of Kenton and organized a class at the cabin of George H. Houser. The members composing this class were George H. Houser and wife, Jacob H. Houser and wife, Lemuel and William Wilmoth and wives, being eight in all. George H. Houser was chosen as class leader, and this little band was the nucleus from which has grown the large and flourishing congregation now known as the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Kenton." Some itinerant made his appearance every two weeks to preach, holding services at the cabins of the settlers. During the summer and fall of 1833, several additions were made to this class, among whom were Mrs. Christina Furney, now residing in Kenton, and soon afterward Joseph Nichols and wife and Martin Badley and wife, joined the society. The years 1834 and 1835 ushered in quite an emigration, many of whom were followers of Wesley, and, though settling in different portions of the county, often attended services at Kenton. Mrs. Martha Wilson says that, early in 1835, she, with her husband Joseph, came from Cessna Township to attend meeting at the cabin of Joseph Nichols; and, besides those residing in Kenton, there were present Samuel Badley, wife, and daughter Ellen, and John C. Dille. Revs. Kinnear and Camp were the preachers and were engaged in organizing classes in this and adjoining counties. Samuel Campbell, who yet resides in Kenton, came from Southern Ohio in 1835, and says that at that time a preacher named Fleming was engaged on the work in this circuit. In 1836, Mrs. David Goodin, also a resident of Kenton, joined the society, and the following year Mrs. Hugh Letson was admitted to membership. She, too, survives to tell of those early days when rude log cabins served as houses of worship throughout this locality.

Some time between 1834 and 1836, a log schoolhouse was erected on the south half of Lot 140, near where William Campbell's cooper shop now stands, on the corner of Ohio and Wayne streets. The Methodists used this school building till 1839, when they built a frame church, 35x40, on the north half of the same lot. The year prior to the erection of this building, Samuel Campbell located permanently in Kenton, and remembers that the class then consisted of the following persons: William Wilmoth and wife, Lemuel Wilmoth and wife, Joseph Nichols and wife, Mrs. Christina Furney, Mrs. Hugh Letson, Alexander Hutchinson and wife, Martin

Badley and wife, Mrs. David Goodin, Samuel Campbell and wife and Jonas Combs and wife. The preachers were Revs. Brakefield and Philip Wareham, both of whom left in 1838, and Martin Welsh came next in the order of time. Another preacher of that period was Rev. Shaw, while Revs. Corrington, Gabitt and Nation came at times into this circuit. The following ministers came after Mr. Welsh, viz.: George Armstrong, Josiah Bell, Joseph Blampied, John McNabb, H. P. Warde, William Godman, Nathan Barker, George Phillips and George Collier. There are no means of knowing their dates of service, as we have been unable to find any records of the church prior to 1866, but have had to depend largely on the memories of the few pioneer Methodists yet living.

As an illustration of those pioneer days, Mrs. David Goodin tells an anecdote of a circumstance that occurred at one of their meetings. Rev. Leonard Gurley was making an appeal for money with which to carry on the work, and exclaimed: "I have an order from heaven on this congregation for a certain sum of money." John H. Houser, who kept a small grist mill southeast of Kenton, was at the meeting, and being somewhat skeptical, was fond of making money and very economical. In speaking, he always pitched his voice in a very high key, and on hearing the above assertion, said: "Brother Gurley, I would like to see that order from heaven;" at which Harvey Wilson retorted, "Oh, Brother John, it's not an order for corn meal." Suffice it to say that, after a general laugh at Mr. Houser's expense, the preacher was allowed to proceed, and the collection proved a gratifying success.

After worshiping a few years in the frame church previously mentioned, the building was enlarged to double its former length, giving it an appearance of a boat, so that some wag christened it the "Steamboat Church," by which title it was widely known. In 1851, the present structure on North Main street was built and dedicated by Rev. Samuel Lynch, in March, 1852. The pastor at that time was Rev. Wesley J. Wells, and the entire cost of the building was about $10,000. In the spring of 1866, the congregation concluded to remodel the front of the church and generally repair it throughout. This was done at a cost of about $7,000, and the edifice re-dedicated January 20, 1867. The auditorium, 40x70, is located in the second story, and will comfortably seat about 400. The rooms for holding prayer meetings in, also the class rooms, are located in the first story, and the whole interior presents a commendable appearance. With the addition of the two large towers, stained glass windows, and other improvements, made in 1866, the church was brought into harmony with this age of progress. A Sunday school class, with an average attendance of about 200, is connected with the church, W. W. Stevenson and Mrs. George Harris being Superintendents of the same. The present Trustees are John Saylor, William M. Chesney, F. S. Letson, C. C. Biddle, E. C. Humphreys, W. H. Phillips, F. C. Dougherty, A. Norton and Henry Parson. The Stewards are W. W. Stevenson, David Goodin, Joseph Irwin, John Saylor, George Merriman, Charles Link, W. H. McIlwain and William Moore. The pastor is Rev. O. Kennedy, who took charge in September, 1882, and the present membership is about 300.

*Catholic Church.**—The earliest Catholic settlers of Hardin County were Peter Woods, Henry Norback, John McCormick and John Garrett, who lived in Goshen Township twelve years before the Wyandot Indians gave up hunting in its forests and moved on toward the setting sun. Edward Mc-

*By Rev. A. S. Siebenfoercher.

Guigin, Michael Toner and Bernard Matthews, arrived in 1834. The former two settled likewise in Goshen Township, while Mr. Matthews at first entered forty acres of land in Pleasant Township, which he soon sold, and bought land in Cessna Township, where he still owns a farm of 280 acres. Of these first Catholic pioneers, Mr. Matthews, now in his eighty-second year, alone survives. The first priest known to visit this county was Father Emanuel Thienpont, one of the earliest missionaries of Ohio, who came to Hardin County as early as 1836. Afterward, Fathers McNamee, Sheehan, Meagher, Howard and Crogan occasionally attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholics in this vicinity, until about the year 1862, when the Superior of the Society of the Most Precious Blood at Minster, Auglaize Co., Ohio, undertook to send priests at regular intervals to Kenton. Thus came in turn Fathers Patrick Henneberry, known as a zealous missionary as far as California and Oregon, at present giving missions in South Africa, an eloquent preacher in both English and German; Mathias Kreuch, a very saintly man, now among the departed; Alphonse Laux; Joseph Dwenger, at present Bishop of Fort Wayne; Henry Drees, at present Provincial of the Society of the Most Precious Blood, and Christian French.

In June, 1866, Rev. N. R. Young, a man of superior talent and piety, arrived as the first stationary pastor of Kenton. Soon after this, Father Kelly, pastor of St. Joseph's Church at Dayton, Ohio, died, and the parish, one of the first in the arch-diocese, was offered to Father Young, but this truly humble priest begged his bishop to permit him to remain with the young and poor congregation of Kenton. The request was granted. After difficult missionary labor in Hardin County for three years and some months, Father Young asked to be removed to West Liberty, Logan County, which place he had already been attending from Kenton, and where he had just started a congregation and fitted up a large building for a chapel. He lived at West Liberty until good Father Coveney was cruelly assassinated by a brutal ruffian in his own little house near the church at Bellefontaine, when he was called to that place, the last charge in his life. Father Young was a member of the Dominican order before he came to Kenton, and had been vested with many distinguished positions in that community. He died near Washington, D. C., on the banks of the Potomac, on the very estate where he first saw the light of day, in his fifty-eighth year, July 24, 1876, while on a visit to his home. The uncle of Father Young, Rev. Dominic Young, O. P., that grand old Dominican patriarch, who, sixty-five years ago, was the only Catholic priest in Ohio, outlived the subject of our sketch by several years. Father Young's memory is held in benediction by all who had the happiness to know him. After Father Young had left, Father N. McGrath visited Kenton several times, not with any appointment as pastor, but only by request of Father Young, who still felt concerned for his former spiritual children.

At first divine service was held in different private dwellings, but especially in the houses of Messrs. Toner, McGuigin and Matthews, afterward in Kenton at the homes of John Gorius and Thomas Cunningham. The little frame building of Mr. Gorius, erected on Lot No. 8 in Samuel Mentzer's Addition to Kenton, is still standing. The house fronts on East Columbus street and is now owned by John Bloom. In it, His Grace, the Most Reverend John Baptist Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, administered the sacrament of Confirmation for the first time in Hardin County. After the erection of the large brick block on the southeast corner of the public square by Jeremiah Crowley & Co., the hall in the third story was rented

and fitted up for Catholic worship. On the 19th of January, 1852, John Gorius, Francis Laubus and John G. Ritzler, as Catholic committeemen, bought of Christopher Willeke in their own name, two lots in Thomson's Addition, extending across into J. H. Houser's Subdivision and fronting on East Ohio street, in consideration of $65, for the purpose of erecting thereon a house of worship. These lots, the first Catholic church property in the county, are at present owned by Mrs. H. Newcomb *et al.*, for, although the deed had already been made out to the Bishop, they had to be disposed of, as the greater part of the congregation was displeased with the location. On the 14th of January, 1862, Lot No. 32 was bought from E. C. McVitty for $162.50, located on the northwest corner of Cherry and North streets. On this site Father Patrick Henneberry began the present church in the year 1864. On July 10 of the same year, Archbishop Purcell laid the corner stone in the presence of a large concourse of people. An anecdote is related, that the platform which had been erected for the officiating clergy and their assistants gave way and all thereon came to the ground except the Archbishop, who had quickly stepped upon the corner stone, and being just ready to speak to the people, he took occasion from the little accident to tell the audience that whosoever stood in the Church of Christ (as he did then on the corner stone), should never fall to the ground. The church committee at that time consisted of Messrs. Bernard Matthews, Frank A. Schwarz, Sr., Jeremiah Crowley, Sr., and John G. Ritzler. Mr. Matthews was Treasurer. His books are still extant. They have been kept with great order and accuracy. The contract for building the church was awarded to Ambrose Burkhard. According to the original plan, the church should have been much longer, together with a beautiful steeple, but before the building could be put up, labor and material became so much higher that the first plan had to be abandoned and the present brick structure, 40x60, was erected. Father Dwenger collected for this church, outside of Kenton, $2,000. The dedication of the church took place on Sunday, December 9, 1866, during the pastorate of Father Young. Archbishop Purcell again officiated. Mary Immaculate was chosen patroness of the church, but as the 8th of December, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, was not then a feast of obligation, the Sunday following the feast was selected for the dedication.

The first parsonage was a small frame building on Lot No. 3 in Simeon Jenning's Addition on North Detroit street, subsequently owned by Rev. J. L. Phillips, of the Baptist Church. This house being situated too far from the church, Father Young sold it in 1869 and built the present large and comfortable brick dwelling on Lot No. 33, west of the church, which was purchased of Bernard Matthews for $128, February 8, 1864. Father Young had left, however, before the house could be completed, and its first occupant was Rev. Augustine M. Quatman, the second stationary pastor at Kenton, who arrived about Christmas, 1869. Father Quatman had just been ordained, but he preached eloquently in both English and German. The people were much attached to him, and were sorely grieved when, at the end of only four months, he was removed by his own request.

Rev. N. V. Fas, the third pastor, arrived in June, 1870. Father Fas was in every sense of the word a good priest. He was especially noted for his zeal in teaching catechism to the children throughout the county. During his pastorate, the church at Kenton was frescoed. Father Fas was a fine musician, a master at the piano, also a good vocalist. His polite and kind manners, as also his talents, gained for him many friends at Kenton.

After one year and some weeks, Father Fas was removed, likewise, by his own request. He was next appointed assistant priest to Rev. Dr. Kuhr, at St. Philomena's Church on Congress street, in Cincinnati. He soon became pastor of that church, but shortly after left the archdiocese, and after spending some time in New York, he returned to Germany, his native land.

December 28, 1871, the writer of this sketch arrived in Kenton, accompanied by Rev. Father Bihn, of Tiffin. We succeeded Father Fas after a vacancy in the pastorate of five months. We found the church in debt $1,536.33; and as yet no school, no cemetery, no pavements or graveled streets about the church property. In 1872, the school building was erected, to which an addition had to be built three years later. In September of 1872, before the building was complete, we opened a school with thirteen children in the gallery of the church; before the end of the year, we had seventy-two pupils on the rolls. John Dick was teacher, the first two years. In 1874, the Sisters of Charity took charge of the school. Our first sisters were Sister Irene, who died, December 30, 1876; Sister Leocadia and Sister Mary Cecilia.

St. Mary's Cemetery, containing five acres, was bought in 1872. We blessed the same by permission of his Grace, the Archbishop, Sunday, July 28, of the same year, being assisted by Father Peter Anthony, C. P. P. S., from New Riegel, and Messrs. George F. Houck and Jacob Kuebler, students, who are priests at present, the former being Secretary to Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, and the latter pastor at Rockport, near the same city. The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society was organized January 4, 1874, Charles Lunney being its first President.

April 1, 1880, the lot on the southwest corner of Cherry and North street, opposite the church, was bought, and, during the summer of the same year, a large and commodious brick residence was erected thereon for the Sisters of Charity. This improvement cost $3,072.50. The last acquisition of property was made in the spring of 1883, when the lot opposite the parsonage was bought at a cost of $850, so that the church property consists now of four lots, each having sixty-five feet front and 167 feet depth.

November 13, 1874, Rev. Joseph M. Quatman arrived as assistant pastor and labored in that capacity about eight months, when he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church at Marion, Ohio. Father Alfred D. Dexter succeeded Father Quatman, October 19, 1876, and remained in that position for four years and six months, when he was appointed assistant at Bellefontaine and is now pastor at Marysville, Ohio. On January 14, 1882, Rev. Andrew Ebert became our assistant, who was succeeded, October 23 of the same year, by Rev. William B. Miggeel. The latter was succeeded, June 7, 1883, by Rev. Francis Xavier Lasance, our present colleague in the ministry.

Many minor improvements have been made in these twelve years of our pastorate, too numerous to be mentioned here; suffice it to say that all the improvements are paid for, as well as the debts we found at our arrival, except $500 on the lot purchased only a few months ago. Our little band of Sisters has increased to four, one of whom is continually employed in teaching music, an undertaking which has proved very successful. Almighty God has showered down upon us in this period innumerable and great blessings. He has kept us united, though sermons were preached continually in both English and German, and whilst the number of our people has doubled, their wealth has quadrupled. The many little log

cabins throughout the county, whose very ruins we still hold in benediction, where so often we celebrated the divine mysteries and preached the Word of God, are now nearly all replaced by handsome dwellings. What we rejoice over most of all is our excellent Catholic school, and our noble band of converts who in these years have been added to the church at Kenton. These came from every rank in society, and would, by themselves, make a small but firm congregation. A good number of these have already passed to their reward, others have moved away, but many are still among our most edifying members.

Our present Church Committee consists of Messrs. John P. Cook, Thomas Dwyre, Jacob Forbing, John Glenn, John Getzinger and William Steffen. The statistics of the Catholic Church of Hardin County are as follows: Kenton congregation, 190 families; Ada, 30 families; Dunkirk, 9 families; Forest, 8 families; Mount Victory, 2 families; and attending at Larue from this county, 11 families; total, 250 families. Truly God has blessed the labors of His servants in this field, and crowned them with the diadem of success.

First Presbyterian Church.—The history of this church extends back over a period of forty-seven years, having been organized three years after the organization of Hardin County. At a meeting held on the 12th of November, 1836, after prayer by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, of Bellefontaine, and an exchange of sentiments by those present, Eri Strong and Reading Hineline were chosen as Elders, and on the following day, after a sermon by Rev. Stevenson, they were installed as Ruling Elders of the "First Presbyterian Church of Hardin County, Ohio." This title was retained until September, 1838, when, by the action of the Presbytery of Findlay, in session at Lima, Ohio, it was changed to the "First Presbyterian Church of Kenton." The following persons constituted the full membership of the church at the time of its organization, which was completed November 14, 1836, viz.: Eri Strong and wife, Elizabeth, Reading Hineline and wife, Susan, James Scott and wife, Mary, and Mary Anderson. No additions seem to have been made to this list until June, 1838, when fourteen persons were admitted to membership. In 1838, Rev. J. B. Clark took charge of the church, being the first stated supply, though spending only a portion of his time in Kenton. Eight additional members were received into the church late in this year, while Isaac Mathews, Solomon Adams and Hugh Pugh were elected Elders. From that time until June 12, 1842, twenty persons joined the church, and on this date Rev. J. B. Clark retired from the pastorate. Rev. A. C. Miller, of Marseilles, preached a few times after Mr. Clark left.

In the fall of 1842, Rev. John Ustic began his labors in Kenton, and continued in charge of this church until April, 1848. During the first seven years of the church's history, the old court house was occupied at times as a place of worship, also the frame schoolhouse which stood on the corner of Carroll and Market streets, and often services were held in some private dwelling obtained for that purpose. Early in 1843, the subject of erecting a church was agitated among the members, and the following persons subscribed the amount in cash, labor or material set opposite their respective names, the same to be paid on or before April 1, 1843: Jacob Schoonover, $25, in carpentering; John Lawrence, $32, in building material; Edward Smith, $25, in leather; James Scott, $25, in carpenter work; Reading Hineline, $10, in work; David Schoonover, $15, in plastering; Joseph Schoonover, $10, in lumber; W. Wilson, $12, in carpenter work; Joseph L. Smith, $10, in work or lumber; John Ustic, $20, in cash; George

W. Berry, $10, in cash; A. M. McConnell, $8, in nails, glass, etc.; Preston Faught, $15, in lumber and teaming; Faught & Riley, $10, in carpenter work; John Goodin, $10, in labor or goods; W. E. G. Caldwell, $5, in labor or goods; Usher P. Layton, $10, in cash; Isaiah McConnell, $5, in hauling; Hugh W. Ross, $2, in cash; Peter Behart, $5, in carpenter work; David Stanford, $5, in carpenter work; Daniel Barron, $3, in cash; Isaac Lambert, $3, in lumber; A. L. Ballentine, $3, in cash; Ellis Holmes, $3, in work; Henry Shook $2, in carpentering; William C. Polin, $5, in carpentering; W. W. Durbin, $10, in work; Elias G. Spellman, $1, in cash; Luther Damon, $5, in work or lumber; H. J. Millen, $5, in saddlery; John Shultze, $5, in work; W. S. Potter, $3, in painting or carpenter work; John Stevens, $3, in finishing; A. Johns, $1.50, in lumber; William M. Gardner, $3, in lumber; John Parkinson, $3, in work; George P. Ingman, $5, in painting; Hiram Furney, $1, in work; J. H. Carson, $10, in carpenter work. The total subscription amounts to $343.50, out of which only $39 was paid in cash. In the summer of 1843, a frame building was erected on Lot 79, the southwest corner of Columbus and Market streets, said lot having been purchased from William Furney, though the deed was given by Charles W. Stevenson, Director of Kenton, as Mr. Furney had not yet paid in full for the lot. Thus, at last, a church was obtained, though not without a hard struggle, for a dollar in those days "looked as big as a cart wheel," and was almost as difficult to get into the pioneer's pocket. Jacob Schoonover was the contractor and builder, and much of the material had to be hauled from Tiffin, Sandusky City or Cincinnati, whither the goods donated were taken to be sold. This church, at the time of its erection, was the finest public building in Kenton, and, with the addition of the steeple and the bell purchased at Cincinnati in November, 1846, at a cost of $110, including transportation and hanging, made a respectable house of worship. Fifty-five members united with the church during Mr. Ustic's pastorate, which lasted five years and six months.

After the resignation of Mr. Ustic in April, 1848, the church was without a pastor until March 19, 1849, when a call was extended to Rev. James S. Marquis, who had preached here a few times prior to that date, and he accepted and was elected pastor. He also had charge of Huntersville, spending one-quarter of his time at that point, and he continued in charge until the summer of 1854, when he, too, resigned. In fact, the congregation was at this time poor and not able to pay a very large salary, Rev. Marquis receiving but $400 per annum for three-quarters of his time. Forty-six persons were admitted to membership during his ministry in Kenton. There seems to have been no regular supply of pastors from this time until April, 1857, but Rev. William Young labored from November, 1854, till October, 1855, and Rev. John Wiseman succeeded Mr. Young for a few months; after that date, Revs. Smith, Barnes, and some others came at irregular intervals, and seven members were added to the rolls.

In the latter part of 1856 or early in 1857, Rev. William Dalzell took charge of the church as stated supply, and was employed by this congregation two-thirds of his time, for which he received $455 per annum; but in 1858, he was engaged to attend to this congregation throughout the whole year, and his salary raised to $536. He remained as pastor until 1860, when he closed his labors in this field, having taken into membership during that period thirty-five persons.

Rev. J. K. Kost became pastor of this church in September, 1860, after the place had been vacant for several months. He filled this pulpit

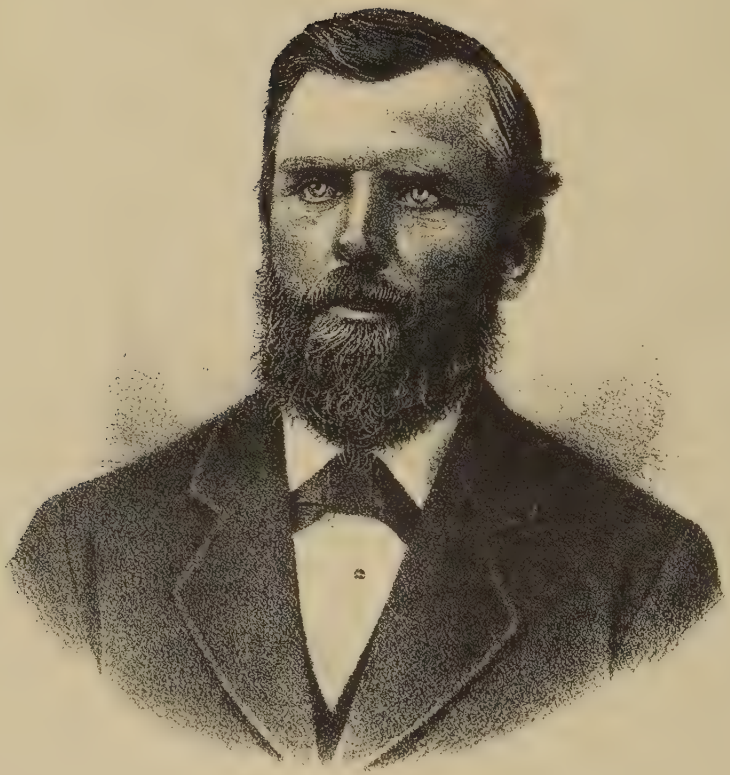
about two years, and twenty-two members were added to the church in Kenton during his ministry here. He was succeeded by Rev. L. C. Cheney, December 2, 1862, who labored a period of eighteen months, or until his death in May, 1864. Eight members were admitted to fellowship during his pastorate, which was one of the most stormy periods in the history of the nation. Many of the members were in the army, the church was without a pastor, and few of the male members were left to attend to the duties connected therewith. Truly, the picture was not encouraging, but with the close of the war a better state of things came about, and prosperity once more spread its wings over this congregation.

From May, 1864, until December 4, of the same year, the pulpit was vacant, but on the latter date Rev. H. R. Peairs began his ministry. Early in the winter of 1865–66, the first movement was made toward the erection of a more commodious church edifice, and in May, 1866, the work was commenced and prosecuted so vigorously during the year that the basement was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1867. The old building was sold to the German Reformed Church, who removed it to the second lot west of its old site, where it stood until its destruction by the fire of May 27, 1881. The Presbyterians, however, retained the bell purchased in 1846, and this old historic relic called them to worship for thirty-five years, ere it, too, fell a victim to the same devouring element. On the 21st of February, 1867, the seats were all sold at auction, except twenty-five, which were reserved for strangers, and three days afterward the church was dedicated to the service of God. Rev. Peairs resigned his charge in October, 1870, having taken into the church during his pastorate 144 members, while during the same period the loss amounted to seventy-five, through deaths, removals, suspensions, etc.

In December, 1870, Rev. I. G. Hall began his labors in this church. On the 16th of October, 1871, he delivered an address on the past history of the congregation, closing with a stirring appeal to the church to make a final effort to throw off the debt which so long had paralyzed its energies. The effort was made, and on the recurrence of its thirty-eighth anniversary, and for the first time in the history of the church, it was free of debt. The structure had cost, including interest, about $17,000. Mr. Hall remained pastor of the church until September 1, 1876, during which time ninety-six persons were admitted to membership, while the loss was fourteen, the largest annual net gain within the history of the church.

A short time after the resignation of Mr. Hall, Rev. H. M. Robertson took charge of this church, his pastorate extending over a period of five years, or until December, 1881. Seventy-one additions were made to the rolls under his ministry, and twenty dismissals occurred during the same time. This estimate does not include losses by death, which were about three annually, or fifteen within the five years. On the 27th of May, 1881, the building was destroyed by fire, and the old bell, which had served the church since 1846, was so injured as to be rendered useless. After the burning of the edifice, the congregation worshipped in the building owned by the Baptist Church on the southwest corner of Carroll and Wayne streets, until the erection of the present building in the summer of 1882.

In April, 1882, Rev. S. J. Bogle became pastor of the Kenton church, which position he yet occupies. Since taking charge of this congregation, thirty-one members have united with the church up to June, 1883, while the total loss has been fourteen. Under his pastorate, the present church building has been erected, and they now occupy the first story or basement



A. Dörmeyer.

as a place of worship until the main auditorium is completed. The building is 40x80, and, when finished, will cost about $14,000. The old bell was exchanged in part payment for a new one, which now hangs in the large tower adorning the northeast corner of the structure, and the church as a whole is one of the finest in Kenton. The Elders are Alonzo Bogardus, J. C. Miller, R. L. Chase, W. D. Dean, Benjamin Rarey and J. L. Clark; and the Trustees, R. K. Gravell, B. F. Brunson, A. J. Briner, J. L. Clark, James Watt and I. N. Everett. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sunday school, with an average attendance of 175, E. P. Dean, Superintendent; James Watt, Assistant Superintendent. The church contains a membership of 234, is entirely free from debt, and its future looks bright and promising.

United Presbyterian Church.—Prior to 1858, there were two churches in Kenton, known as the "Associate Presbyterians" and "Associate Reformed Presbyterians." The latter congregation was organized by Rev. James Gamble, of Bellefontaine, in 1840, under the direction of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Springfield, Ohio. Alexander Ballentine, William McGavern, John Rice and John Caldwell were the Ruling Elders. They erected a one-storied brick building on the southwest corner of Carroll and Market streets, which is at present used by the united congregations. The "Associate" congregation was organized, in 1841, by Rev. Samuel Wilson, of Xenia, Ohio. Fourteen members composed the church at that time, with Isaiah McConnell and Culberson Elder, as Ruling Elders. A frame structure was built on the west side of North Main street, opposite the site of the Disciples Church, which has been used for a private residence since 1859, and has lately been remodeled for the same purpose. In 1858, these separate organizations were united throughout Ohio, and all of the members, excepting one connected with either church in Kenton, entered cheerfully into the union and founded the "United Presbyterian Church of Kenton." On the 28th of August, 1858, per record on file in the Recorder's office, the following officers were elected: Trustees, Thomas Rough, Benjamin Boice and Samuel Carson; Clerk, George R. Moore. The new congregation consisted of twenty-six families, in which were fifty-five communicants. They took the building originally occupied by the "Associate Reformed" congregation as a place of worship, selling the "Associate" church to Rev. Benjamin Waddle, who became pastor of the new church, November 1, 1859. Their first Ruling Elders were Thomas Rough, Samuel McGaughey, George Gray, R. D. Millar, James Bain and David Snodgrass. Rev. Waddle remained pastor of the church until his death, which occurred May 16, 1879. After Mr. Waddle's death, which was a deep loss to the church, the charge was vacant until April 1, 1880, when Rev. John A. Henderson assumed the pastorate and has continued to fill the pulpit up to the present time. The Elders are R. D. Millar, Joseph Robinson, John Anderson, David Snodgrass, J. N. McCoy, A. M. Rice and G. G. Laughead; Trustees, James Vance, Robert D. Alter and D. R. Boyd. Since the organization of the church, it has always sustained a Sunday school, which has now an average attendance of forty-five, with S. W. Robinson as Superintendent of the class. Brotherly kindness has always prevailed throughout the congregation, which at present numbers ninety-seven members, and, as it is entirely free of debt, its financial condition must be highly gratifying to its friends.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In 1838, Rev. Tuhrmann, of Springfield, Ohio, visited Kenton, occasionally, and held services in the old

court house. In 1840, a congregation was organized and Rev. Tanke called to the pulpit, the principal members at that time being as follows: John Pfeiffer, William Schrader, John Kaiser, Ulrich Gerlach, Conrad Breitenbach, Benedict Fink and Nicolaus Loeffert. Steps were taken in 1844 toward the erection of a house of worship, and soon a brick building was completed on the northeast corner of Carroll and Wayne streets, at a cost of about $3,000, much of the work being done and material furnished by the congregation, free of charge. The records of the church give no information as to who the pastors were prior to 1851, and, even after that date, are very incomplete; we, however, find, through the kindness of the present pastor, that the following persons filled the pulpit: Rev. Hermann, in 1851; J. C. Kissel, in 1857; W. Betzler, in 1859; Charles Tummler, 1864 to 1866; T. H. Crusse, 1867–68; Czur Nedden, 1869–70; John Eisenhaur, 1871–72; F. F. Weisgerber, 1873 to 1875; C. F. Diehl, 1876 to May, 1879. In 1877, the church was remodeled, a tower and steeple, also a class-room and pastor's study added, while the whole interior was generally beautified, the improvements costing about $5,000. On the 13th of January, 1878, the edifice was re-dedicated to Divine service under the title of the "Evangelical Lutheran's St. John's Church of Kenton" by Rev. J. Weber, President of the District Synod of Ohio, assisted by Rev. Charles Moench and the pastor. In May, 1879, Rev. Charles Moench became pastor of the church and served through that year, being succeeded, in 1880, by Rev. B. Sickie, while the present pastor, Rev. Conrad Betz, succeeded Mr. Sickle in April, 1882. The building is 40x60, nicely furnished, and the congregation numbers 140 families, or about 400 members. A Sunday school, under the superintendence of the pastor and with an average attendance of eighty, is connected with the church. The congregation is rich and prosperous and the church free of debt.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1851, by Rev. Hayes, with the following members: J. D. White and wife, William Ballentine and wife, Mrs. John Parkinson, Mrs. E. C. McVitty and Mrs. Henderson, seven besides the minister. This organization took place in the old frame Presbyterian Church, and for some months afterward they met in a room over where Atwood's store now is, on the northwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, and subsequently in a brick house on East Franklin street. Rev. Hayes remained about six months, and was succeeded by Rev. David Scott, who donated to the church a lot on the southwest corner of Carroll and Wayne streets, whereon, in 1852, the congregation erected a frame building at a cost of about $500, which has served them up to the present. Rev. Scott remained about five years, and was succeeded by the following ministers in the order named: Revs. Wood, Oviett, Barber, Shaff, J. L. Phillips, W. W. Robinson, A. J. Kirk, Wood, Tuttle, Thomas and Fisher, while Rev. Henry Gallant, of Lima, Ohio, who succeeded Rev. Fisher, holds services every two weeks. This church at one time numbered 150 members, but its membership is now about thirty. The Deacons are J. W. Brown, Charles Bailey and E. Flint; Trustees, J. W. Brown, Samuel Netz and E. Flint; Charles Bailey, Secretary. A Sunday school with an average attendance of thirty is connected with the church, of which J. W. Brown is the Superintendent.

Church of Christ or Disciple Church.—For a few years prior to 1855, Elders John Reed, William Dowling, Jackson Dowling, J. Hartsell and others visited Hardin County at intervals, holding services in schoolhouses, barns and private dwellings, organizing their scattered members

into classes for the purpose of public worship. Elder Calvin Smith came to Kenton in 1855, under the auspices of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, and immediately took steps toward the erection of a church building, which was completed during that year and dedicated by Elder Smith. The structure cost about $1,300, including the lot, and is located on the east side of North Main street, between North and Summit streets. From 1857 to 1863, Elders Zephan Green, Jesse Roberts and J. C. Winter ministered to the congregation, but from the latter year up to 1871 there was no regular pastor, and the church finally disorganized. Yet there were a number of families who remained members of the church known as the "Disciple Church on Main street," and continued to hold the property, hoping for better times. Among these might be mentioned the Williamsons, Smiths, Roberts, Bridges, Drums and others, whose hopes were at last realized. About the 1st of January, 1871, Elders Jesse Roberts and William Dowling were called by the few remaining members to hold a revival, which resulted in the temporary re-organization of the church, the accession of eight members and the calling of Elder William Dowling to the pastorate. January 10, 1871. This re-organization was effected with twenty-seven old members and eight new ones, who elected Thomas W. Bridge and Bartholomew Williamson, Associate Elders; and Nathaniel Williamson, H. N. Smith and Henry Price, Deacons. Elder Dowling was to spend half his time with this church, at a salary of $500 per annum, and, April 22, 1871, a permanent organization took place, which, however, made no change in the officers of the church; but, January 27, 1872, Elder Dowling was engaged for his full time at $1,200 per annum, and filled the pulpit until the close of 1879. In January, 1880, Elder W. H. Martin became pastor, remaining one year. For a short time the church was without a pastor, but, May 1, 1881, Elder John A. Roberts was called to the charge, and is the present pastor of the church. The officers are: Elders, John A. Roberts and Nathaniel Williamson; Deacons, D. H. Wagner, J. S. Scott and G. J. Carter; Trustees, Levi Wagner, J. M. Carr and Henry Price. The Sunday school has an average attendance of eighty scholars, G. J. Carter, Superintendent, Mrs. Helen Moses, Assistant Superintendent. The church has now a membership of 196, is free of debt, and the congregation have in contemplation the erection of a new building that will be more in unison with the growing spirit of the age than the old edifice, which they have used for the past twenty eight years.

Reformed Church of the United States.—This church, better known as the "German Reformed." was organized by Rev. M. Keiffer, of Tiffin, Ohio, July 6, 1860, with a membership of thirty-five, consisting in part of the following named persons, viz.: Benedict Knepper, J. U. Strahm, Duro Kellerhals, Rudolph Schorer, W. J. Althauser, J. Schritner and B. Helbling. On the 15th of the same month, a congregation was organized in Goshen Township, with a membership of fifty-three, by Rev. J. G. Ruhl, of Marion, Ohio. These then formed the Kenton charge, and were first served by Rev. William Renter. August 16, 1868, the congregation in Cessna Township called "Zion," with a membership of thirty-two, and on the same day "St. Peter's" congregation in Forest, with a membership of fifteen, were organized by Rev. Charles Schoaf. In 1866, the Kenton congregation purchased the old frame building previously used by the First Presbyterian Church, and removed it immediately west of its old site, where it stood as their house of worship until its destruction by the fire of May 27, 1881. Prior to the purchase of this building, they held services in

one of the halls on the square, and the burning of the church was a loss from which they have not since fully recovered. Rev. John Heberle was their pastor at that time, and remained until September, 1881, worshiping at the Lutheran Church, since which date services have been held at irregular intervals in the United Presbyterian Church, but the congregation have had no resident minister. They have now a membership of about seventy-five, and propose, in the near future, to erect a church on the site of the old building on Columbus street, which they yet own.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—As early as 1850 or 1851, Rev. Charles B. Stout, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Urbana, Ohio, came to Kenton and held services in the First Presbyterian Church, occasionally, for about three months. These services were held on week days, and there were no baptisms, no confirmations, and not even a church organization among the few adherents of this denomination then living in Hardin County. Rev. Robert Paul, the rector of the Bellefontaine church, began coming to Kenton in 1860, preaching to his little flock once a month in the United Presbyterian Church, the court house, or one of the small halls on the square. His visits continued for some fifteen months, and it is generally believed that some baptisms occurred during this period, though there is no record of the fact. From 1860 to 1870, Rev. Edward H. Cumming, of Springfield, Ohio, preached at irregular intervals at Kenton, and baptized five children. In 1864, Rev. J. B. Britton, of Marion, Ohio, held services five times and had one baptism and four confirmations. In 1869, Rev. G. S. Davis, of Medina, Ohio, preached once and baptized two children. Rev. Howard, of Tiffin, also Rev. Talford officiated a few times in Kenton. Throughout the period of these visits the congregation was slowly growing, and, in 1852 also, for several years subsequent to that date Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell visited the struggling church, and ministered to their spiritual wants.

On the 7th of January, 1876, Rev. A. B. Nicholas, of Bellefontaine, held services at the residence of Elias Benton, and a church guild was formed and temporary officers elected as follows: Dwight Calhoun, President; Miss Rachel Spelman, Secretary; Mrs. George Carey, Treasurer. January 13, 1876, a constitution was adopted, and at a meeting of the guild, the succeeding April, the following officers were chosen: A. W. Miller, President; D. W. Benton, Vice President; Dwight Calhoun, Secretary; Thomas Cantwell, Treasurer; Elias Benton, D. W. Benton and J. S. Robinson, Trustees. The name of "St. Paul's Episcopal Church" was then adopted, and Rev. A. B. Nicholas secured to conduct weekly services on week days. In September, 1876, Rev. George Bosley, who had assumed the rectorship of Trinity Church, Bellefontaine, Ohio, succeeded the Rev. Nicholas in his visitations to Kenton. The place of worship at that time was a room in the third story of a building on Detroit street, facing the public square, where they continued to hold services until April 19, 1877, when a house and lot was purchased on North Detroit street for $1,000, which was converted into a chapel. In the meantime, the congregation had increased so as to be able to engage Rev. Bosley for half his time, and in the spring of 1882, the old property was sold, and the house and lot on the southeast corner of Detroit and North streets, known as the "Merriman property," purchased at a cost of $3,000, all of which has been paid, leaving the church free of debt. A portion of the building was fitted up as a chapel, and the balance utilized for the rector's residence. Soon after this property was bought, Rev. Bosley located in Kenton, and has charge of this and the Findlay congregations. The Kenton church embraces twenty-

four communicants, and has a Sunday school with an average attendance of twenty-five scholars, Dwight Calhoun being Superintendent of the school. After the Bishop's visitation, November 19, 1878, the organization was changed to a "mission," and A. W. Miller and H. M. Shingle were appointed Wardens. In the spring of 1880, J. S. Robinson was appointed Warden, vice A. W. Miller, deceased, and thus the officers of the church have continued to the present. The corner owned by St. Paul's congegation is one of the most eligible locations in Kenton, and within a few years they purpose erecting thereon a new edifice in which their increasing numbers may find room to worship.

First Universalist Church.—This church was organized April 9, 1876, by Rev. B. F. Eaton, with a membership of twenty-eight. The following officers were elected: Trustees, John Espy, E. G. Lambert and P. S. Howe; Deacons, Joseph Whiteley and Hosea Johnson; Clerk, J. H. Linton; Treasurer, Thomas Espy. During the first year of the organization, services were held in the court house, but subsequently a room was fitted up on the second floor of a building near the corner of Main and Columbus streets, where the congregation worshiped every Sunday, and where the Sunday school class met for instruction. In April, 1878, Rev. F. S. Rice became pastor and, after one year's service in that capacity, was succeeded by Rev. Day. The place of worship was removed, in 1879, to the old Masonic Hall on Detroit street, which was occupied until April, 1880, when Mr. Day's ministry closed in Kenton. Some of the leading members having died, and others removed from the town, the strength of the church was very much reduced, and its usefulness so paralyzed that it has not since been able to employ a pastor. The organization still exists, but holds no services, only the annual grove meetings, and for all practical purposes in this community is literally dead.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1870, this sect was organized in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church on North Main street by the following persons: James and Elizabeth Mitchell, W. H. and Cordelia Russell, Thomas and Florida Johnson, and Missouri Brown. The pastor who effected the organization was Rev. John Wesley Stewart. They rented a room in the "Goodin Block," and, in 1871, purchased a lot on the west side of Market street, north of Grove. In 1872, a small frame building was erected, which was dedicated and occupied the same year. The following pastors have served this church since its organization up to the present: Revs. J. W. Stewart, Emanuel Cumberland, M. M. Smith, J. H. Cole, J. W. Stewart, D. M. Mason, J. H. Lewis, and the present minister is G. W. Lewis.

The Second Baptist Church (Colored).—Was organized in August, 1875, at Robinson's Schoolhouse, in Bucky Township, by Rev. George Collins, of Lima, Ohio, with a membership of sixteen. The first Deacons were Asbury Tony, Frank Bass and James Arthur. In 1878, the place of worship was removed to Kenton, and services held in the hall on the northwest corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, which was occupied until the spring of 1881, when the present frame building was purchased and removed to a lot previously bought for a church site in Carey's Eastern Addition. The property is located in the northeast part of Kenton, and its entire cost was about $350. The first regular pastor was Rev. Richard Day, who, after one year, was succeeded by Rev. Anderson Gulliver, he remaining two years. The church was then without any regular minister until the fall of 1882, when Rev. Thomas Evans, the present pastor, assumed charge. Con-

nected with the church is a small Sunday school class. The officers of the church are William M. Garnes, John Harris and James Arthur, Deacons; Asbury Tony and Charles Evans, Trustees.

The United Brethren Church was organized, about 1878, in Goodin's Hall, by Rev. T. M. Harvey, and there worshiped, until early in 1882, when trouble arose in the church which caused a split. A part of the congregation, who were not in favor of paying for hearing the gospel preached, remained in the hall, were subsequently re-organized as a class of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and still hold services in the Goodin building. The other portion of the congregation, under the charge of Rev. T. M. Harvey, met at the house of Mrs. Susan Daniels, in South Kenton, in February, 1882, and organized a church with a membership of thirty. Alonzo Harvey was Class Leader, and Harriet Stuber, Steward. Rev. Harvey remained in charge until September, 1882, and was then succeeded by Rev. Jacob Cost, who, after a three months' pastorate, was succeeded by the present minister, Rev. William Parks. It has grown to a membership of seventy-six, who still meet at the house of Mrs. Daniels, but contemplate the erection of a church in the near future. This organization is composed of members from both town and country, and its present officers are Alonzo Harvey, Class Leader; Harriet Stuber, Steward; Alonzo Harvey, Charles Stevenson, John Stuber, John Spitzer and Henry Fisher, Trustees. The church has a Sunday school of about twenty-five scholars, with George M. Pickle as Superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Recognizing the importance of education, Kenton has ever sought the advancement of her schools, until they have attained the highest standard of excellence. The beginning was similar to other early settlements, and within the log cabin, among slab desks, the pioneer "master" often found force of more practical utility than culture or scholarly dignity. It was the physical age, as decidedly as the present is the intellectual; but notwithstanding the rudeness of that period, its efforts resulted in laying the corner-stone of the higher culture of to-day. It is impossible, at this late date, to give any definite facts about the first school taught in Kenton. No records exist to throw light upon the subject, while the few pioneers yet living tell so many contradictory stories about the early schools at this point, though all claiming to be correct, that we cannot hazard an opinion as to which is the true version. All agree, however, that Dr. Clark and wife and Eri Strong were the first school teachers in the town, soon followed by Stewart Conner, James Drumm, John Lawrence and Harper Ross. In the latter part of 1834, or early in the following year, a small log schoolhouse was erected on the south half of Lot 140, near the southeast corner of Wayne and Ohio streets, but facing the former. This was the first school building in the new county seat, and here Dr. Clark and wife and Eri Strong taught the youth of the town prior to 1836. Stewart Conner had a school at his residence, which stood on the site of Dickson's Opera House, while James Drumm and John Lawrence taught in a cabin near the corner of Main and Carroll streets; Harper Ross occupied the log schoolhouse on Main street previously mentioned. Some of these taught but a short time, while others continued for several years, during the winter season.

Apropos to these pioneer schools, J. W. F. Williams, of Washington, D. C., sends us the following anecdote, which we think too good to be lost. He says: "My father, John W. Williams, was one of the first school examiners in Hardin County, and they only examined applicants in the three

branches of reading, writing and arithmetic. I have often heard him relate an anecdote that, when examining one Samuel Smith, he asked him the following question: 'Now, Sam, what would twelve and one-half pounds of butter cost at 12½ cents per pound?' Sam puzzled awhile, scratched his head and answered, 'Ah, John, that's one of your hard ones.' He was, however, granted a certificate, and paid the expense attached by grubbing stumps on a lot facing the court house square."

On the 8th of April, 1842, the Director of School District No. 7 purchased Lot No. 39, near the northeast corner of Carroll and Market streets, and October 8, following, Samuel Watt, David Goodin and David Ross, Directors of District No. 1, bought the south half of Lot 140, whereon the old log school then stood. The consideration for each of those lots was $1, and both were sold by Charles W. Stevenson, Director of the town. Ere winter set in, two frame schoolhouses were erected, and Chauncey Drumm and James Holmes taught school during the winter of 1842–43. In the winters of 1843–44 and 1844–45, Anthony Banning taught, nine months, besides a three months' subscription school in the spring of 1844. Judge Banning says that Drumm and Holmes preceded him in the Wayne street schoolhouse. In 1843–44, St. John Powers taught the upper district school on Carroll street, where the Union School building now stands, and was succeeded, in the winter of 1844–45 by a Mr Mitchell, who also succeeded Mr. Banning, in the lower district, the following winter. Judge Banning tells us that Mitchell was not a sociable man and did not get along well with his scholars. Finally, the feeling culminated in a fight with some of the "big boys." and Mitchell, getting badly whipped, gave up the school in disgust and left the town.

For more than ten years, these schools sufficed to educate the youth of Kenton, but the new period was formally ushered in by the organization of the Union School system. There is nothing on record to indicate the exact date of this change, but we believe it to have taken place some time between 1853 and 1855. Considerable feeling was manifested in opposition to the schools, the Auditor going so far as to release tax-payers from paying what he was pleased to term "the illegal school tax" levied by the Board of Education, thus crippling the board in its efforts. Notwithstanding the bitter opposition, which ended in a two years' litigation, the School Board was victorious, and the system grew in favor and popularity. The third story of the Kinnear Block was rented for the schools, and when the Board was ready to fit it up the Auditor refused to issue an order for the money, claiming that the law only allowed money to be used to pay teachers. Under the advice of their attorneys, the School Board found they could draw money to pay teachers without limit, and they gave the Superintendent an order to draw the amount required to fit up the school rooms. The Union School increased in popularity year after year; to oppose it farther was decidedly unpopular, and many of its enemies soon became its warmest advocates.

About 1854, the old frame schoolhouse on Wayne street was sold to William Campbell, who subsequently removed it across the street to the southwest corner of Wayne and Ohio streets, where it now stands. The Carroll street school building was removed, in 1857, to Columbus street, opposite the Presbyterian Church, and is yet used as a residence.

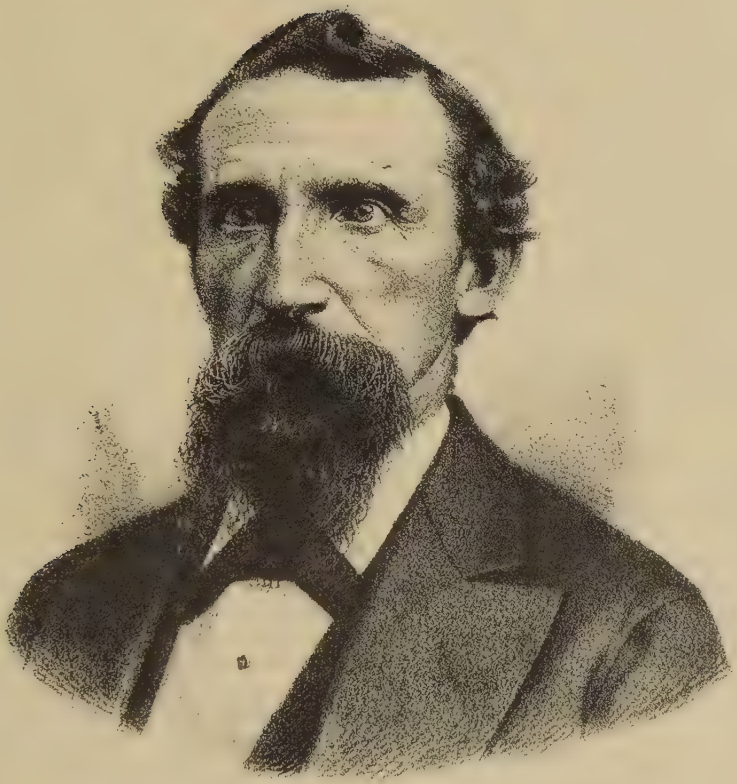
It becoming evident that the schools must have a suitable building, plans were prepared and submitted to the people. Again opposition was raised, and large hand-bills were posted through the town,

charging Mr. Brunson (the leading spirit in said improvement) with "thrusting his hand low down in the pocket of the tax-payer—the house is too large for the town—the houses are a useless expense—there will never be scholars enough in Kenton to fill such a building," etc. On the 7th of May, 1856, the vote was taken and carried, authorizing the School Board to levy a tax of $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a union school building, and to issue bonds for the payment of principal and interest. The contract was let March 10, 1857, and the building subsequently completed at a cost of about $15,000. Lot No. 38, on the northeast corner of Carroll and Market streets, adjoining the old lot on the west, was purchased of Hezekiah Roby, for $400, September 9, 1856, and both lots used as a site for the new school building. Mr. Brunson superintended the work free of charge, at the same time paying a heavier tax than any one in Kenton, but received no personal benefit, as his children never occupied a seat in the school. He, however, must have experienced a grim pleasure over the trouble and abuse received in the satisfaction of knowing that the Union School system was a success, the building an ornament to the town, and that the rising generations were being trained to usefulness. This building, as it stands to-day, is a large, square, three-storied brick structure, with basement, wherein the steam-heating apparatus is located A ventilating tower at each corner of the building and the large tower or belfry at the main entrace, together with a similar tower at the rear, give the whole an appearance of magnitude that would otherwise be missing, and we believe that the "horns" have been found useful as well as ornamental. The building contains twelve school rooms, and a room for the Superintendent, while its architecture will remain in harmony with the progress of the age for twenty years to come.

In the fall of 1872, the Board of Education purchased a site for a new school building on East Columbus street, at the point where that street takes a northeast direction. The ground cost $1,590, and the Directors exhibited excellent judgment in the selection, as the building faces Columbus street, looking west, and affords a handsome background to the view from the public square. It was erected in 1877, at an expense of about $10,000, is a two-storied brick, with basement and central tower, and contains four school rooms and four recitation rooms.

Four years passed by, and both schools became inadequate to supply room for the rapidly increasing school population of Kenton. Another building was found to be a necessity, and the Directors, again wise in their choice, purchased in April, 1880, a site in South Kenton, facing Main street, for $500. They erected thereon, during that year, a two-story brick building, with basement, at a cost of about $10,000. It is similar, in general architecture, to the school on Columbus street, contains four school rooms and the basement is used for a Union Sunday School. Thus does the history of these schools demonstrate the fact that the Board that erected the large school building on Carroll street were wise and far-seeing men, and the gratitude of the present generation is unquestionably due to Benjamin R. Brunson, who, in the face of a bitter opposition, vigorously prosecuted the good work to completion, thereby winning a grand victory for the cause of popular education in Kenton.

We have been unable to find any school records earlier than of 1861, but we have been informed that Benjamin R. Brunson, J. S. Robinson, William Schrader, George Fry and Samuel Smith were in the board prior to that year. The following list comprises the members of the School Board, with



G. W. Burnworth

the date of election or appointment since April 5, 1861, at which time B. R. Brunson and David Thomson were elected; April, 1862, Alonzo Bogardus and Hugh Letson; April, 1863, A. S. Ramsey and Charles Kaufman; in September, 1863, David Goodin was appointed, vice David Thomson resigned; April, 1864, C. H. Gatch and B. R. Brunson; April, 1865, Isaac G. Williams and J. H. Gary; in October, 1865, A. B. Ingersoll appointed, vice Isaac G. Williams resigned. In April, 1866, the number of members in the Board was increased from four to six, and J. H. Gary, Hugh Letson, David Thomson and Benedict Fink were chosen, while, at the same time, Alonzo Bogardus was appointed, vice C. H. Gatch, resigned; April, 1867, B. R. Brunson and Alonzo Bogardus; April, 1868, J. H. Gary and A. M. Davis; April, 1869, David Thomson and Benedict Fink; April, 1870, G. J. Saltzman and J. W. Binckley; April, 1871, Bartholomew Williamson and H. N. Wheeler; April, 1872, David Thomson and Benedict Fink; April, 1873, A. B. Johnson and John Stillings; April, 1874, J. W. Binckley and Henry Price; April, 1875, Benedict Fink and L. M. Strong; April, 1876, John Stillings and A. B. Johnson; April, 1877, J. W. Binckley and Henry Price; April, 1878, L. M. Strong and Benedict Fink; April, 1879, John Stillings and A. B. Johnson; April, 1880, Frank C. Dougherty and J. A. Rogers; April, 1881, L. M. Strong and Benedict Fink; April, 1882, A. B. Johnson and John Stillings; April, 1883, J. A. Rogers and Frank C. Dougherty.

Beginning with the records in existence, we find that the Superintendents of the Kenton Schools, since 1861, were as follows: C. H. Adams, July, 1861, to July, 1863; Henry Ingersoll, September, 1863, to September, 1864; S. G. Hair, September, 1864, to September, 1865; A. B. Johnson, September, 1865, to September, 1866; James B. Finch, September, 1866, to August, 1868; W. H. H. Avery, August, 1868, to August, 1869; J H. Myers, September, 1869, to August, 1871; S. E. Young, August, 1871, to May, 1876; E. P. Dean, May, 1876, up to the present. Doubtless all of these men were competent educators, and the present Superintendent is recognized as an able scholar, a first-class teacher and a man of high moral worth and integrity.

In April, 1882, the School Board purchased a plot of ground, north of the Carroll street building, for the sum of $1,792, whereon they intend to erect in the future another schoolhouse, as they believe such will be necessary before many years pass by. To show the growth of the school population since the time when one small log building sufficed to hold them all, and subsequently two little frame buildings supplied ample accommodation. we here give the school statistics of Kenton, as taken from the Superintendent's report for 1882:—Enumeration of white males, 900; females, 855; total, 1,755. Enumeration of colored males, 20; females, 25; total, 45. Grand total of white and colored school youth, 1,800; full enrollment in the public schools, 976. The children of Catholic parents attend their own school, which is spoken of in the history of the Catholic Church of Kenton, their enrollment being nearly 200. It is, doubtless, the fact that some of the school youth are growing up without the advantages of an education; but the great difference between the enumeration and enrollment is made up by the absence of the youth over sixteen. Nineteen instructors are employed in the public schools of the city, viz., three male and sixteen female teachers, and the educational standing of the schools will compare favorably with any in the State.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS—WHIG AND REPUBLICAN PAPERS—THE HARDIN "INTELLIGENCER"—"WEEKLY NEWS" AND "HARDIN COUNTY REPUBLICAN"—KENTON "REPUBLICAN"—DEMOCRATIC PAPERS—THE KENTON "DEMOCRAT"—KENTON "HERALD"—DEMOCRATIC "EXPOSITOR"—"NOR'WESTER"—"WESTERN COURIER"—"HARDIN COUNTY DEMOCRAT"—"DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATE"—KENTON "DEMOCRAT"—INDEPENDENT PAPERS—THE KENTON "NEWS"—KENTON "WOCHENBLATT"—"CATHOLIC LOCAL NEWS"—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF KENTON—SECRET SOCIETIES—CITY OFFICIALS—FIRE PROTECTION AND CITY BUILDINGS—CEMETERIES.

THE pioneer newspaper of this county was the Hardin *Intelligencer*, established by John Shrenk, and first issued on Saturday, October 7, 1843. It was a weekly, twenty-column sheet, price "$1 for six months, if paid within three months from the receipt of the first number, otherwise $1.25 will be charged." In the issue of June 8, 1844, kindly furnished us by Robert McCurdy, of Kenton, the editorial column contains the following notice:

"WANTED,

"Bacon, potatoes and sugar, in payment of subscriptions due this office."

Its news was entirely political, foreign and advertisements. The *Intelligencer* was published in the interests of the Whig party, and ran until early in the fall of 1844, when Mr. Shrenk removed his press, etc., to Upper Sandusky, thus leaving Kenton without a paper.

Shortly after the removal of Shrenk, Dr. U. P. Leighton, Richard Holmes, Alexander Ballentine, Samuel Watt and John Lawrence, leading Whigs of Hardin County, raised sufficient funds to purchase a press and other necessary material at Cincinnati, for the purpose of starting a Whig newspaper at Kenton that would assist in the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States. The printing press was hauled from Cincinnati by Hiram Furney, one of the pioneer teamsters, and A. R. Scott, now an employe in the *Republican* office, well remembers that on the return trip Mr. Furney stayed over night at his father's cabin, in Taylor Creek Township, and that the press was examined by the children with considerable interest and curiosity. F. W. Murray was installed as editor and publisher, and the paper came out under the title of the *Weekly News and Hardin County Republican*, the latter term being only a sub-head, in small type, to the principal name. A Mr. Riley was also connected with Murray, for a time, in the publication of the *News*, which ran until the beginning of 1847, when the owners, becoming dissatisfied with the manner in which the paper was conducted, wrote for J. S. Robinson, who was then engaged in a printing office at Tiffin, Ohio. He immediately came to Kenton, and was put in charge of the office.

Kenton Republican.—This paper was founded by J. S. Robinson, and

first issued on Wednesday, January 20, 1847. It was the lineal successor of the *Weekly News;* advocated the principles of the Whig party, and claimed to be "a journal of news, politics, science, education, morals, literature, agriculture and markets." At the end of six months, it adopted the motto, "Be Just, and Fear Not." The price of the *Republican* was $1.50 per annum, in advance, $1.75, if paid within the year, and $2 at the end of twelve months. It was a twenty-column sheet, published and edited by Mr. Robinson. On the 25th of March, 1847, "Watt & Leighton" appear at the head of the paper as proprietors, and "J. S. Robinson" as editor. The *Republican* was not issued regularly on Wednesdays, but was in keeping with those pioneer times of uncertainty, often coming out on Thursday, or as late as Saturday. On the 7th of July, 1847, the following motto was adopted: "Aim to do your duty, and mankind will give you credit where you fail." Dr. U. P. Leighton became sole proprietor December 1, 1847, but at the close of Vol I, Mr. Robinson's name appears as editor and proprietor. He immediately enlarged the paper to a twenty-four column sheet, dropped all mottoes, and issued it regularly every Thursday. "The" was attached to the title, making it read, The Kenton *Republican*, while its whole appearance was much improved, and its worth as a newspaper considerably enhanced. Thus it remained until February 25, 1852, when the old motto, "Be Just, and Fear Not," was again adopted, and, on August 27, the day of issue was changed to Friday.

On the 20th of May, 1853, Mr Robinson sold the paper, etc., to R. Coulter, who had been associate editor for about ten months prior to the date of purchase. The new owner changed the name of the paper to The *Hardin County Republican*, which bore no motto. Its size remained the same, but an entire new set of type was purchased, and the *Republican* appeared in an improved form. Mr. Coulter ran the paper until January 20, 1854, when Mr. Robinson, who was still connected with its publication as editor, assumed entire control and ownership, and on the birth of the Republican party it cast its fortunes with that political organization.

The office of the *Hardin County Republican* was destroyed by fire August 30, 1856, almost everything being swept away in a few hours, and its next issue was a half-sheet printed at the office of the Kenton *Democrat and Courier*. In the meantime, new material, such as press, type, etc., was purchased, and September 12 the *Republican* came forth from the ashes much enlarged and improved, and containing twenty-eight columns of matter. The *Republican* was, at this period, recognized as an aggressive, well-conducted county newspaper, and the student who will take the pains to examine its old files, will find no "milk and water" policy contained in its articles. The paper continued to increase in worth under the management of Mr. Robinson until the breaking-out of the rebellion, in April, 1861, when its editor responded to the first call for volunteers, and A. R. Scott assumed editorial charge, which position he filled till the close of Vol. XVII, in 1864, when he, too, went into the army.

On the beginning of Vol. XVIII, Lester T. Hunt took control of the *Republican;* and, September 16, 1864, Hunt & Myers became owners of the paper, having previously bought it from Mr. Robinson. Mr. Hunt continued as editor, with C. S. Myers as associate. On the 9th of November, 1865, the date of issue was changed from Friday to Thursday. The name of the paper again underwent a change, July 12, 1866, when it appeared as the Kenton *Republican*, thus going back to its old title. It came out in an entire new dress, printed from new type, and presented a decided im-

provement over its former issues and general make-up. The copartnership of Hunt & Myers was dissolved by mutual consent, October 24, 1866, Mr. Hunt becoming sole proprietor. In January, 1868, the *Republican* was enlarged to a thirty-two-column sheet, and a Campbell power press added to the establishment, which was the first of the kind in this portion of the State.

A half-interest in the *Republican* was sold to A. W. Miller, late of the Tiffin *Tribune*, in January, 1869, and, on the close of Vol. XXIII, Mr. Miller purchased the remaining half, and enlarged it to a thirty-six-column paper. Until April 6, 1871, "Hunt & Miller, editors," stood at the head of the paper, but the succeeding issue bore "A. W. Miller, editor and proprietor; L. T. Hunt, associate editor." In April, 1878, a four-horse-power engine was put in to run the presses, this being the first used at any printing office in Kenton. The *Republican* was owned and published by Mr. Miller until his death on the 17th of February, 1880.

For about two months after this event, Mr. Hunt had editorial control of the paper, but, in April, 1880, it was purchased by G. W. Rutledge from the administrator, T. H. Bagby, and first issued under his name on the 6th of May following. Mr. Rutledge, who is a native of the county and a descendant of one of the first three families who settled within its boundaries, conducted the *Republican*, as editor and proprietor till May 25, 1882, when he sold a half-interest to E. L. Millar, also a native of Hardin County, and formerly connected with the Ada *Record*. The paper has since been owned and operated by Millar & Rutledge. In October, 1882, the office of the *Republican* was removed to the Dougherty Block, on North Detroit street, where it occupies two stories in that handsome brick structure. The motive power is furnished by the water-works, and the office contains everything necessary in a first-class printing establishment. The *Republican* is newsy and full of enterprise. Politically, it is an aggressive supporter of the Republican party; claims a circulation of about 2,000 copies, and is issued every Thursday at $2 per annum in advance.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

In the summer of 1844, a goodly number of the Democrats of Hardin County got up a subscription paper, with the object of raising a fund to buy a printing press, and establish a newspaper at Kenton in the interest of James K. Polk, the Democratic Presidential nominee. James Bean took the subscription list to Samuel Medary, the veteran Democratic editor, of Columbus, Ohio, and asked him to accept said paper as security in payment of an old press and set of type in his office. Medary first objected to the arrangement, asking, "Where am I to get my pay?" He, however, finally concluded, for the sake of the party, to let Bean have the press, etc., and exclaimed, "Take it along, and give them hell!" The press was hauled from Columbus to Kenton, put in charge of Mathias H. Nichols, and first issued as the Kenton *Democrat*. This paper existed for several years, when Nichols removed to Lima, and subsequently represented that district in Congress, from 1853 to 1859.

The Kenton Herald.—After the removal of Nichols, the publication of the paper ceased, but about 1848–49, the office was again opened up, and the Kenton *Herald* came forth as the organ of the Democracy of Hardin County. How long it ran, or who its editor was, we are unable to say; but in the Kenton *Republican* of August 28, 1850, appears the following card:

"KENTON HERALD REVIVED.

"The paper that bore this name is about to be re-established. The former editor is brought to the resurrection, and with the same old press and types, will give life, freshness and improved vigor to the bantling in a short time. Its friends may assuredly look for its appearance on or about Saturday week. Persons wishing to advertise, will please forward their favors at the earliest convenience. Place of publication, probably in Mr. Copeland's new building."

There are no files of any of these three papers in existence, as far as we are aware of, and the most thorough investigation has failed to throw any further light upon the subject.

Democratic Expositor.—This was the title of the next Democratic sheet, and was first issued, Friday, August 25, 1851, as the lineal successor of the *Herald*. It was published by Charles Warner and J. B. Atkinson, and the day of issue was subsequently changed to Tuesday. The *Expositor* was a twenty-four column sheet, and claimed to be "a family newspaper, devoted to politics, literature, art, science, agriculture, morals, education, amusements, foreign and domestic news, markets, etc." Its price was $1.50 per year, in advance, and it was published about a year and a half.

The Nor'wester.—The *Expositor* was succeeded by the *Nor'wester*, which was first issued, Saturday, April 9, 1853, by Will Tomlinson, formerly of the Georgetown *Standard*. It was the same size sheet as its predecessor, and presented a commendable appearance. On the 24th of August, 1854, Ezra Williams became owner and publisher; and, September 2, the name of A. S. Ramsey appeared at the head of its columns as editor, and thus remained until February 24, 1855, when he retired, and Mr. Williams edited the paper alone. The name of the paper was changed, April 7, 1855, to the *Western Courier*, with "E pluribus unum" as its motto. In 1856, another change took place, the paper appearing as the Kenton *Democrat and Courier*. Mr. Ramsey again assumed the editorial charge, and it ran until early in 1857, when it, too, ceased to exist. All of these papers were Democratic.

The Hardin County Democrat.—No. 1, Vol. I, of this paper appeared Saturday, February 21, 1857. It was published by J. E. Mumford, and edited by Justus C. Stevens; was thoroughly Democratic in politics, and a good, well-conducted newspaper. It was a twenty-four-column sheet, price $1.50 per annum, in advance, $1.75 if paid in three months, and $2 after the expiration of that time. On the 29th of August, 1857, J. C. Stevens became owner of the *Democrat*, and he, with L. T. Hunt, were its editors From October 17 to December 26 of that year, the paper was not issued, but, on the latter date, it appeared under the ownership of C. S. and William Myers, with Stevens and Hunt, editors. The *Democrat* was enlarged to twenty-eight columns, May 8, 1858, and otherwise much improved. F. M. Childs had previously purchased the interest of William Myers, and the firm was Myers & Childs. Soon afterward, Stevens & Hunt became owners of the paper, and remained as such from June 12 until August 28, 1858, at which time A. S. Ramsey purchased it. He continued to publish the *Democrat* until the issue of Friday, February 8, 1861, when O. B. Happersett's name appears as editor and proprietor. Mr. Happersett had been the editor of the Urbana *Free Press*, and bought the *Democrat* from Mr. Ramsey, whose well-trained mind and ability as a writer had greatly enhanced the value and influence of the paper.

O. B. and J. C. Happersett published the *Democrat*, under the firm

name of Happersett Bros., with the former as editor. Soon after the war broke out, paper, labor, etc., became more expensive, and, February 14, 1862, the sheet was reduced to twenty-four columns, and published at the following prices: $1.25 in advance, $1.50 within a year, and $2 at the end of the year. With the issue of August 8, 1862, the senior partner, O. B. Happersett, retired from the firm, selling his interest to William H. Munnell, and the firm appeared as Munnell & Happersett, editors and proprietors. In September, 1862, the *Democrat* was enlarged to its former size of twenty-eight columns, while its old price was also restored. J. C. Happersett severed his connection with the paper December 5, 1862, selling out to Mr. Munnell, who thus became sole owner. On the 16th of January, 1863, the following motto appeared at the head of the editorial column:

"With, or without offense to friends or foes,
I sketch the world exactly as it goes."

The stars and stripes were placed under the motto, August 28, of that year.

Mr. Munnell operated the paper as editor and proprietor till September 4, 1863, when he sold out to Col. Pike, of the Hillsboro *Gazette;* O. C. Wheeler assuming charge as editor and publisher. This was during the Gubernatorial campaign between Brough and Vallandigham, which was, perhaps, the most exciting period in the history of the State. The *Democrat* adopted as its editorial motto, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was; Vallandigham and Liberty;" which remained throughout the campaign.

In August, 1864, A. S. Ramsey took charge of the *Democrat*, after it had ceased publication for some time, and continued as editor and proprietor till April, 1865, when he disposed of it to Charles L. Zahm, who at once assumed entire control. After running nearly a year, Zahm concluded that a change of name would help the paper; so, in March, 1866, it was issued under the title of the *Democratic Advocate;* but, in December, circumstances compelled him to sell out.

Daniel Flanagan purchased the concern, December 13, 1866, and soon after began the publication of the Kenton *Democrat* (Vol I, New Series), with the motto "Equal and exact justice to all—special privileges to none." It was a twenty-eight column paper, issued every Thursday at $2 per year in advance, $3 if paid within three months and $3.50 at the close of the year. Thus the *Democrat* continued, with slight change, until March 9, 1871, at which time Vol. VI began with an entire new outfit of presses, type, etc., and enlarged to a thirty-two column sheet, while greatly improved in every way. It was now a paper of large dimensions, ably and creditably edited and conducted. It will not be out of place to state here that Mr. Flanagan purchased the paper for the sum of $500, and sold it for more than $7,000. By his ability as a writer, and his shrewd business management, he brought the paper up from absolute worthlessness until it was regarded as one of the best conducted county newspapers in this portion of Ohio, attaining an influence in the party and a financial success most gratifying to its owner.

On the 1st of January, 1875, David S. Fisher bought out Mr. Flanagan. He had been the editor and publisher of the *Allen County Democrat* for about fifteen years prior to this time, and brought to the aid of his new enterprise a wide experience and a well-grounded knowledge of the business. He changed the name of the paper to the *Hardin County Democrat;* thus going back to the title adopted in February, 1857. It was enlarged to

a thirty-six-column sheet, and came forth in an entire new dress, bearing at its head the following motto: "A family journal, devoted to literature, news, agriculture and the dissemination of Democratic principles." About three years ago, Mr. Fisher purchased a two-story brick building on Franklin street, three doors east of Main, whither he removed his office. Since taking charge of the *Democrat*, in 1875, it has nearly doubled its circulation, claiming at the present time a circulation of about 1,800 copies, and is looked upon as one of the leading Democratic newspapers of Northwestern Ohio. Its price has always been $2 per year in advance, and its subscription list is now rapidly increasing. The office of the *Democrat* is up with the times, all its furnishings being of a first-class order, while neatness, punctuality and dispatch pervades the whole establishment.

INDEPENDENT PAPERS.

The Kenton *News* was a twenty-eight column sheet, published in Tiffin by V. L. Ricketts & Co., and delivered to patrons in Hardin County. It was established in June, 1881, and, in November of that year, sold to D. M. Eveland, who opened an office in Kenton. He ran it only six weeks, when, for want of patronage, it ceased publication. Politically, it was independent, but it never amounted to much as a newspaper.

The Kenton *Wochenblatt*, a German weekly, was established by David Riffe and John U. Born, the latter being editor. It was first issued on Thursday, January 7, 1882; is a quarto-sheet, six columns to a page; published at $2 per year in advance, and claims a circulation of about 700 copies. The *Wochenblatt* is the first and only German newspaper published in the counties of Hardin, Hancock, Wyandot and Marion, and is, therefore, a good advertising medium through which to reach the large German population of those counties. It is, politically, independent, and the office is located on North Detroit street, over the post office.

Catholic Local News.—This paper was started by Rev. Anthony S. Siebenfoercher, and first issued November 1, 1878. It was a quarto size, double sheet, three columns to a page, and was commenced for the purpose of furnishing local and general Catholic news of interest to the faithful under his charge; also to supply short instructions on the articles of the Christian faith. It was issued twice a month, for three years, and its circulation reached 300 copies, extending into Marion and Logan Counties. Father Siebenfoercher discontinued the paper, because the missions of Ada, Dunkirk, Forest, Mount Victory and Larue were taken from under his charge; and as the welfare of these missions was one of the principal reasons why he started the *News*, he concluded to abandon the enterprise when he had no longer charge of them. The *News* reached many Catholics whom the priest could not often visit, thereby keeping alive the spark of faith, and assisting materially in building up the Catholic Church in this part of Ohio.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF KENTON.

When the pioneer fathers and mothers of Hardin County located along the Scioto, the Blanchard, Hog Creek, Tymochtee and smaller tributaries physicians were almost "as rare as angels' visits;" and though malarial diseases and "milk sickness" reigned supreme throughout the Scioto Valley, yet the pioneer was compelled to apply his own remedies or ride for miles through an unbroken forest to some small hamlet where a doctor might be found. Soon after the site of Kenton was selected as the county seat of Hardin County, we find two physicians, named Clark and Blodgett,

locating in the town, the former coming in 1833, and the latter in 1834. Neither remained very long, but Dr. Clark is remembered as one of the pioneer school teachers, to which profession he had to resort for his support, as the practice of medicine was not "a gold mine" in those early days. Dr. Blodgett was a native of Massachusetts, and, in 1834, erected a small frame house immediately north of where the Methodist Episcopal Church now stands, but stayed only about a year, and then left for a more congenial clime, as he was a man of delicate constitution.

Prior to 1840, only three other physicians located at Kenton, viz., Drs. Usher P. Leighton, Samuel Watt and Koontz; but of the last-mentioned little is known further than that he came in 1838–39, and practiced medicine about four years, then removed from this vicinity. Taking into consideration the brief periods that Drs. Clark and Blodgett remained in Kenton, and that they founded no practice or left little if any impress upon the institutions of the town, it will be only justice to accord to Dr. Leighton whatever honor belongs to being called the "father of medical practice in Hardin County." He was a native of Maine, came to Ohio in 1831, and read medicine with Dr. Sampson, of McCutchenville. In the winter of 1833–34, he attended lectures at Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Me., and, in the spring of 1835, graduated from Brown's University, Providence, R. I. He then came West, and in March, 1836, located in Kenton, where he practiced his profession until his death, August 26, 1878—a period of more than forty-two years. Few men were so well-known as Dr. Leighton; his field of practice during the pioneer days extending throughout this and adjoining counties. He was a good financier, and accumulated a large estate, to which he principally devoted the latter years of his life, though still clinging to his profession, and taking a deep interest in the progress and development of medical science.

Some three years after Dr. Leighton's location in Kenton, or in the fall of 1839, Dr. Samuel Watt opened an office in the village. He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, read medicine with Dr. Wilson, of Cadiz, Ohio, and began practice about 1828. During his residence in Kenton, he was recognized as a good physician, and continued in practice until within a few years of his death, which occurred in October, 1876. He, like Dr. Leighton, reared a family, some of whom are yet prominently identified with the interests of the town.

In the decade between 1840 and 1850, inclusive, many physicians came and went—some remaining during their lives, while others soon removed to other fields. Of these, we find that Dr. W. W. Durbin came to the county in 1840–41, locating east of Patterson, in Jackson Township. About 1842, he removed to Kenton, where he practiced many years. He at one time resided in a small house on Carroll street, where the Union school building now stands. It is said, by old settlers who knew him well, that though a good doctor, he was very intemperate. On one occasion, he had a cholera patient at his house, whom he had brought there for treatment, and when night came on the Doctor got drunk, lay down beside his patient, and woke up in the morning to find that the man had been dead for some hours. He subsequently went back to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he had read medicine, and also spent a portion of his time traveling, but about 1872–73, he returned to Kenton, where he died a few years ago.

The three next physicians to open offices in Kenton were Drs. G. W. Kishler, J. A. Rogers and A. W. Munson, the two latter being yet residents of the city. Dr. Kishler came about 1844, from Perry County, Ohio, but

in 1846–47, he went as a Surgeon into the Mexican war, and never returned to this county.

Dr. J. A. Rogers, a native of Greene County, Ohio, entered the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842, and in May, 1843, came on horseback from Champaign County, Ohio, and located in Kenton. He continued in the practice of his profession until 1856, when he engaged in the drug business, but still remained in practice for a few years, though gradually abandoning the active duties thereof. Dr. Rogers has ever since followed the druggist's trade, and his store is one of the largest and most complete drug houses in Hardin County.

Dr. A. W. Munson came with his parents to Hardin County in 1838; subsequently read medicine with Dr. O. Ferris, of Marion County, Ohio, and, during the summer of 1844, began practice in Kenton. In the fall of the same year, he removed to Wyandot, Wyandot Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1850, in which year he returned to Kenton, where he has since followed the practice of medicine. Dr. Munson graduated at Cleveland Medical College in the class of 1853–54. Drs. Rogers and Munson are the two oldest physicians of Kenton, their medical experience in this town going back to 1843 and 1844 respectively; but Dr. Munson has, doubtless, spent a greater number of years in active practice than any other living physician in this portion of Ohio. He was Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry from December, 1861, until April, 1863, and Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from March, 1865, until mustered out in the following September.

The years 1845, 1846 and 1847 brought to Kenton Drs. Latham, Thomas S. Mills, J. F. Ankeny, J. C. Wiseman and William McKean. The first mentioned came from Columbus, Ohio, in 1845, and only stayed about a year. Dr. Mills came from Iberia, Ohio, in 1845, and laid out an addition to Kenton in June of that year. But he, also, remained only about twelve months. Dr. Ankeny was from Millersburg, Holmes Co., Ohio, and located in Kenton in 1845. Soon after coming, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. A. Rogers, in the practice of medicine, and, in the spring of 1849, went to California. Dr. Wiseman was "a Thompsonian, or Botanic Doctor," who settled in Kenton about 1846, where he practiced his peculiar school of medicine until his death, in 1851. Dr. McKean came from Richland County, Ohio, in 1847, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death, November 3, 1852. Many of our readers will, doubtless, remember these pioneer physicians, though some of them remained here but a very brief period.

From 1847, up to and including 1850, there were Drs. Michael Holmes, J. S. Dimmitt, Henry Russell, William Jones, J. Y. Cantwell, George Watt, W. W. Moore, J. M. Chesney and Delong. About 1848, Dr. Holmes located in Kenton, coming hither from Highland County, Ohio. He practiced in this vicinity until his death, which occurred on his farm, a short distance east of Kenton, whither he had removed some time prior to this event. Dr. Dimmitt came to Kenton from Clermont County, Ohio, about 1848. He was a young, single man, and subsequently married a daughter of David Goodin's. After two years' practice, he removed to Iowa. Dr. Russell read medicine in the office of Dr. Driesback, of Tiffin, Ohio, and, in 1848–49, came to Kenton. He was a young man of considerable ability, and, after practicing here about five years, went to Cincinnati, and there died. Dr. Jones was a native of Southern Ohio, who first began practice at West

Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio; thence removed to the village of Round Head, and, about 1848–49, came to Kenton. He was a man of eccentric habits, and religious turn of mind, and finally quit his profession to preach the Gospel. This not proving sufficiently remunerative, he abandoned preaching and returned to the practice of medicine in Kenton, where he died. Dr. Cantwell came from Mansfield, Ohio, in 1848–49, but stayed here only a short time, and then returned to Mansfield. Dr. George Watt came to Kenton from Xenia, Ohio, in 1849, and practiced his profession at this point, about two years. He then returned to Xenia, subsequently took up dentistry, and has become prominent in that calling. Dr. W. W. Moore remained but a brief period in 1850. Dr. J. M. Chesney was a native of Mercer County, Penn.; studied medicine with his brother, William M., at Marseilles, Wyandot Co., Ohio, and, about 1849, began practice at Huntersville, in this county. He soon removed to Kenton, and formed a partnership with Dr. McKean, and, about 1854, removed to Marseilles, Ohio. There were three brothers named Delong, who practiced medicine in Hardin County. H. P. and Allen Delong had an office in Kenton a short time, but were first at Wheeler's Crossing as early as 1844–45, and subsequently at Round Head. The Dr. Delong who lived in Kenton, and was a partner of Dr. Leighton's, went to California in the spring of 1849.

During the succeeding six years, from 1850 to 1856, the following physicians opened offices in Kenton, viz.: Drs. Edwin Ashton, G. W. Kemp, O. L. Rider, Horace Lawrence, Solomon Kraner, I. E. Nagle, W. H. Phillips, J. F. Hance, A. S. Cowden, Charles Steyer, C. I. Neff, Frederick Sagebiel and M. M. Stimmel. Some time in 1851–52, Dr. Ashton came from Mansfield, Ohio, to Kenton. He practiced medicine here several years; thence removed to Lima, Ohio, where he now carries on a drug store. Dr. Kemp succeeded Dr. Wiseman in the Thompsonian or botanic system of practice. Upon the breaking-out of the civil war, he went into the army as Surgeon, and after its close located at Marseilles, Ohio, and now belongs to the allopathic school. Dr. Rider, an eclectic physician, came to Kenton about 1852, but stayed only a brief period. Dr. Lawrence came to Kenton from Greene County, Ohio, in 1852. On the 13th of May, 1854, while on a visit to a patient, he met with an accident from which he never recovered consciousness, and died on the 19th of June following. It is not positively known how he met his death, whether by being thrown from his horse or that a falling limb struck him while riding through the forest. He was found lying in the roadway, with his skull fractured, but unable to speak, and lived for more than a month, dying without being able to give any account of the affair. Dr. Kraner read medicine with William McKean; attended lectures at Starling Medical College in 1852–53, and began practice in Kenton during the latter year. In 1855, he removed to Round Head, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his election to the office of Probate Judge, in 1872. He has not since followed the practice of medicine. Dr. Nagle was a Pennsylvanian, who came to Kenton, about 1853. He clerked in a drug store, and, though a physician, never practiced in this locality. Dr. W. H. Phillips was born in Washington County, Penn.; began the practice of medicine in 1849, and, in 1854, located in Kenton. He graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1856, and, for nearly thirty years, has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Hardin County, still ranking as one of the leading practitioners and contributors to medical science in this part of the State. He was Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer In-

fantry, from December, 1862, until May, 1864, when he resigned the position and retired to private life. Dr. Hance was an eclectic physician, who came to Kenton in about 1854, and practiced here a few years, then removed elsewhere. Dr. Cowden came from Greene County, Ohio, in 1855, entered into partnership with Dr. Phillips and practiced medicine here two years; thence removed to Iowa. Dr. Steyer was a graduate of Leipsic Medical College, Germany, and, in 1853, opened an office at Dunkirk, Ohio; thence, about 1855, removed to Kenton, where he practiced his profession until his death in 1863. Dr. Neff read medicine in the office of Dr. Munson, and, in 1856, formed a partnership with Dr. Leighton. In 1857, he removed to Lima, Ohio, and, during the war, was Examining Surgeon for that district. Dr. Sagebiel was a native of Germany, and began the practice of medicine in Kenton in 1856, dying here in October, 1859. His son, Herman, is the present Postmaster of Kenton. Dr. Stimmel is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, whence he received his diploma in 1853. In 1856, he came to Kenton, and continued in practice, until 1868, when he removed from the county. In 1872, he returned to Kenton, where he has since been in active practice. He was Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry about two years, and of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard, during its four months' term of service in 1864.

In the following eleven years, from 1857 to 1867, inclusive, Drs. J. N. Green, William Watt, P. H. Loring, William Green, William M. Chesney, J. S. Pollock, J. W. Binckley, Henry Carver, C. H. Smith and Jesse Snodgrass began practice in Kenton. Dr. J. N. Green belonged to the eclectic school of medicine, and came in 1859. He went into the army, and soon after the close of the war settled in Indiana. Dr. Watt was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and a son of Dr. Samuel Watt, previously mentioned. He read in the office of Dr. W. H. Phillips, graduated from Starling Medical College in February, 1861, and immediately commenced his medical practice in Kenton. In April, 1863, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in June, 1865. Dr. Watt remained here, following the duties of his profession, until his death. He died, February 11, 1878. Dr. Loring was recognized as a young man of fine mind, and extensive knowledge of medical science. He located in Kenton, in 1861, and soon took a leading place among the older and more prominent members of his profession. Near the close of the war, he received an appointment as Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and selling his effects was preparing to enter upon the duties thereof, when he was taken sick and died. Dr. William Green was born in this county, his family being pioneers. He began the practice of medicine about the beginning of the war; remained a year or so in Kenton; then got an appointment in a Tennessee regiment as Surgeon, and subsequently settled at Greenville, in that State. Dr. William M. Chesney is still a resident of Kenton, though not in active practice. He is a native of Mercer County, Penn.; there read medicine, and graduated from Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1848–49, subsequently locating at Marseilles, Ohio. In 1863, he opened an office in Kenton, and followed his profession until 1880, when, on account of ill-health, he retired from practice. Dr. Pollock came from Logan County, Ohio, to Kenton, in 1863, went into the army in his capacity as a physician, and, after coming back, returned to Logan County, where he now resides. Dr. Binckley, a physician of the homœopathic school of medicine, began practice at Kenton in October, 1864. He

graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in the class of 1866–67, and is yet a resident of the city, though not in active practice. Dr. Carver was an old man, who came here in 1864, remained a short time and then removed to the West. Dr. C. H. Smith graduated from Starling Medical College in 1865, and commenced practice in Kenton the same year. From March until July, 1865, he was Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also Surgeon at Camp Denison. He is still actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and is one of the well-known physicians of the town. Dr. Snodgrass is a native of Hardin County, and he, like others mentioned among the later practitioners, read medicine under Dr. W. H. Phillips, whose high reputation in the medical profession and as an able contributor to medical literature, has given his students a prestige over those of many other physicians. Dr. Snodgrass graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the spring of 1867, and opened an office in Kenton the same year. He has since maintained a high standing in the profession as a successful and able physician, thus reflecting honor upon his preceptor and winning for himself a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Snodgrass served as Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, from August, 1863, until July, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service.

The next ten years, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive, added eleven physicians to the list previously given, whose names are as follows: Drs. E. W. Moore, Silas Protzman, E. M. Pinney, F. D. Bain, G. D. Jenney, Ezra B. Hiestand, B. F. Cessna, Henry L. Steiner, D. P. Phillips, L. G. Glenn and F. O. Clemmer. The first mentioned, viz., Dr. Moore, was a native of Pennsylvania, and son of George R. Moore, of Kenton. He read in the office of Dr. Phillips; graduated at Cleveland Medical College in 1869; began practicing in Kenton, and, in 1871, removed to his native State. Dr. Protzman received his diploma from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1868; commenced practice, and in June, 1872, opened an office in Kenton, where he has since remained. Dr. Pinney removed here from Dublin, Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1873, and entered into partnership with Dr. Munson, which continued two years. He then continued alone until his death, at Forest, where he was run over by the cars. Dr. Bain is a son of Judge James Bain, one of the well-remembered attorneys of Kenton, and he also is a student of Dr. Phillips. He is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and began practice in 1872, in Pennsylvania. In 1873, he removed to Kenton, went back to the Keystone State, in 1875, and, in 1879, again returned to this town, where he has been in active practice up to the present. Dr. Jenney was a graduate of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, a homœopathic institution, and came to Kenton in the spring of 1873, where he died four years later. Dr. Hiestand has been a medical practitioner since 1850, and, in 1851, graduated from Starling Medical College. He located at Ada, Ohio, in 1861, where he practiced his profession for fourteen years, coming to Kenton in 1874. Dr Hiestand has also a diploma from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which he received with the class of 1872–73. His practice has grown rapidly since coming to Kenton, as he is among the older and better-known physicians of the county, having been a resident thereof for twenty-three years. Dr. Cessna, though one of the oldest living physicians of Kenton, and a pioneer of the county, never practiced medicine here to any extent. He graduated from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1852, and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., in 1858. He practiced a little in

Kenton ere graduating, but, in 1852, located in Van Wert County, Ohio, where he followed his profession, until 1876, when he took up his residence in Kenton. Dr. Steiner, a native of Hardin County, graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the class of 1875–76. He began practice in Kenton during the latter year, and so continued until his death, in September, 1880. Dr. David P. Phillips read in his father's office, and began practice in the spring of 1877. Dr. Glenn is a pupil of Dr. William Watts, and graduated at the Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1876–77. He immediately commenced practice in Kenton, which he has since continued. Dr. Clemmer is a graduate of Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, receiving his diploma in February, 1876. He came to Kenton in January, 1877, and is said to be the leading homœopathic physician of the town at the present time.

During the past five years, Drs. J. C. Campbell, Gould Smith, L. D. Munson, G. G. Laughead, W. H. McIlvain and A. J. Crane have "hung out shingles" and cast their fortunes among the people of Kenton. Dr. Campbell belongs to the homœopathic school, a graduate in the class of 1872–73, from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and located in Kenton in 1880, where he has since resided. Dr. Gould Smith is another pupil of Dr. W. H. Phillips, and, in the spring of 1880, began practice at Galesburg, Ill. After about a year had passed away, he returned to Kenton, where he now follows the duties of his profession. Dr. L. D. Munson studied medicine with his father, and graduated at Columbus Medical College in 1881. He spent one year at Larue, Ohio, thence removed to Kenton. Dr. Laughead graduated from Ohio Medical College, in 1878, but had been practicing for four years prior to that date, and, in 1881, opened an office in this city. Dr. McIlvain read medicine in Richland County, Ohio; was admitted to practice in 1870; thence removed to Champaign County, Ohio, coming to Kenton in the fall of 1882. Dr. Crane is a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and came to Kenton in the fall of 1882. This closes the article on the medical profession of Kenton, and, while there may be some forgotten, yet we believe that this list contains all the physicians who founded a practice or left any impression upon the minds of the people. Some of the fraternity have filled public positions of honor and trust, but, as their names will be found in another part of this work, we have thought best to refer the inquiring student to the chapter on public officials for information on that subject, while leaving this article as a guide-board by the wayside to enlighten the reader on the past and present medical profession of Kenton.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Amicitia Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F., is the pioneer secret society of Kenton. The dispensation was granted November 21, 1846, to H. P. Ward, Jeremiah McLene, J. K. Goodin, E. T. Stevens, S. H. Donnel, D. D. Ogden, W. G. Kishler, T. M. Lewis and A. Campbell, and the lodge instituted February 17, 1847, with the following officers: Jeremiah McLene, N. G.; S. H. Donnel, V. G.; J. K. Goodin, Sec.; E. T. Stevens, Treas. The lodge room was first located in the second story of a brick residence on Franklin street, near the northeast corner of its junction with Cherry, where they remained some three years; thence removed to a room in the third story of the Leighton building, which stood on the site of the Southard House. In 1857, they fitted up the third story of the Goodin Block, which had just been erected on the southeast corner of Detroit and Frank-

lin streets, and here remained until the erection of the Odd Fellows Block, in 1878, on Main street, facing the public square, whither they removed. The hall is large and nicely furnished, and the present officers of the lodge are: D. L. Dow, N. G.; H. C. Stinson, V. G.; S. E. Lambert, Sec.; A. R. Scott, P. S.; D. J. Mentzer, Treas.

Scioto Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 179, I. O. O. F.—On the 6th of May, 1874, a warrant or dispensation was granted to Luther Furney, M. L. Rockafield, D J. Mentzer, Henry Loeffert, W. J. Kellogg, Curtis Wilkin, P. S. Howe, Jeff M. Maine and Joseph Erwin, and the encampment was instituted July 17, 1874. Its first officers were Luther Furney, C. P.; M. L. Rockafield. H. P.; Jeff M. Maine, S. W.; W. J. Kellogg, J. W.; Curtis Wilkins, Scribe; D. J. Mentzer, Treas; while the present officers of the encampment are C. A. Musgrove, C. P.; Charles Morton, H. P.; H. H. Wynn, S. W.; H. C. Stimson, J. W.; T. C. Ferguson, Scribe; D. J. Mentzer, F. S.; Herman Sagebiel, Treas. The meetings of the encampment are held in the Odd Fellows Hall on Main street.

Latham Lodge, No. 154, F. & A. M., was one of the first secret societies organized in Kenton. On the 17th of June, 1848, M. Z. Krider, Grand Master of Ohio, granted a dispensation to the following persons, by whom said lodge was instituted: Abner Root, W. M.; James Mumford, S. W.; J. A. Rogers, J. W.; John Stevens, John Souls, H. P. Ward, Joseph Ullman and S. D. Seymore. The first meeting took place July 14, 1848, and, in October of the same year, the lodge was granted a charter. Its first permanent officers were as follows: Abner Root, W. M.; James Mumford, S. W.; J. A. Rogers, J. W.; John Souls, Treas.; John Stevens, Sec.; E. G. Spelman, S. D.; Hugh Letson, J. D. The lodge room first occupied was in a brick building on the northeast corner of Franklin and Market streets, which was used for a few years; thence they moved to a frame building on Detroit street, opposite the public square, and remained there until the erection of the Cary & Kinnear Block on Detroit street, in 1856, when the lodge built the third story of the north half of said block, and occupied it for a lodge room. Upon the erection of the Masonic Block, which adjoins the Cary & Kinnear Block on the south, the Masons rented the third story and fitted it up for a lodge room, though still owning the old hall. It is commodious, handsomely furnished and well adapted for the purpose. Since the lodge was instituted, 237 persons have been admitted to membership. The present officers are Solomon Kraner, W. M.; David S. Fisher, S. W.; O. E. Rhodes, J. W.; J. A. Rogers, Treas.; W. W. Stevenson, Sec.

Scioto Chapter, No. 119, of Royal Arch Masons.—A dispensation was granted June 2, 1869, to David Thomson, W. H. Phillips, James M. White, Edmund Cary, J. H. Harrod, Andrew Vance, A. W. Janes, A. P. Cutting, John F. Henkle, Charles Mains and A. R. Scott, for the purpose of organizing the above chapter at Kenton, and said organization was effected, October 16, 1869. The first officers were David Thomson, H. P.; W. H. Phillips, King; James M. White, Scribe; while the present officers are A. P. Cutting, H. P.; J. A. Rogers, King; Solomon Kraner, Scribe.

Kenton Council, No. 65, Royal and Select Masters.—A petition was presented to Samuel W. Courtright, Grand Master of the State, by David S. Fisher, James M. White, Edwin C. Humphreys. A. C. Ramsey, Wellington McColloch, G. H. Zugschwert, E. B. Hiestand, John Wilson and A. P. Cutting, and a dispensation was granted to said petitioners March 20, 1876. The Council was duly instituted April 18, 1876, and the following officers

elected: David S. Fisher, T. I. M.; Edwin C. Humphreys, Deputy; John Wilson, P. C. W.; James M. White, Treas.; Wellington McColloch, Recorder. Under the charter granted by the Grand Council, January 19, 1877, the Kenton Council was permanently instituted, while the same officers previously mentioned were again elected. The membership is twenty-eight, and the present officers are J. A. Rogers, T. I. M.; Solomon Kraner, Deputy; A. P. Cutting, P. C. W.; E. C. Humphreys, C. G.; James M. White, Treas.; David S. Fisher, Recorder.

Kenton Grove of Druids, No. 17, was instituted by the officers of the Grand Grove of Ohio, February 26, 1861, with the following members: Andrew Roeder, Andrew Scheidemantel, Charles Kaufmann, John Pfeiffer, Andrew Mayer, Albert Zugschwert, Lazarus Zugschwert, John Steively, Earhart Bloom, Conrad Euler, George Lautenschlaeger, Peter Pfeiffer, John Roeder, William Schrader, Conrad Glock and Henry Loeffert. The first officers were Andrew Roeder, G. A.; Andrew Scheidemantel, D. A.; Charles Kaufmann, Sec.; John Pfeiffer, Treas. Their first meetings were held in the hall, in the Goodin Block, southwest corner of Detroit and Franklin streets; but, in June, 1868, they purchased the third story of a building on Detroit, opposite the public square, which they have since used. The present officers of the Kenton Grove are John Alt, G. A.; John Belz, D. A.; Lazarus Zugschwert, Sec.; Andrew Lautenschlaeger, Treas. Some years ago, the Grove had more than sixty members, but it has dwindled away, until now its membership is only fourteen.

Robert Bruce Lodge, No. 101, Knights of Pythias, was instituted September 4, 1876, by Dr. J. L. Cilley, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Kenton then contained five Knights, who were members of other lodges, viz., A. B. Johnson, W. J. Niblock, F. M. Childs, S. J. Friedlander and W. M. Dixon. Besides these five, there were thirty-one charter members, as follows: Lewis Houser, John D. King, W. D. Dean, H. C. Bohnar, H. Sagebiel, H. C. Palmer, N. S. Weaver, J. R. Selders, Dorr White, William G. Born, John V. B. Maine, J. H. Garrison, Charles L. Jones, Hance White, O. G. Gale, J. B. Fletcher, E. H. Gary, Robert G. Moore, Jr., C. H. Harris, Ed Sorgen, T. J. Barlow, Charles Brumm, James R. Dow, J. A. Fridiger, J. A. Atkinson, William Siferd, D. J. Mentzer, Alexander Kerr, J. B. Seymore, Z. A. Musgrave, Charles H. Shanefelt. The first officers of the lodge were W. J. Niblock, P. C.; A. B. Johnson, C. C.; John D. King, V. C.; F. M. Childs, P.; W. D. Dean, M. of E.; H. Sagebiel, M. of F.; H. C. Bohnar, K. of R. S.; Dorr White, M. at A. Their hall is in the third story of the Brunson Block, on the northwest corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, and the present officers are D. S. Fisher, C. C.; C. C. Russell, V. C.; J. A. Holmes, P.; Simon Price, M. of E.; J. V. B. Maine, M. of F.; Henry Dorn, K. of R. S.; Wellington Wilmoth, M. at A. The lodge now contains fifty-five members.

Pythian Lodge, No. 164, Knights of Pythias, was instituted July 10, 1883, with the following officers: D. J. Mentzer, P. C.; Frank C. Aull, C. C.; John H. Smick, V. C.; J. A. Steiner, M. of E.; J. E. Lowrey, P.; T. C. Ferguson, K. of R. S.; W. M. Ellis, M. of F.; I. M. Collins, M. at A. The lodge room is in the Odd Fellows Hall, on Main street, and the membership to sixty, all of whom are charter members.

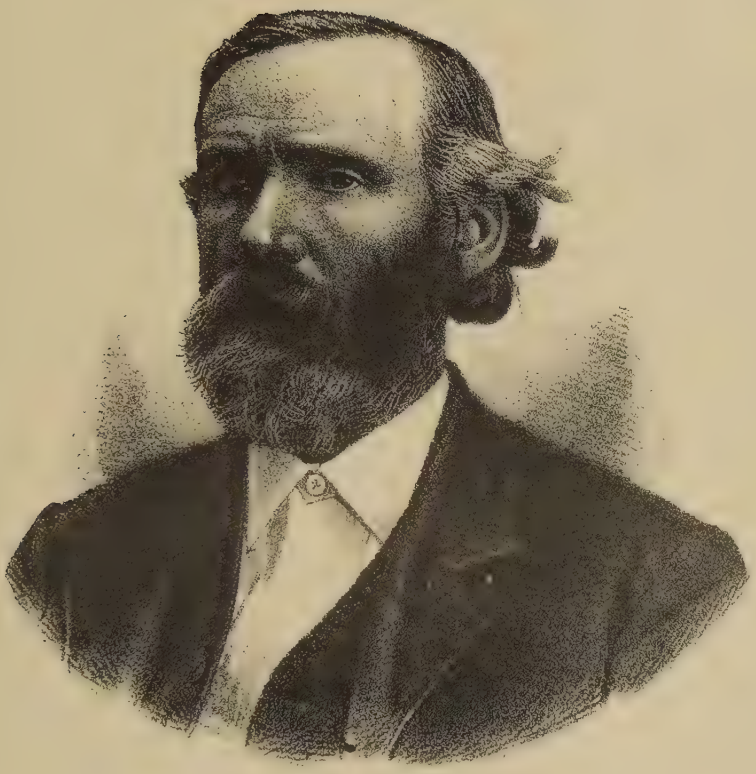
Cantwell Post, No. 97, G. A. R., was organized August 1, 1881, and held but one meeting. The post was re-organized April 24, 1883, with the following officers: Charles Canaan, P. C.; John S. Scott, 2d P. C.; D. J. Mentzer, 3d P. C.; I. M. Collins, O. of D.; Lewis H. Wells, Adjutant; W.

M. Ellis, Q. M.; W. W. Stevenson, Chaplain; J. V. B. Maine, O. of G. The post embraces a membership of sixty-eight, and bids fair to preserve a useful existence as a reminder of the greatest war in modern history.

CITY OFFICIALS.

The act incorporating the town of Kenton was passed at the legislative session of 1844–45, but in the latter year, on the 14th of July, 1845, the first election for town officials took place, and resulted as follows: Mayor, William Jackson; Recorder, Samuel Smith; Councilmen, David Goodin, John O. Fox, John Kaiser, John H. Tanke and Luther Damon. At the first meeting of the Council, held July 16, 1845, William McGavern was elected Marshal and John R. Gunn, Treasurer. September 1, 1845, Jacob Schoonover was appointed a member of the Council, vice John O. Fox, resigned, and at the same time 50 cents per meeting was adopted as the remuneration of the board. James Faught succeeded to the Marshalship, November 3, 1845, and thus the list of officials remained during the first year. On the 14th of July, 1846, E. G. Spelman was elected Mayor, George P. Ingman, Recorder, and A. M. McConnell, J. A. Rogers, B. R. Brunson, David Snodgrass and John Parkinson, Councilmen. Lazarus Zugschwert was elected Marshal, and Hugh Letson, Treasurer. The officers elected July 14, 1847, were George Johns, Mayor, W. G. Kishler, Recorder; William Cary, John Stevens, Sr., John Goodin, William Wilson and John Ross, Councilmen. Lazarus Zugschwert, Marshal, and Samuel Campbell, Treasurer, were chosen by the board, July 28. On the 6th of September, 1847, William L. Walker was appointed Recorder, vice W. G. Kishler, resigned. On the 14th of July, 1848, the following officers were elected: Andrew Dodds, Mayor; Jeremiah McLene, Recorder; Abner Root, Harris Pool, Asa Strong, John Stevens, Sr., and A. L. Ballentine. On the 18th of July, Hiram Furney was elected Marshal, and A. L. Ballentine, Treasurer. May 16, 1849, a vacancy having occurred in the Council through the death of Mr. Ballentine, Benjamin Eglin was chosen to fill the position, and Asa Strong as Treasurer. Lazarus Zugschwert was at the same time appointed Marshal, to succeed Mr. Furney, whose time had expired.

We have now given all of the officials for the first three years after the town was incorporated, and will briefly continue the list, giving the date of election or appointment and officers chosen: July 14, 1849—John Stevens Sr., elected Mayor; Jeremiah McLene, Recorder; Albert Dean, Jacob Schoonover, Hugh Letson, Luther Damon and William Cary, Council; William Cary, Treasurer; P. A. Blanchard, Marshal. The Recorder resigned, also was the Marshal, and P. A. Blanchard and Jacob Butcher were elected to fill those offices in the order named. July 15, 1850—Daniel C. Hulbert elected Mayor; John A. Shectala, Recorder; James S. Ballentine, David Snodgrass, Cyrus Smith, Daniel Barron and Goerge C. Lauman, Council; G. C. Lauman, Treasurer; W. P. Lauman, Marshal. The Recorder resigning, E. T. Stevens was elected to that office, May 14, 1851, and, on the same date, George Fry was chosen to fill the vacancy in Council caused by the resignation of George C. Lauman. Cyrus Smith succeeded Mr. Lauman as Treasurer. July 15, 1851—Lyman C. Hurd elected Mayor; Sewell Coulson, Recorder; Hugh Letson, H. J. Miller, Day Pugh, Luther Furney and A. M. McConnell, Council; J. D. White, Marshal; Hugh Letson, Treasurer. In August, R. G. Jamison was elected Councilman, vice A. M. McConnell, deceased. July 15, 1852—C. H. Gatch elected Mayor; David Stanford, Recorder; Edward Stillings, Albert Dean, William Mc-



R. L. Miller

Connell, George P. Ingman and Obed Taylor, Council; Henderson Carothers, Marshal; Albert Dean, Treasurer.

The time of election was now changed to the spring, and, April 4, 1853, Cyrus Smith was elected Mayor; William McConnell, Recorder; Amos Johns, Samuel Campbell, David Goodin, William Schrader and Luther Damon, Council; Hugh Letson, Treasurer; Nelson Miller, Marshal. On the 1st of August, 1853, Samuel Smith was elected Mayor, to succeed Cyrus Smith, deceased. April 3, 1854—G. P. Ingman elected Mayor; Samuel Smith, Recorder; David Goodin, Luther Damon, William Schrader, G. W. Kemp and George Fry, Council; G. W. Berry, Treasurer; Jacob C. Born, Marshal; but the latter resigning in September, David Faurot was appointed to fill the vacancy. April 2, 1855—Gordon A. Stewart elected Mayor; David Stanford, Recorder; Edward T. Bogardus, Treasurer; Isaac Bolenbaugh, Marshal; C. H. Gatch, A. S. Hoon, William Pool, Day Pugh and R. F. McConnell, Council. April 7, 1856—Daniel Barron elected Mayor; Henry H. Smith, Recorder; John Wingett, Samuel Gilmore, Ulrich Gerlach, Benedict Fink and Edward Smith, Council; Samuel Calloway, Marshal; George Fry, Treasurer. April 6, 1857—A. S. Ramsey elected Mayor; Daniel Barron, Recorder; George Fry, A. M. Davis, Samuel Campbell, W. F. Damon and William Schrader, Council; John W. Letson, Marshal. April, 1858—Benjamin Eglin elected Mayor; J. M. Brunson, Recorder; George Fry, Treasurer; John W. Letson, Marshal; A. M. Davis, William Schrader, Samuel Campbell, W. F. Damon and William W. McConnell, Council. April, 1859—Lester T. Hunt elected Mayor; M. M. Stimmel, Recorder; George Fry, Treasurer; John W. Letson, Marshal; A. M. Davis, David Goodin, Benjamin Eglin, Earhart Bloom and Daniel Barron, Council. April, 1860—A. S. Ramsey elected Mayor; W. F. Damon, Recorder; George Fry, Treasurer, who resigned in February, 1861, and Isaac G. Williams was chosen to fill the vacancy; James R. Deniston, Marshal; A. M. Davis, Earhart Bloom, William Pool, David Goodin and Edward Smith, Council. April, 1861—A. S. Ramsey elected Mayor; F. S. Letson, Recorder; Isaac G. Williams, Treasurer; John W. Letson, Marshal; William Dougherty, Fred Fogle, Ulrich Gerlach, C. H. Gatch and Benjamin R. Brunson, Council. April, 1862—David Stanford elected Mayor; F. S. Letson, Recorder; Isaac G. Williams, Treasurer; John W. Letson, Marshal; William Dougherty, George W. Kemp, J. M. Brunson, William Pool and Alonzo Bogardus, Council. April, 1863—Charles Kaufman elected Mayor; A. M. Burke, Recorder; David McKenna, Treasurer; C. S. Howe, Marshal; Benjamin R. Brunson, Earhart Bloom, William Schrader, Peter Pfeiffer and Elliott Stalter, Council. April, 1864—A. S. Ramsey elected Mayor; Elliott Stalter, Recorder; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Isaac Bolenbaugh, Marshal; J. M. Brunson, Samuel Campbell, Jeremiah Crowley, Henry Reese and A. W. Janes, Council. April, 1865—W. T. Cessna elected Mayor; Elliott Stalter, Recorder; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Hezekiah Eastgate, Marshal; Samuel Campbell, Earhart Bloom, A. W. Janes, A. B. Ingersoll and F. S. Letson, Council. April, 1866—W. T. Cessna elected Mayor; Elliott Statler, Recorder; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Hezekiah Eastgate, Marshal; Asher Letson, Samuel Campbell, Henry Loeffert, D. P. Zearing and Jeremiah Crowley, Council. April, 1867—A. S. Ramsey elected Mayor; A. B. Johnson, Recorder; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Hezekiah Eastgate, Marshal; Earhart Bloom, J. M. Brunson, F. T. Schrader, William Dougherty and O. E. Rhodes, Council. April, 1868—David R. Foreman elected Mayor; A. B. Johnson, Recorder; A. M. Davis, Treasurer;

Hezekiah Eastgate, Marshal; Henry Loeffert, Conrad Kahler, Fred Fogle, William Gilmore and A. W. Janes, Council. April, 1869—F. S. Letson elected Mayor; Elliott Stalter, Recorder; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Hezekiah Eastgate, Marshal; Jeremiah Crowley, J. M. Brunson, John Ries, Conrad Kahler and Earhart Bloom, Council. April, 1870—A. W. Janes, elected Mayor; Elliott Stalter, Recorder; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Hezekiah Eastgate, Marshal; Peter Dorn, Jeremiah Crowley, John Reis, Joseph Paulucci, F. T. Schrader and Asher Letson, Council.

This completes the roll for the first twenty-six years succeeding the act of incorporation, and we will now give the official list for the past thirteen years: The last Mayor, Recorder, Treasurer, Marshal, and the following members of the Council, viz., Asher Letson, F. T. Schrader and John Ries, were elected in April, 1870, for the term of two years; therefore, in April, 1871, but three Councilmen were chosen—Charles Brumm, Martin Price and John Alt—whose term was also for two years. April, 1872—William L. Walker elected Mayor; Elliott Stalter, Clerk; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Hezekiah Eastgate, Marshal; Leander King, James Young and F. T. Schrader, Council; all of whom served until April, 1874. In April, 1873, D. J. Mentzer, Asher Letson and Martin Price were elected as Councilmen, but in January, 1874, Letson resigned. April, 1874—A. B. Johnson elected Mayor; J. W. Binckley, Clerk; W. F. Damon, Treasurer; John Pool, Marshal; Lewis Merriman, James Young, James Vance and F. T. Schrader, Councilmen. April, 1875, three Councilmen were elected, viz., P. P. Whitehill, John H. Gary and Peter Corken. April, 1876—David S. Fisher elected Mayor; Eugene Rogers, Clerk; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; Thomas N. Maple, Marshal; N. S. Weaver, W. S. Lieurance and Curtis Wilkin, Councilmen. John Gary resigned April 11, 1876, and Dorr White was elected, April 25, to fill vacancy. In December, 1877, Mr. Fisher resigned the Mayoralty, and J. W. Binckley was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. In April, 1877, three Councilmen were elected as follows: J. V. B. Maine, Dorr White and Adam Rinehart. In April, 1878—J. W. Binckley elected Mayor; J. H. Lawton, Clerk; A. M. Davis, Treasurer; C. C. Russell, Marshal; W. S. Lieurance, N. S. Weaver, Jacob Bush, Samuel Magley and John Callam, Councilmen; two additional members having been added to that body. In April, 1879, on account of the resignation of Mr. Bush, five Councilmen were elected, viz., Jacob Forbing, A. W. Munson, Peter Houser, Charles Canaan and H. W. Atwood. In April, 1880, W. T. Cessna elected Mayor; James C. Howe, Clerk; John A. Steiner, Treasurer; C. C. Russell, Marshal; H. W. Atwood, W. S. Lieurance, Henry Price and John Gerlach, Councilmen. In April, 1881—Jacob Forbing, Charles Canaan, J. Dever and P. Geisel were elected members of the City Council. In January, 1882, H. M. Shingle was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Charles Canaan from his ward. The officers chosen in April, 1882, were as follows: A. W. Munson, Mayor; J. C. Howe, Clerk; J. A. Steiner, Treasurer; C. C. Russell, Marshal; J. H. Camper, Charles Canaan, H. M. Shingle, J. Gerlach and Henry Price, Councilmen. In September, 1882, William P. Steffen was appointed, vice Jacob Forbing, resigned, August 1, 1882. In April, 1883, William P. Steffen, Thomas Hicks, Hance White and Frederick Machetanz were elected Councilmen, and, together with the officers elected the previous year, constitute the present officials of Kenton.

FIRE PROTECTION AND CITY BUILDINGS.

The earliest record we find of any movement toward providing fire pro-

tection in Kenton, was the purchase of some "fire hooks" July 6, 1850, at which time $13.50 was expended in that direction. In March, 1853, Obed Taylor was ordered to buy ladders, hooks, pikes, axes and ropes, to aid in extinguishing fires within the corporation, and about that time a "hook and ladder company" was organized. On the 12th of July, 1858, the Town Council appropriated $500 to purchase a fire engine, hose-reel and 300 feet of hose. A. M. Davis, W. F. Damon and J. M. Brunson were appointed a Committee to make said purchase. They went to Cincinnati and bought the "Reindeer Fire Engine," at second hand, it being one of those primitive concerns operated by hand power. The Reindeer Fire Company, No. 2, was organized in January, 1859, a temporary engine-house fitted up, and, for the first time, Kenton began to feel her importance as a growing town. We however see by the records that this old engine was continually needing repairs, and was not a very effective fire preventative; but it served the purpose for many years, and, doubtless, did much good.

In May, 1870, a tax was levied for the purpose of erecting a building for the fire department, constructing two cisterns, and to purchase a fire engine. Plans for the building were drafted by E. T. Bogardus, and comprised an engine house, town hall and station house in one structure. The contracts were let in August, 1870, to erect said building on North Main street. D. P. Stevenson was given the carpenter work, at $2,769.96; Ambrose Burkhart the masonry, at $3,000; and Dennis Kelly the painting, at $156. Charles V. Lunney was awarded the contract to build the two cisterns for $900, and Earhart Bloom the iron work for the prison cells for $477. After the building was up, the Council concluded that the fire department was not sufficient for the wants of the town, and, in May, 1871, appointed Asher Letson, Charles Brumm and F. T. Schrader a committee to purchase a steam fire engine. The engine, hose and hose carriage were bought of the Silsby Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y., for the sum of $7,850, and, June 22, 1871, John W. Born was appointed Engineer of "Simon Kenton, No. 1," the name given to the new engine. In July, Mr. Born resigned, and Louis Hoofnagle succeeded him, while James Young was appointed Chief Engineer. In July, 1883, a new horse hose-reel, purchased of E. B. Preston & Co., Chicago, Ill., was added to the department, at a cost of $650. The construction of the water-works has rendered the presence of engines almost useless at the majority of fires in such towns as Kenton, but even yet they can be often used to good advantage.

During the summer of 1882, the interior of the city building was remodeled and finished. Prior to that time, the Council had no permanent place of meeting, but their new chamber is not only large and well ventilated, but creditably furnished. Much credit is due Dr. A. W. Munson, who began and supervised this improvement until completed. The Mayor's office, council chamber, city prison and engine-house are all located in this building, which is a large, two-storied brick, solidly built and well finished. Everything around the building bears the impress of solidity, care and cleanliness, reflecting credit upon the officials in charge.

CEMETERIES.

At the time that Kenton was laid out, a small lot was reserved in the northeast corner of the original plat, now occupied by the residences of Metellus Thomson and George R. Moore. It was, however, never used for burial purposes, but a subscription was taken up, soon after the location of the county seat, and 1 92-100 acres purchased of Jacob H. Houser, located on

East Franklin street, near the suburbs of the town. The land was partly donated by Mr. Houser, he receiving $20 subscribed by those then residing here. When the ground was selected and surveyed, in which work Daniel Barron assisted, a contention arose as to whose name the deed should be made out in; the Methodists claiming that their church, being the only one then organized, ought to have the title in the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Others objected to this, and the ground was deeded to the County Commissioners, who subsequently deeded it back to the Trustees of Pleasant Township. On the 20th of July, 1834, the first interment was made here, viz., Maria, the infant daughter of Robert McCloud, whose headstone may yet be seen in the northeast corner of the ground. The cemetery was then covered with the primitive forest; a rude wagon track wound through the timber, and so little was known of its exact location, that Mr. Houser had to go with Mr. McCloud for the purpose of pointing it out. This graveyard was used until the purchase of the present cemetery, in 1854, though many interments have occurred there since that date. It now presents a neglected appearance, weed-covered graves and broken headstones denoting little thought of the silent sleepers beneath, who are, seemingly, forgotten in the strife and turmoil of life.

Soon after the old graveyard was platted, the Methodist Episcopal Church bought the point of land between Columbus and Carroll streets, at the eastern terminus of the latter, and laid it out for a cemetery. This was used for several years, when it was abandoned and the Methodists buried their dead in the public ground. Most, if not all, of the bodies were subsequently removed, the land sold, and it is now covered with private residences.

Grove Cemetery Association.—On the 17th of August, 1854, Hugh Letson, Daniel Barron, Samuel Smith, Samuel Campbell, David Snodgrass, David Thomson, George Fry, William Cary, Day Pugh, James S. Robinson, James Bain, William L. Walker, C. H. Gatch and others met at the court house for the purpose of forming a cemetery association, with Hugh Letson in the chair, and Samuel Smith, Secretary. The persons present formed themselves into a corporate body, to be known as "Grove Cemetery Association," and elected the following Board of Trustees: David Thomson, Day Pugh, Luther Damon, William Cary and James Bain, with C. H. Gatch as Clerk of the Board. On the 24th of August, 1854, William Cary and David Thomson were appointed a committee to purchase of William Dodds ten acres of land located one mile east of Kenton, between the Marion and Marseilles pikes, at a price not exceeding $50 per acre. The committee bought the ground, and the Board ratified said purchase, September 12, 1854. Edward T. Bogardus drew a plan of the cemetery, which was adopted October 2, 1854, and the first sale of lots took place on the 12th of the same month. By-laws, for the government of the association, previously drafted by Col. A. Root, Samuel Smith and C. H. Gatch, were adopted December 2, 1854, and, on the 4th of January following, William Cary was chosen Treasurer.

There now occurs a break in the records from February 1, 1855, to April 4, 1864. We understand that the association elected its Trustees regularly, and that it was in active existence during this time, but as there were no minutes kept of its transactions, we are unable to tell who these Trustees were. On the latter date, a meeting was held, with James Bain in the chair, and G. A. Stewart, Secretary. Three Trustees were elected, viz., B. R. Brunson, W. F. Damon and Lazarus Zugschwert; William Cary, Treas-

urer; William C. Ross, Clerk and Superintendent of Cemetery. In the fall of 1864, land was purchased for a roadway, on the west line of the cemetery, running from the Marion to the Marseilles pike; and Charles Kaufman, by order of the board, made a new plat of the cemetery. In April, 1865, Lazarus Zugschwert succeeded himself as Trustee; W. F. Damon was his own successor in April, 1866; B. R. Brunson was again chosen in 1867; Lazarus Zugschwert in 1868; W. F. Damon in 1869; B. R. Brunson in 1870; William C. Ross in 1871; D. J. Mentzer in 1872. William C. Ross served as Clerk of the Board from April, 1864, up to July, 1872, while William Cary was Treasurer of the association from its organization until its transfer to the corporation of Kenton in 1874. From the 4th of April, 1864, up to the time of said transfer—excepting from April until October, 1872, when D. J. Mentzer was President—B. R. Brunson held the Presidency of the board, and was the leading spirit in beautifying and enlarging the cemetery. The association was re-organized October 17, 1872, and B. R. Brunson, D. J. Mentzer and J. A. Rogers were elected Trustees, and re-elected October 18, 1873. Upon the re-organization, Thomas Espy was chosen Clerk of the Board, and served in that capacity until the town took control of the cemetery. On the 16th of April, 1873, twenty-five acres of land lying east of the graveyard were purchased of Misses Martha and Sarah Glenn, for the sum of $3,600. It extended from the north line of the old ground south to the Marion pike. Early in 1874, Grove Cemetery was transferred to the Corporation of Kenton, the association again re-organized, and, in April of that year, the following Trustees were elected for three, two and one years respectively: D. J. Mentzer, J. A. Rogers and B. R. Brunson. The latter succeeded himself in April, 1875, but soon afterward removed to Indianapolis, and William Gillmore was appointed to fill vacancy until the next election. From that time up to the present, the following Trustees have been chosen: April, 1876, J. A. Rogers and William Gillmore; April, 1877, D. J. Mentzer; April, 1878, William Gillmore; April, 1879, Dorr White; April, 1880, D. J. Mentzer; April, 1881, Asher Letson; April, 1882, Joseph Ichler; April, 1883, D. J. Mentzer. The term of service being three years, and the office rotary, but one Trustee is chosen each year, unless a vacancy should occur, through death, resignation or removal. Dr. J. A. Rogers was Clerk of the board from April, 1874, until April, 1879, when he was succeeded by Dorr White, the present incumbent. In February, 1879, the Trustees bought five acres of William Schrader, lying immediately south of the Catholic Cemetery, which was purchased by that church in 1872. In September, 1882, another lot of five acres was added, thus making forty-five acres in one body, besides St. Mary's Cemetery, which is located between the north and south portions of Grove Cemetery. Twelve acres and a half were sold off the eastern part in February, 1883, leaving Grove Cemetery with thirty-two and one-half acres, mostly laid out in handsome lots, many of which contain beautiful monuments, marking the last resting-place of those who sleep in this "city of the dead."

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE LEADING PAST AND PRESENT MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF KENTON—FLOUR MILLS—KENTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS—SAW AND WOOLEN MILLS—COOPER SHOP AND STAVE FACTORY—BREWERIES—CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS—MARBLE WORKS—PORK PACKING HOUSE—PLANING, SCROLL MILLS AND LUMBER YARDS—TANNERIES—IRON FENCE COMPANIES—SCIOTO STRAW BOARD COMPANY—KENTON GAS COMPANY—KENTON WATER WORKS COMPANY—DICKSON'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BANKS—TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS OFFICES—THE SCIOTO IMPROVEMENT—HOTELS—DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW OF KENTON IN 1883—CONCLUSION.

DURING the first years in the history of Kenton, little was done toward building up its manufacturing interests. It is true that many of the early settlers brought with them to their new homes in the wilderness, bordering the Scioto, a knowledge of the most useful trades, and some of them began at once to manufacture, on a small scale, those articles which the pioneer times demanded. We find that William Furney and Emi P. Hurd opened blacksmith and repair shops; James Elam and Luther Damon made furniture, the former being soon succeeded by James Faught and Emanuel Shoard; Andrew Barnes and Hugh Letson were the pioneer tailors; Robert B. Truman began to make boots and shoes; Robert Smith, Ezra I. Williams, James Scott, James Johnson and James Moffat followed the carpenter business; Jacob Pine manufactured brick; William Ferguson operated a tan yard; and John Kaiser carried on the hatting trade, making to order the head gear of the pioneers. Doubtless a few others were for a time engaged in ministering to the wants of the settlers by plying some of the trades; but the names given are those best remembered by the few pioneers or their descendants who are yet left to tell the story of those early days. The reader will bear in mind that, with the passing years, some factories, or rather shops, have come and gone, leaving no impress upon the minds of the citizens, and giving little or no impetus to the town in their fleeting career. It is not our intention to speak of such, but only to mention those that proved a boon to the pioneers or have done most during the past and present in enhancing the wealth, growth and prosperity of Kenton.

Ross Grist Mill.—In 1833–34, Col. John Ross settled on a farm north of Kenton, where he lived until about 1839 or 1840, when he erected a two-story frame grist mill, 30x40 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne street and the alley immediately north of G. R. Moore's residence. It had two run of buhrs, was operated by horse-power and was one of those primitive concerns that did the grinding for the pioneers ere the more modern mills were built. Most of the early settlers in this vicinity patronized the "old Ross Mill," carrying their small grists of corn or wheat on horseback, and often waiting until it was ground, so that the little ones who were anxiously

wishing for a corn cake or biscuit might be made happy. This mill was run till 1849–50, when the machinery was taken out, and it is now used as a residence, though much resembling "the haunted house of old."

Snow Cloud Mills.—In 1844, John Espy erected a frame distillery on the site of the "Snow Cloud Mills," which stands on South Main street, near the north bank of the Scioto River. He operated this distillery over a year before he erected the flour mill, having his grinding done at the old Ross Mill on Wayne street. In 1846, the present "Snow Cloud Mills" were built by Mr. Espy and operated by him in connection with the distillery, until 1854, when he sold out to James Davis. The engines and boilers of this mill were hauled with teams from Mount Vernon, Ohio, and it is said to have been the first steam flour mill of Hardin County. In 1849, the boilers were taken out and used as chimneys until 1881, and sold for old iron in the winter of 1882–83. After Mr. Davis, several parties owned the property, but, in the spring of 1881, Thomas Espy purchased the interest of George Leighton, and, during the summer, remodeled the whole concern. He, however, left in the old machinery which his father had put there during his ownership, and the same old engine, purchased in 1846, still furnishes the power for grinding. The distillery ceased operations about the close of the war. The mill is now owned by Conrad Ochs, is three stories high, and has a capacity of thirty-five barrels every twenty-four hours.

Kenton Mills.—In 1866, John Espy and William Ochs began the erection of a four-storied frame flouring mill on the northwest corner of Main and Walnut streets. It is 56x66 feet, with a brick engine room 25x50 feet. Espy & Ochs operated this mill till 1868, when Mr. Espy sold his interest, and soon afterward his son Thomas assumed his place in the firm. Thomas Espy and William Ochs ran the mill until the incorporation of the "Kenton Milling Company," February 5, 1880, who have since operated the concern in connection with the "Espy Mills." In the spring of 1882, the complete Hungarian roller process was put into the mill, which has now a capacity of 125 barrels every twenty-four hours.

Espy Mills.—In the fall of 1878, John Espy bought a site for a new mill on the southwest corner of Detroit and Walnut streets, a portion of which was occupied by the woolen mill. Mr. Espy arranged his plans for the erection of the structure, but ere they were carried into effect he was taken sick and died. In the spring of 1879, Thomas Espy took up his father's unfinished work, and erected the fine brick building known as the "Espy Mills." This enterprise was operated by him until the organization of the Kenton Milling Company, February 5, 1880, Thomas Espy, President; John C. Ochs, Secretary; Thomas Espy, William Ochs, J. F. Gramlich, H. M. Shingle and W. B. Gramlich, stockholders, with a capital stock of $80,000. In the winter of 1882–83, the complete Hungarian roller process was put into this mill, giving it a capacity of 250 barrels every twenty-four hours. The building is four stories high, 50x80 feet, with an engine room 25x50 feet. As already mentioned, the "Kenton Milling Company" operate both the Kenton and Espy Mills, employing altogether twenty-five men.

The only flouring mill, besides those already mentioned, that has ever been operated in Kenton was erected in 1848–49 on the southeast corner of Franklin and Mill streets, by Christopher Kautz, Peter Grassley and Michael Wolf. It was subsequently purchased by Nelson Miller, who sold it in 1852 to John Pfeiffer. A distillery was also operated in connection with this mill, and,

CHAPTER XVIII.

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DURING the first years in the history of Kenton, little was done toward building up its manufacturing interests. It is true that many of the early settlers brought with them to their new homes in the wilderness, bordering the Scioto, a knowledge of the most useful trades, and some of them began at once to manufacture, on a small scale, those articles which the pioneer times demanded. We find that William Furney and Emi P. Hurd opened blacksmith and repair shops; James Elam and Luther Damon made furniture, the former being soon succeeded by James Faught and Emanuel Shoard; Andrew Barnes and Hugh Letson were the pioneer tailors; Robert B. Truman began to make boots and shoes; Robert Smith, Ezra I. Williams, James Scott, James Johnson and James Moffat followed the carpenter business; Jacob Pine manufactured brick; William Ferguson operated a tan yard; and John Kaiser carried on the hatting trade, making to order the head gear of the pioneers. Doubtless a few others were for a time engaged in ministering to the wants of the settlers by plying some of the trades; but the names given are those best remembered by the few pioneers or their descendants who are yet left to tell the story of those early days. The reader will bear in mind that, with the passing years, some factories, or rather shops, have come and gone, leaving no impress upon the minds of the citizens, and giving little or no impetus to the town in their fleeting career. It is not our intention to speak of such, but only to mention those that proved a boon to the pioneers or have done most during the past and present in enhancing the wealth, growth and prosperity of Kenton.

Ross Grist Mill.—In 1833–34, Col. John Ross settled on a farm north of Kenton, where he lived until about 1839 or 1840, when he erected a two-story frame grist mill, 30x40 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne street and the alley immediately north of G. R. Moore's residence. It had two run of buhrs, was operated by horse-power and was one of those primitive concerns that did the grinding for the pioneers ere the more modern mills were built. Most of the early settlers in this vicinity patronized the "old Ross Mill," carrying their small grists of corn or wheat on horseback, and often waiting until it was ground, so that the little ones who were anxiously

wishing for a corn cake or biscuit might be made happy. This mill was run till 1849–50, when the machinery was taken out, and it is now used as a residence, though much resembling "the haunted house of old."

Snow Cloud Mills.—In 1844, John Espy erected a frame distillery on the site of the "Snow Cloud Mills," which stands on South Main street, near the north bank of the Scioto River. He operated this distillery over a year before he erected the flour mill, having his grinding done at the old Ross Mill on Wayne street. In 1846, the present "Snow Cloud Mills" were built by Mr. Espy and operated by him in connection with the distillery, until 1854, when he sold out to James Davis. The engines and boilers of this mill were hauled with teams from Mount Vernon, Ohio, and it is said to have been the first steam flour mill of Hardin County. In 1849, the boilers were taken out and used as chimneys until 1881, and sold for old iron in the winter of 1882–83. After Mr. Davis, several parties owned the property, but, in the spring of 1881, Thomas Espy purchased the interest of George Leighton, and, during the summer, remodeled the whole concern. He, however, left in the old machinery which his father had put there during his ownership, and the same old engine, purchased in 1846, still furnishes the power for grinding. The distillery ceased operations about the close of the war. The mill is now owned by Conrad Ochs, is three stories high, and has a capacity of thirty-five barrels every twenty-four hours.

Kenton Mills.—In 1866, John Espy and William Ochs began the erection of a four-storied frame flouring mill on the northwest corner of Main and Walnut streets. It is 56x66 feet, with a brick engine room 25x50 feet. Espy & Ochs operated this mill till 1868, when Mr. Espy sold his interest, and soon afterward his son Thomas assumed his place in the firm. Thomas Espy and William Ochs ran the mill until the incorporation of the "Kenton Milling Company," February 5, 1880, who have since operated the concern in connection with the "Espy Mills." In the spring of 1882, the complete Hungarian roller process was put into the mill, which has now a capacity of 125 barrels every twenty-four hours.

Espy Mills.—In the fall of 1878, John Espy bought a site for a new mill on the southwest corner of Detroit and Walnut streets, a portion of which was occupied by the woolen mill. Mr. Espy arranged his plans for the erection of the structure, but ere they were carried into effect he was taken sick and died. In the spring of 1879, Thomas Espy took up his father's unfinished work, and erected the fine brick building known as the "Espy Mills." This enterprise was operated by him until the organization of the Kenton Milling Company, February 5, 1880, Thomas Espy, President; John C. Ochs, Secretary; Thomas Espy, William Ochs, J. F. Gramlich, H. M. Shingle and W. B. Gramlich, stockholders, with a capital stock of $80,000. In the winter of 1882–83, the complete Hungarian roller process was put into this mill, giving it a capacity of 250 barrels every twenty-four hours. The building is four stories high, 50x80 feet, with an engine room 25x50 feet. As already mentioned, the "Kenton Milling Company" operate both the Kenton and Espy Mills, employing altogether twenty-five men.

The only flouring mill, besides those already mentioned, that has ever been operated in Kenton was erected in 1848–49 on the southeast corner of Franklin and Mill streets, by Christopher Kautz, Peter Grassley and Michael Wolf. It was subsequently purchased by Nelson Miller, who sold it in 1852 to John Pfeiffer. A distillery was also operated in connection with this mill, and,

after running both until 1865, Mr. Pfeiffer sold out to James M. White, who about a year afterward disposed of the property to the Schindewolf Brothers. They operated both mill and distillery until 1868, when they ceased business and sold the machinery. John Pfeiffer again became owner of the building and lot, which, in 1869, were bought by William Campbell and converted into a stave factory. The old structure was burned down in 1872–73.

Kenton Foundry and Machine Works.—In 1844, Earhart Bloom established a small foundry on the southeast corner of Main and North streets, and there, on the 3d of May, 1845, he made the castings of the first plow ever manufactured in Hardin County. In 1856, Mr. Bloom erected the present two-story brick machine shop on Main street, immediately in front of the old frame foundry. It is 26x54 feet, and here he began with eight hands to manufacture the different classes of work commonly turned out of such factories. Soon after, he built the brick foundry and blacksmith shop, 30x80 feet, on the site of the old foundry, and carried on the business until June, 1877, when he sold out the machinery and furnishings to Lewis Bloom, John W. Born and David Newcomb, under the firm name of Bloom, Born & Co. In 1878, the new firm erected a one-story brick office and engine room. They manufacture brick presses, field rollers, sawing machines, etc., employ ten hands and do an annual business of $15,000, a large part of their trade being repairing.

Saw Mills.—John G. Ott and Peter Grassley erected a steam saw-mill in 1841–42, on East Columbus street, nearly opposite the new school building, which they ran several years, then moved it across the Scioto River, and immediately east of Solomon Kraner's residence, on the river bank. In 1854, it was removed to North Washington, and there continued in operation for many years. This was, doubtless, the first saw-mill operated in Kenton, and must have supplied a long felt want in this vicinity.

In 1845–46, Dr. U. P. Leighton built two saw-mills on the south bank of the Scioto River. The first one was located on the site of the water-works reservoir, and the other at the north end of the old fair ground, where a dam was constructed across the river. He ran these mills for six years or more, but they proved a financial loss to him, and after renting one to B. R. Brunson for a short time, both were abandoned and subsequently torn down. The experiment demonstrated the fact that water mills did not pay in this vicinity, and that they could not successfully compete with those operated by steam. In 1847, James Faught built a steam saw-mill on the south bank of the old channel of the Scioto, and immediately east of where Detroit intersects Espy street. It passed into the hands of John P. Holliday, who sold it to John Espy in 1854. Mr. Espy ran it about twelve years, when he disposed of it to William Sheppard. He continued to operate the mill for a couple of years, when it ceased business and was subsequently torn down.

Hiram Kettle, A. N. Kettle and C. H. Curl, under the firm name of H. & A. N. Kettle & Co., built a frame saw-mill south of the Scioto River, between the Round Head pike and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, in March, 1873. This firm ran the mill until 1879, when C. H. Curl became sole proprietor. In 1880, Kallison Collins obtained an interest, and the firm of Curl & Collins has since carried on the business. They buy native hard woods, employ sixteen hands, and their sales average $12,000 per annum. The works contain saw, planing and scroll machinery and do a fair share of the business in their line.

Kenton Woolen Mills.—About 1846–47, Gilbert Seamon erected a woolen mill on the south side of North street, between Main and Detroit. He afterward added a planer to the mill, which was the first operated in Kenton. After remaining here about ten years, he built the "Kenton Woolen Mills" on South Detroit street. In 1878, these mills were purchased by John Espy for the purpose of getting a site for the present Espy flouring mill. The woolen mills were in operation until 1882, when they were closed and have not been running since that time. The property is owned by the "Kenton Milling Company," and will, doubtless, be opened whenever the markets will justify the manufacture of woolen goods in this locality. The machinery, however, is old, and would require considerable financial outlay ere it could successfully compete with the more modern constructed mills.

Cooper Shop.—In 1851, George Kane purchased the old Methodist Episcopal Church which stood on the southeast corner of Ohio and Wayne streets, and began the manufacture of barrels, buckets, and all classes of cooper work. He ran it about a year, then sold out to William Campbell. The old frame structure was burned down in the fall of 1879, and, the following year, Mr. Campbell erected the present brick shop on the old site, where he employs seven hands.

Stave Factory.— In 1869, William Campbell purchased the building on the southwest corner of Franklin and Mill streets previously used as a flouring mill and distillery. He fitted it up for a stave factory and occupied it in the manufacture of staves until the fire of 1872–73 destroyed the building and machinery. He immediately built the present factory, 40x80 feet, with an engine room 20x40 feet. It is the first and only stave factory ever established in Kenton, covers a quarter of a block, gives employment to twelve hands, and the annual sales average over $20.000.

Breweries.—In 1851, Joshua Holzwarth erected a frame brewery on West Franklin street and ran it until 1858, when he sold out to Francis Quis. Soon after, John Steiner became a partner in the business, and subsequently Henry Meyer bought the interest of Mr. Quis. In 1864, Philip Fisher and Fred Rost purchased the brewery of Steiner, who had become sole proprietor, and, after some four or five years' partnership, Fisher bought out Rost. He continued to operate the brewery during the succeeding two years, but, in the meantime, began the erection of another brewery some distance west of the old one. Before it was finished, he took in Joseph Wolf as a partner, and, together, they ran the business for about three years, when Fisher sold his interest to Jacob Meyers. It was operated by Wolf & Meyers until the death of the latter, which dissolved the partnership. The brewery has not since been operated by Mr. Wolf, but Lentz & Roffer made beer there about three years, also Knox & Sturtz, one year. The building is still owned by Mr. Wolf and occupied by G. M. Wagner as a pop factory. After Mr. Fisher disposed of his interest to Jacob Meyers, he built a small brewery on the north bank of the Scioto River, just south of Young's lumber yard, which has been owned and operated since 1876 by Anthony Kayser, who erected the two-story brick addition, after coming into possession of the property.

Carriage and Wagon Factories.—In 1845, Harris Pool started a small shop on the corner of Franklin and Cherry streets, which he ran until 1849, at which time he went to California, and his brother William succeeded him in the business, another brother, John, subsequently becoming a partner. In 1858, they erected a part of the present factory on the

southwest corner of Franklin and Wayne streets, which has been enlarged through the passing years whenever the growth of business demanded more room. In 1867, Theodore Schrador obtained an interest in the firm, and under the name of Schrador & Pool, began the manufacture of light work. In 1871, Mr. Schrador retired from the firm, which then became Pool Brothers, and has so remained up to the present. The main factory is a two-story brick, 33x100 feet, with a frame show-room, 25x33 feet. Twelve hands are employed in this factory, and their annual sales of new work average about $7,000.

About 1848 or 1849, Day Pugh started a blacksmith shop on the south side of Columbus street, between Detroit and Market, and soon afterward, Francis Meyers erected a two-storied frame building, adjoining, for a wagon shop. In a short time, Pugh bought the factory of Meyers, and for about four years continued the manufacture of carriages and wagons, then abandoned the business, and C. C. Drake carried it on for a short time in this shop.

In the spring of 1853, Isaac Bolenbaugh began the manufacture of wagons, etc., on the east side of North Detroit street. He carried on the business for six years, turning out from two to three wagons per week and employing seven hands. He sold out to his brother Daniel, who ran the factory for two years, when, on account of the great amount of work that about that time began to be shipped in from the larger factories, the business became unprofitable and the shop was closed.

Elias Collins opened a small shop, in 1859, on the southwest corner of Ohio and Detroit streets. His business gradually assumed larger proportions, and, in 1873, he erected a two-story brick building, 26x60 feet, wherein he manufactured buggies, wagons, etc., his annual sales running up to $12,000. Across the street from his shop was a two-storied frame show-room, the second story being also used for a workshop. In the past few years, he has almost abandoned putting up new work, and now keeps a general repair shop.

Henry Kaiser began business in 1864, on North Main street, but, in 1873, he removed to his present location on the northeast corner of Columbus and Wayne streets, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of the better class of buggies and light carriages. His factory is 84x84 feet, partially brick and frame, wherein twelve hands find employment, the annual sales amounting to about $10,000.

In 1871, Theodore Schrador and R. K. Gravell started a carriage shop on the corner of Ohio and Main streets, which was operated until 1874, when the firm failed and the partnership was dissolved. In 1875, O. E. Gravell opened a shop on Wayne street, between Franklin and Columbus, but, in 1876, he retired in favor of C. S. Gravell, who ran the business until 1879, when R. K. Gravell became sole proprietor. In 1880, he erected his present fine two-story brick factory, 50x60 feet, on the old site, where twelve hands find employment in turning out all classes of buggies, carriages and wagons, his sales averaging $15,000 per annum.

J. J. Magly and John Parkinson opened a wagon shop on East Columbus street, in 1867, but subsequently Samuel Magly and Conrad Euler bought out Mr. Parkinson. In 1874, the Magly Brothers removed to their present shop on Cherry street, where they have since carried on business.

Joseph Dever & Son started a general machine, wagon and repair shop on South Detroit street in March, 1870. They carried on the business for more than thirteen years, and, in the fall of 1882, erected the large two-

story frame building now occupied as the factory. In July, 1883, the shop was purchased by B. F. Roberts and J. M. Cramer, practical boiler makers, who have added that branch of trade to the business. Ten men find employment in this shop, which promises to be one of the leading manufacturing establishments of the town.

Peter Houser began business in the spring of 1877, on South Main street, his present location. He has since continued to manufacture all classes of wagons. His shop is a two-story frame, wherein seven men find employment, his sales averaging $7,000 per annum, a large portion of his trade being horse-shoeing and repairing.

Kenton Marble Works.—These works were established, in 1850, by J. D. White, on East Franklin street, and was the first marble shop opened in Kenton. He carried it on, alone, for some years, when John Howe became a partner under the firm name of White & Howe. Subsequently, C. W. Woodward was connected with the business, followed by Henry Price, who soon became associated with John Howe. After Price & Howe, came John Howe & Co. Finally, Dorr White and J. W. Brown, in 1873, purchased the works, the firm being White & Brown, and after four or five years they sold out to Holmes Wilson. In 1879, Dorr and Hance White bought out Wilson, and in April, 1880, removed to their present location on the west side of Main street, between Franklin and Ohio. The firm of D. White & Bro. employ seven hands besides themselves, and their annual sales amount to about $15,000.

In February, 1880, J. W. Brown and G. W. Steinhaur started a marble works on the east side of North Detroit street, and, in April, 1881, M. D. Cunningham obtained an interest, the firm being since known as Brown, Steinhaur & Co. In the meantime, the works were removed a short distance north of their former site, and, in 1882, Mr. Brown erected the present two-story brick building now occupied by the firm. The show-room is 20x50 feet, and the work shop 20x30. Their sales amount to $5,000 per annum, and, being practical workmen, they have so far managed to do all their own work.

Kenton Pork Packing House.—In 1874, Asher Letson and Alonzo Teeters erected buildings south of the Scioto River, on the site of the paper mill, and established a house for packing pork. From 6,000 to 10,000 hogs were slaughtered annually at this house, and the business proved a great benefit to the farmers of Hardin County, as it furnished them with a home market for their hogs. The enterprise was also looked upon with general favor by the business men of Kenton. After the death of Mr. Teeters, the business was carried on by Mr. Letson, who assumed sole ownership, but subsequently George H. Harris became a partner and the firm of Letson & Harris continued to pack pork during the proper season until the fall of 1882, when they sold the property to the Scioto Straw Board Company and retired from the business.

Kenton Planing and Scroll Mill.—In 1862, Alonzo, Augustus and Edward Bogardus put in operation a small planing mill on North Detroit street. The mill was first run by horse-power, but steam has subsequently been introduced. In 1870, George R. Moore, David Thomson, H. N. Wheeler and Alonzo and Augustus Bogardus established an incorporated stock company under the title of the "Kenton Manufacturing & Machine Company." The factory was removed to North street, west of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, where it has since been operated in connection with a lumber yard. From time to time, other parties became

stockholders, but in May, 1883, the whole concern was purchased by Joseph Timmons, who adopted the name now borne by the factory. The buildings are two-storied frame structures, fitted up with machinery for getting out all classes of building material. Twenty hands are employed, among whom is Alonzo Bogardus, one of the founders of the mill, and the annual sales average $30,000.

Michigan Lumber Yard.—In 1867, Luther Furney erected a frame planing mill on the northeast corner of Ohio and Market streets, which he operated until May, 1875, when he sold out to John Callam. In connection with the mill, Mr. Furney managed a lumber yard for Edward Perry, of Saginaw, Mich., which was bought by Mr. Callam in 1874. Early in 1876, Mr. Callam erected a portion of the present buildings, viz., the two-storied wing on the east, 45x50 feet, and, in 1878, built the main three-storied building, 50x65 feet, together with a two-story engine room, 24x45 feet, and a one-story drying room, 20x60 feet. The mill is the finest structure of the sort in Kenton, and is furnished throughout with the most improved machinery. The lumber yard is immediately west of the mill, between Market street and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Mr. Callam handles all classes of building material, also coal, employs thirty-five hands, and his yearly sales average $180,000.

Young Bros.' Lumber Yard.—In 1869, William H. and James Young, under the firm name of Young Brothers, purchased an old saw-mill, erected and operated by William Sheppard, which stood on the north bank of the Scioto River, west of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. They ran this mill for a short time, then tore it down and erected their present mill, which, in connection with a hardwood lumber yard, they have since operated. This firm handles about 6,000,000 feet of lumber annually, purchasing in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, while their selling market, though principally in Ohio, extends to all the larger cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Their yard is located on Franklin street, west of the railroad. Twenty-five men find employment in the business, and their annual sales average $150,000.

N. H. Walker's Saw, Planing and Scroll Mills were established in the fall of 1873, by C. A. Walker, on the south bank of the Scioto River, between Detroit and Main streets. He ran the business until his death, and was succeeded by N. H. Walker. All classes of hardwood building material are furnished by this mill, the yard covering the whole space included between the old and new beds of the river, and extending from Detroit to Main street. The firm employs thirty-five hands, and their sales amount to about $75,000 per annum. All of their woods are purchased in Hardin County, and their principal markets are in the Eastern cities.

Scroll Factory.—In 1873, Jacob and Peter Forbing erected a frame building on Mill street, south of Franklin, and established a "scroll factory," which was destroyed by fire in 1876. The following year, Jacob Forbing erected the present structure on Leighton street, also south of Franklin. It is a brick building, 30x50 feet, two stories high, with a one-story brick engine room attached. Mr. Forbing has since operated these works, employing from fifteen to twenty hands, and doing yearly a business of about $55,000. He buys lumber in the rough, consuming about 600,000 feet per annum, which he saws and ships to the Eastern cities. His machinery is principally intended for getting out chair stock, and his success in this business has been attained by shrewd, careful management in buying and selling. This factory was the first of the kind established in Kenton, and its growth and prosperity is unquestionably due to its energetic founder.

Tanneries.—Edward Smith came from Marion, Ohio, to Kenton in the fall of 1840, and, the following spring, opened a tannery on the northwest corner of Main and North streets. His shop was a small frame structure, and he operated twenty vats in the tanyard. Mr. Smith carried on business until the fall of 1866, when he ceased operations and retired from the trade in Kenton, subsequently removing to the West. In 1867, Dr. W. M. Chesney built a two-story frame tannery on Market street, near the Scioto River. Chesney, Ballentine & Co. began business therein, and carried it on for two years. They were then succeeded by Chesney & McVitty, who ran it about one year, but Dr. Chesney being the capitalist, and finding that he had already lost several thousand dollars in the enterprise, disposed of the tannery to Charles Brumm, in the spring of 1870. Mr. Brumm did a successful business for more than three years, and then sold the building for a foundry and machine shop.

In 1877, Frederick Machetanz erected his present tannery across the Scioto River on South Main street. He employs a force of three or four hands, and has the reputation of manufacturing a first-class grade of leather. His tannery, though small, is the only one in Kenton, and therefore deserves mention in this article.

Ohio Wrought Iron Fence Company.—In 1872, Timothy Rogers and B. G. Devoe, being the patentees of an iron fence, interested William Moore, L. T. Hunt, Robert M. Moore, J. S. Robinson and A. W. Miller in the enterprise. These seven organized the "Ohio Wrought Iron Fence Company," which was incorporated December 28, 1872, with a capital stock of $20,000, and purchased the tannery then operated by Charles Brumm, at the foot of Market street, wherein they began business. In a short time Rogers & Devoe sold out to Moore & Hunt, who had become sole owners and divided the property then owned by the company, Mr. Moore obtaining, as his share, the foundry and machine works. He soon after sold an interest to W. J. Althauser, and the firm subsequently added to the foundry the manufacture of stoves and hollow ware. John Pfeiffer bought Althauser's interest and turned it over to his sons, John and Lewis Pfeiffer, while Mr. Moore gave his to his sons, William J. and G. B. Moore. William Bales having obtained an interest, the firm became Pfeiffer, Bales & Co., who carried on a "foundry and machine repair works," until the fall of 1880, when the shop was closed, and has not since been in operation.

Champion Iron Fence Company.—In 1874, William L. Walker purchased of Timothy Rogers and B. G. Devoe an interest in a patent for an iron fence, but after making some experiments, found it absolutely worthless. Messrs. Walker and Devoe then went to work and improved the fence, got patents issued to Walker & Devoe, and established a factory on Franklin street, west of the railroad. In 1875, Devoe sold an interest to William H. and James Young, and subsequently Henry Price obtained an interest. On the 5th of January, 1876, William L. Walker, James Young, William H. Young, B. G. Devoe and Henry Price incorporated the "Champion Fence Company," with a capital stock of $100,000. During this year, Mr. Walker sold out his interest, and Edward Crawford, of Pittsburgh, Penn., purchased a one-quarter interest in the concern. Early in 1877, the works were removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., but the riots of that year so demoralized trade that business became dull and almost suspended, so that, early in 1878, the company brought back the works to their former location in Kenton. On the 13th of February, 1878, James Young, William H. Young, B. G. Devoe, Henry Price and Edward Crawford obtained a second incor-

poration under the title of the "Champion Iron Fence Company," the capital stock being the same as that of the old company. The officers were Edward Crawford, President; William H. Young, Vice President; Henry Price, Secretary; James Young, Treasurer. In 1879, Edward A. Parrott, of Dayton, Ohio, succeeded Mr. Crawford as President, and he in turn was succeeded by William H. Young, in 1880, Frank C. Dougherty being chosen as Vice President to succeed Mr. Young. The old frame building which the works occupied in 1878, is 24x130 feet. In 1879, the company erected a two story brick machine shop, 40x132 feet, and, in 1881, bought the Brunson property adjoining, wheron they built a brick foundry, 45x100 feet. Their business has grown rapidly from year to year, until now their annual sales reach nearly $200,000. Seventy employees find work in this factory, while their agents are scattered all over the country wherever the demands of business justifies their presence. The officers are William H. Young, President; Frank C. Dougherty, Vice President; Henry Price, Secretary; James Young, Treasurer.

Scioto Straw Board Company.—During the summer of 1882, James Young, Nathan Ahlefeld, G. H. Harris, Asher Letson, James M. White and William H. Young incorporated this company, with a capital stock of $60,000, which has since been increased to $80,000. The officers first elected and who are yet serving, are James Young, President; G. H. Harris, Secretary; Nathan Ahlefeld, Treasurer. The company purchased the property previously occupied by Letson & Harris as a pork packing house, and, tearing down the old buildings, erected on their site, in the fall of 1882, the present paper mill. The mill consists of two main brick buildings with iron roofs. The machine-room is a one-story structure, 114 feet in length; the engine room is two stories high and forty-two feet square; the boiler room is fifty two-feet square and two stories high, the stock room, 33x35 feet, one story high; the beater room, 40x98 feet, also one story; the rotary room, 40x63 feet, three stories in height, and the straw room is a one story structure, 24x40 feet. There are two powerful engines and four large boilers, while a large brick smokestack towers above the mill to a height of 115 feet, the whole forming a first-class manufacturing establishment. The mill is furnished with the latest improved straw-board machinery, which, together with the buildings, etc., cost $80,000. A switch of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad affords good shipping facilities, and the enterprise, so far, has proven a success, the capacity of the mill being twelve tons of strawboard per day. The company employs fifty hands, whose labor and earnings have added much to the wealth and prosperity of the city.

Kenton Gas Company.—The gas works located on the southwest corner of Main and Walnut streets, were built in 1871 by Peter Marr, who subsequently failed. The works were then sold at Sheriff's sale and bought by the Bank of Exchange. In 1874, Asher Letson, George H. Harris, James M. White and Henry Dickson got control of the works, with James M. White President and Treasurer; Asher Letson, Vice President; George H. Harris, Secretary. On the 15th of May, 1880, the company was incorporated by James M. White, Diana White, Asher Letson, George H. Harris and Francis S. Letson, the capital stock being $50,000. The same officers, previously mentioned, were chosen, and have served up to the present. The capacity of the gas tank is 30,000 cubic feet; there are 121 lamp posts, 114 of which belong to the city and seven to private individuals, companies or corporations, while about seven miles of gas mains stretch throughout Kenton, running in every direction.

Kenton Water Works Company.—On the 22d of June, 1881, Lewis Merriman, James M. White, William H. Young, Thomas Espy and W. F. Damon were incorporated as the above company, with a capital stock of $60,000. Subsequently, Asher Letson was chosen President; James Young, Vice President and Treasurer; Thomas Espy, Secretary. The works were constructed on the "Holly System" by Truman Cowell and have a pumping capacity of 1,500,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The buildings are located south of the Scioto River, between Detroit street and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and consist of a substantial brick structure, containing a handsome set of machinery such as are usually found connected with the Holly works. Four miles of water mains and forty fire plugs are scattered over the city, and the works up to the present have cost the full amount of the capital stock. In November, 1882, Thomas Espy was elected President; Joseph Timmons, Secretary; Lewis Merriman, Treasurer.

DICKSON'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

About 1858–59, Jeremiah Crowley, Sr., and Henry Dickson erected a three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Main and Franklin streets, and fitted up a hall in the third story, which was the first of the sort built in Kenton. This was used for public entertainments, until 1863, when Crowley and Dickson, Steiner and Meyers erected the present structure on the southwest corner of the same streets, and the third story became the opera house. Mr. Dickson subsequently became sole owner and, in 1879, remodeled the interior of the theatre at an expense of about $12,000. In April, 1882, he again remodeled the opera house, adding fifty feet to the building, making it 70x130 feet. The upper floor was dropped to the first story, and it is now one of the finest opera houses in this portion of Ohio, being equal to many of the metropolitan theatres. It will seat 1,200, and the exits are so ample that the house can be emptied within three minutes. The fire department have accepted the house as perfectly safe in every respect. The parquette and parquette circles are seated with Andrews' celebrated folding opera chairs; the balcony is seated with cushioned chairs; everything handsomely upholstered, and there are four elegantly furnished private boxes. The stage is 42x70 feet; proscenium, 34x70; height of flats, eighteen feet and of rigging loft, thirty-four feet. The stage is furnished complete, and has everything requisite for any combination on the road. There are very fine red and green carpets, with large square Brussels rug for parlor scene, and a fine set of parlor furniture. There are thirteen nicely furnished dressing rooms, with every convenience, all heated by steam. The scenery is from the pencil of W. P. Davis, of the Grand Opera House, Chicago, Ill., and consists of the following pieces: Wood scene, landscape, garden, streethouse, fancy chamber, plain chamber, kitchen, prison, palace, street, horizon, rocky paths, set houses, two sets of waters, one set of rocks across the stage, rustic bridge, tormentor wings, doors and draperies, garden wall, balustrade and set tree. The decorations and frescoe work were done by Cincinnati's famous Italian artist, F. Pedretti, and the whole was under the immediate supervision of the well-known architect, Wallace Hume. The outlay on this second remodeling was about $44,000, and the gratitude of the citizens of Kenton is unquestionably due to Mr. Dickson for his enterprise and public spirit in furnishing the city with such a handsome opera house, which is excelled by none in any town of like population in the State.

BANKS.

The first bank started in Hardin County was opened by Guild Copeland, about 1850, in a rear room on the second story of the frame building erected by him on the southeast corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, and now occupied by Archie Davis as a grocery store. In a short time, he removed to a room on Franklin street, east of his former place of business, and opened up under the name of "The Hardin County Bank." He was succeeded by his brother, Howard Copeland, who managed the bank until 1855–56, when he closed his business and removed from the town.

The next bank to begin operations in Kenton was organized by William Cary, David Thomson and Joseph Kinnear, late in 1853 or early in the following year. Mr. Kinnear soon retired from the firm, and Cary & Thomson continued to carry on the bank, until 1866, when Mr. Thomson became interested in another banking institution. Mr. Cary still carried on the business, but began to pay such high interest for the purpose of obtaining deposits, that he gradually lost money, became involved and failed in 1875.

Bank of Exchange and Deposit.—In 1866, Joseph Kinnear, B. F. Kinnear, John F. Henkle and David Thomson organized this bank, and began business on the west side of the square, subsequently erecting the building now occupied by the Kenton Savings Bank, which was known as the "Bank Block." B. F. Kinnear sold his interest after the bank had been running about a year, and a few years afterward Joseph Kinnear followed his example, his place in the firm being taken by Portius and H. N. Wheeler. On the death of Mr. Henkle, Mr. Thomson and the Wheelers became sole owners and the bank ran along until 1874, when it failed the following year, from the same cause that produced the failure of William Cary, viz., paying higher interest than money was worth or their business would justify.

Williams' Bank.—In 1867, Isaac G. and Granville S. Williams, under the title of I. G. Williams & Son, opened a bank on the southeast corner of Detroit and Franklin streets, which they operated until the death of the father, in September, 1868. The following month, Granville S. formed a partnership with Thomas Espy and Joseph Paulucci, but the bank continued under the old name. They soon removed to a room on the west side of the square, and, after about another year had passed away, occupied the brick building erected by them on the southeast corner of Main and Franklin streets. In three or four years, Williams & Espy became sole owners of the bank; but, in 1874, Henry M. Shingle obtained a partnership, and thus the firm remained until May, 1875, when they sold out to the Hardin Savings Bank.

Citizens' Bank.—In May, 1874, Lewis Merriman, J. S. Robinson, Thomas Espy, James M. White, Asher Letson and Edmund Cary purchased the Bank of Exchange and Deposit, and organized the Citizens' Bank, with Lewis Merriman, President; J. S. Robinson, Vice President; Augustus Traeger, Cashier. In 1875, Mr. Merriman became sole owner, and, in January, 1876, disposed of the concern to the Kenton Savings Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators and principal stockholders since its organization.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—This bank was established, February 12, 1875, by J. C. Stevens, President; R. L. Miller, Cashier. It began business on the northeast corner of Main and Columbus streets, but, in April, 1882, removed to its present location on the south side of West Franklin street. In February, 1883, C. J. Stevens, who had been Assistant

L. B. Dunn

Cashier for more than a year prior to that date, succeeded Mr. Miller as Cashier. This institution does a general banking and exchange business, and is favorably regarded by the people of Hardin County as a safe, reliable, and well conducted private banking house.

The Hardin Savings Bank was incorporated March 5, 1875, with a capital stock of $50,000, and purchased the Williams' Bank building, etc., wherein they began business. The incorporators were George Pfeiffer, Thomas Espy, James Young, William H. Young, John Pfeiffer, Conrad Kahler, Joseph Paulucci, J. P. Humphreys and John F. Gramlich. The first officers were Joseph Paulucci, President; John Pfeiffer, Vice President; Thomas Espy, Treasurer and Cashier. These officers served two years and were succeeded by William H. Young, President; H. W. Gramlich, Vice President; Henry M. Shingle, Treasurer and Cashier, who, after filling the positions one year, were succeeded by Joseph Paulucci, President; James Young, Vice President; H. W. Gramlich, Treasurer and Cashier; and these officers served until the bank was sold to the First National Bank in January, 1881.

The Kenton Savings Bank.—On the 23d of September, 1875, the following gentlemen incorporated this bank, viz.: Lewis Merriman, W. M. Chesney, John Saylor, J. S. Robinson, William Moore, Asher Letson, Edmund Carey, Clemens Lopker and Samuel Haynes. The bank was organized and began business on the west side of the square with the following officers: Lewis Merriman, President; J. S. Robinson, Vice President; Solomon Kraner, Cashier; W. S. Robinson, Assistant Cashier. Mr. Merriman soon resigned the Presidency, and W. M. Chesney was elected, serving until January, 1882, when Mr. Merriman again became President of the bank. In January, 1876, the bank was removed to its present location on the northeast corner of Detroit and Columbus streets, known as the "Bank Block." W. A. Norton succeeded W. S. Robinson as Assistant Cashier in July, 1878, and on the 16th of March, 1882, Mr. Kraner was succeeded as Cashier by James Watt. The capital stock of this bank is $50,000, all paid up, and its business has grown from year to year, until, to-day, it is looked upon as one of the best and safest banking houses in Northwestern Ohio. Its officers are at all times courteous and gentlemanly, whose characters, both as progressive business men of integrity and honorable citizens, command the highest respect.

The First National Bank of Kenton was organized January 11, 1881, with a paid-up capital stock of $50,000, and the company purchased the bank building, etc., of "The Hardin Savings Bank," wherein they began and have since continued the banking business. The first Board of Directors were S. L. Hoge, Thomas Espy, Nathan Ahlefeld, James and William H. Young, A. B. Jonson, H. W. Gramlich, Joseph Paulucci and John S. Rice. The first officers of the bank were as follows: Joseph Paulucci, President; S. L. Hoge, Vice President; H. W. Gramlich, Cashier; but in the short space of two months a change was found necessary and James Young was chosen President, vice Paulucci resigned. In October, 1881, Mr. Young was succeeded by S. L. Hoge, who has since filled the position, John S. Rice succeeding Mr. Hoge as Vice President, while Mr. Gramlich has been Cashier from the organization of the bank up to the present. James Howe is Assistant Cashier and H. M. Moore, Teller. The present Board of Directors are S. L. Hoge, Thomas Espy, William Moore, H. W. Gramlich, A. B. Johnson, John S. Rice and Adam Ritzler. There can be no doubt as to the solidity of this bank, for it is founded on the wise national banking

law of the United States, backed by men of capital and conducted by officials of prudence and experience. Its business has grown rapidly and the handsome three-storied National Bank Block on the southeast corner of Main and Franklin streets, which they have greatly improved since 1881, is in keeping with the financial prosperty of the institution.

TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS OFFICES.

Late in 1848, the Western Union Telegraph Company opened an office in Kenton, and for nearly twenty years was the only line running through the town; but, some time prior to 1870, the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company erected a new line, and, soon after, the Western Union quit this field and abandoned its office at Kenton. In August, 1875, the Western Union again opened an office at this point, and both companies remained doing business until about two years ago, when they were consolidated, the Western Union absorbing the Atlantic & Pacific. Three of the earliest operators in Kenton were J. M. Brunson, Warren Brunson and H. C. Brunson, who succeeded each other in the order named, and managed the business from shortly after the office was established until 1864. John Swartz has had charge of the Western Union business at Kenton since August 1, 1875.

On the 1st of June, 1882, the telephone office was opened at Kenton, the public station being located on West Franklin street, close to Detroit. George H. Harris was the first manager, and was succeeded by John Swartz, in March, 1883. Kenton has now telephonic communication with every town on the line of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad from Findlay south, also with the towns between Springfield and Cincinnati, as well as Ada, Dunkirk and Lima. Between sixty and seventy subscribers support the enterprise in Kenton alone, and it is only justice to say that the telephone has proven a blessing to every city or town where it has so far been established

The United States Express Company began business at Kenton in 1850, Archie M. Davis being its first agent. The following agents in the order named served the company since that time, viz.: J. T. Jennings, B. R. Brunson & Sons, B. F. Brunson, J. H. Harrod and George H. Harris, as Harrod & Harris, B. F. Brunson, J. H Harrod, and, in 1874, B. F. Brunson again took charge of the office and has since filled the position to the satisfaction of all. In the fall of 1866, the Merchants' Union Express Company established an opposition line, but their office existed only about six months, since which time the United States Express Company have done all the express business of Kenton.

THE SCIOTO IMPROVEMENT.

As late as 1869, there were no iron bridges in the county. Upon investigation it was found that the cost of an iron bridge was but very little more than of a good wooden one. The two bridges, south of town, spanning the Scioto, were in a dilapidated condition, and new bridges were needed badly. The river made quite a detour, so that a 150-foot bridge was required at either crossing, and the land lying between, as well as the streets, were flooded at every freshet. B. R. Brunson conceived the idea of cutting a straight channel for the river so that a 100-foot span would answer instead of a 150-foot, and at the same time save the flooding of that part of the town. When the above proposition was made, it met with strong opposition, was called a piece of wild extravagance, and, while the work was in prog-

ress, was dubbed as "Brunson's Dutch Gap Canal." The facts in the case are, that after the town paid its share for making the two streets, about $1,000, and that compared with the amount saved in the length of span of the two bridges (that would have to be built), the cost to the county was comparatively light, and was paid for out of the ordinary bridge fund without crippling bridge improvements in other parts of the county. Notwithstanding the hue and cry raised that "the credit of the county would be ruined, county orders would go on the market at a discount, marked (not paid for want of funds)," the credit of the county was not impaired in the least, and no one will now question as to the value of the improvement, both to the town and county. The iron bridges have been in use for ten years; they are built on solid limestone abutments, and from present appearances will stand long after both the builders and the opposers are forgotten. Without the above-named improvement, there would be no South Kenton to-day.

HOTELS.

In the sketch on the pioneers of Kenton, we have given the early history of the Williams and Furney hotels. The former was carried on until about 1854, when it was remodeled by Judge Goodin and converted into business rooms, which were burned down, August 30, 1856. Luther Furney carried on business in the "Mansion House" until 1859, when he abandoned the calling, and the building was removed to South Detroit street, where most of it still remains. There were several other taverns opened at an early day in different portions of the town. The "American House" was opened, in 1845, by a Mr. Jackson, in a frame building previously erected by a Mr. Gordon, on Columbus street, opposite the square. He soon quit the business, and Archibald Campbell succeeded him, who, after two years, was followed by William Cadwallader. He was the last to keep there, as the hotel soon closed its doors. A hotel was started in 1839, on East Franklin street, by Henry Garrett, one of the pioneers of Kenton, but he soon went out of the business. Many years afterward, or just prior to the war, James Mumford opened a hotel in the same place, which ran for a short time. Another of the early hotels was the "Imerson House," run by Mr. Imerson, on the northwest corner of Detroit and Columbus street. The same gentleman subsequently kept in the Reese House building.

Reese House.—In 1847–48, Benjamin Eglin erected a two-story and a half brick hotel on the southeast corner of Franklin and Market streets, which he called the "Kenton Hotel." He carried on business here until the spring of 1860, when Col. James Cantwell bought the property and engaged in the business. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, Col. Cantwell entered the service, and, at the second battle of Bull Run, was killed at the head of his regiment. During the war, this house was known as the "Union Hotel," Col. Cantwell having changed the name. In the spring of 1865, Henry Reese bought it and called it the "Reese House," which title it has since borne. The building was raised to three stories in 1866, and, the following year, Mr. Reese built the west ell. In 1880, the east ell was erected and the house now contains sixty rooms. It is the oldest hotel in Kenton, and is regarded as a first-class establishment.

Dugan House.—This commodious three-storied brick hotel was erected, in 1872, by Patrick Dugan, on West Franklin street, opposite the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western passenger depot. The house contains forty rooms, all of which are large, comfortably furnished and well ventilated, and it is undoubtedly one of the leading hotels of the city.

The Franklin House was built by Dr. U. P. Leighton for a private residence, but, about 1877, it was purchased by William Born, who opened a hotel called the "Franklin House," which he ran until its destruction in the fire of May 27, 1881. It was a frame building and stood on the site of the Southard House.

The Ritzler Hotel was opened by Adam Ritzler in May, 1881, in the two-storied frame building on West Franklin street, still occupied by him. It has twenty-five rooms, and does a fair share of the hotel trade.

Southard House.—During the summer of 1882, R. W. Southard erected a three-storied brick hotel on West Franklin street, close to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western passenger depot. It was opened, November 27, 1882, contains thirty-two rooms, and is one of the first-class hotels of Kenton, being creditably furnished and well managed.

These comprise about all the hotels of the past and present worthy of mention. It is true that others have existed and still exist that might be called hotels, but as they do little or no transient business, they may, more properly speaking, be called boarding houses. In the pioneer days the hardy backwoodsman knew little and cared less for luxuries, but found in corn bread, potatoes and wild meat a substantial satisfaction for all the cravings of his appetite. His rough out-door existence created demands for solid food, and this the pioneer tavern furnished in abundance. Many hotels have appeared in Kenton, some to exist for a brief period, others to claim a longer lease of life, but most, if not all, after various vicissitudes, yielded to the demands of modern improvement and passed away forever.

DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW OF KENTON IN 1883.

In reviewing the history of Kenton, the reader will be forcibly struck by its solid, steady growth, not only in population, but in everything that goes to make up a live, progressive town. Beginning with 1840, when its first official census was taken, we find that it then contained 300 inhabitants; 1845, 500; 1847, 733; 1850, 1,065; 1860, 1,648; 1870, 2,610; 1880, 3,940; and, according to the census taken by the officials of the town in 1883, it has now a population of more than 5,000 within its corporate limits. Until 1840, Kenton did not possess a single brick residence or business block, but in that year William Cadwallader erected a small one-story brick house on the northwest corner of Ohio and Main streets. It was subsequently owned by John Espy, who finished the interior, and it was looked upon in those days as an elegant residence. The building is yet standing in a fair state of preservation, and is occupied as a wagon shop. The second brick residence was built by a Mr. Bumbinger, on Franklin street, facing the public square. It is a two-storied structure, joins Dickson's Opera House on the west and is now occupied by two saloons. Thus we find that, until about 1850, little had been done toward the improvement of the town, and that it was still a small village with very few pretensions.

We have previously given a history of the pioneers of Kenton in 1857, churches, post offices and postmasters, schools, newspapers, secret societies, medical profession, city officials, fire protection and city buildings, cemeteries, past and present manufacturing interests, gas works, water works, opera house, banks, telegraph, telephone and express offices, Scioto improvement and hotels, and we now give the names of the leading business firms, outside of those already spoken of, who at present constitute the commercial strength of Kenton. The dry goods houses are H. C. Koller, Metellus Thomson, W. A. Filler, Benedict Fink and S. L. Newcomb; wholesale no-

tions, Lewis Merriman; grocers, Charles Wendt, B. F. Brunson, Henry Dickson, A. M. Davis, J. A. Steiner, George Merriman, Milligan & George, William Ellis, J. A. Matler, R. D. Alter, Fred Fogle, David Riffe, Weston Bros. & Co., William Campbell, Luther Furney, Abraham Burley, Peter Geissel, B. F. Smith, J. O. Walker & Co., McCabe & Harvey; druggists, J. A. Rogers, W. D. Dean, W. W. Snodgrass, B. F. Shultz, Binckley Bros., J. N. McCoy, L. B. Tyson; hardware, Cantwell & Co., Robinson & Spelman, George R. Moore, Jr.; clothing, hats, caps, etc., F. S. & A. Letson, C. Morgengroth & Bro., H. K. Ford, William Dougherty, W. H. Moses, Strong & Jordan, J. L. Robey; boots and shoes, D. P. Zearing, John Kaiser, J. C. Miller & Son, H. W. Atwood, Charles Link, William Gilmore, Peter Lautenschlager; stoves and tinware, Enoch Merriman, John Fink, C. C. Biddle, H. H. Wynn; books and stationery, L. W. Barr, D. S. Fisher, L. J. Demorest; harness and saddles, D. W. Sullivan, Joseph Ichler, J. & A. Dean, J. A. Gerlach; jewelers, Benjamin Garretson, D. L. Dowe, Harvey Chapman. W. D. Troxel; William Gilmore, J. H. Rhodes; merchant tailors, J. B. Fletcher, A. C. Fullerton, G. Danz; millinery, etc, Metellus Thomson, A. Tarr, C. M. Lewis, E. M. Collins; bakeries and confectionery, Philip J. Hart, Lewis Price, Kirchner Bros.; meat markets, Portner & Myers, J. Alt & Co., Farnum & Lintz, Ramsey & Cox, J. Lintz; Furniture, W. F. Damon, Theodore Schindewolf, Ed. Sorgen; chinaware, Kuert & Reely; gunstore, etc., M. S. Weaver; elevators, Seymour & Co., E. Lawson; music dealers, Benedict Fink, J. W. Ulrich; steam gas fitting store, E. C. Humphreys; livery stables, T. F. Van Horn, Alonzo Lynch, McGuigin & Stevenson, D. S. Johnson, Joseph Daniels; photographers, S. K. Davis, Winters Bros., J. R. Shawd; dentists, G. J. Carter, George Salzman, I. M. Williams; carpenters and builders, John S. Scott, John Kemper, John P. Cook, Lambert Bros., Bain & Hicks; contractors for brick work, John Burkhart, Joseph Burkhart and Joseph Erwin. There are twenty-six saloons, two cigar factories, six barber shops, six real estate dealers, several small blacksmith and other sorts of shops, where all classes of repairing is the principal business done; also the usual number of insurance and other kinds of agents, whose offices are a necessary appendage to every good town or city in the land.

Kenton, as it is to-day, with its wide, well-built streets, lined with fine business blocks and elegant private residences, shaded by beautiful forest trees, where fifty years ago a few log cabins marked the spot whereon the county seat had been located, is truly a change not dreamed of by its founders at the time when they pitched their tents in the primitive forest then covering its site. It possesses all the natural advantages which a kind Providence has bestowed upon this great commonwealth. Surrounding it, lies a rich and fertile country, settled by as good a class of citizens as the State can boast of. Possessing excellent water and fine drainage facilities, an unsurpassed system of pikes, radiating in every direction from her corporate limits, crossed by two first-class railroads, affording splendid advantages to the shipper or traveling public, and its churches and schools, the pride of her citizens, together with her beautiful public square, render all Kenton a desirable place for residence. The volume of business has kept steady pace with the increase of population, but it has been a healthy growth, speaking well for the prudence and foresight of her capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and others engaged in business pursuits.

In closing this review of the history of Kenton, we cannot do better than to insert the following extract from a centennial address delivered by

A. B. Johnson before the Pioneer Association of Hardin County, July 4, 1876. He says: "The residence of Gen. J. S. Robinson, in Kenton, is situated on the dividing ridge. I have read somewhere a beautiful description of the devious travels of the rain drops which fall upon the summit of the Alps that divide the basin of the Mediterranean from the watershed of the great Northern Ocean. So might we speak of the rain drops that fall upon this residence at Kenton. Those which fall upon the one side flow down into the Tymochtee, thence into the Sandusky River, past meadow land and forest glade, till they become part of the blue waters of Lake Erie, and then dash in majestic grandeur over the mighty falls of Niagara, through the beautiful lake of Ontario, down the rapid St. Lawrence, past the Thousand Islands, till at last those same rain drops form part of the dense and impenetrable fogs, off the coast of Newfoundland, that have brought death and disaster to many a stately ship. The rain drops that fall upon the other side flow down into the Scioto River, and, passing along its beautiful valley through the richest portion of the State, at last strike the Ohio River; thence down that stream, past furnace and factory, city and town, till they become a part of the mighty Mississippi, 'Father of Waters.' Following its turbid current onward to the gulf, they at last form a part of the glowing sun-lit waves that forever murmur along the shores of the Caribbean Sea."

PART IV.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

W. H. Brown

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

ROUND HEAD TOWNSHIP.

This was the first organized township of the fifteen subdivisions of Hardin County; in fact, it was erected one year prior to the organization of this county in 1833, and originally embraced a large scope of country to the north and east of its present boundaries. As the years went by, other townships were erected, and Round Head reduced to its present dimensions. The first general election of county officers was held at the cabin of Jonathan Carter April 1, 1833. the number of votes cast being sixty-three. Of this election and its results, the reader is referred to the general history, where a full account of the pioneer elections and officials will be found under their respective heads.

This township is almost a right-angle parallelogram in shape, extending nearly eight miles from north to south, with an average width, from east to west, of about three and a quarter miles. It is bounded on the north by Marion Township, on the east by McDonald Township, on the south by Logan County, and on the west by Auglaize County. It embraces both Congress and Virginia Military lands. The greater portion of the lands north of the Scioto River are of the former class, and that portion south of said river are of the latter class of lands.

STREAMS, SURFACE, SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

In the northwest corner of the township, passing from west to east through the center of Section 6, thence in a northeast course across the northwest part of Section 5, into Marion Township, is a small stream, known as Pretty Run. A little more than a mile south of this, in Section 7, is Ford's Run, which enters from Auglaize County, and courses in a northeast direction through said Section 7 and Sections 8, 9 and 4, passing into Marion Township at the northeast corner of the latter-named Section. But the principal stream is the Scioto River, which takes its rise in the prairie in the west part of this township and the east part of Auglaize County, at the southwest corner of Section 30, and courses in a southeast direction; thence eastward and northeast until it reaches the east line of the township at the northeast corner of Section 33, from which point its course is north and northeast, forming the east boundary line of the township, until it enters Marion Township at its northeast corner. The surface is level and rolling. In the southern central portion, for some distance on each side of the Scioto and down the said stream in the east portion of the township until it reaches the marsh, the surface is undulating and in some places a little hilly. The balance of the township is generally level. The soil is principally a clay and loam, except some of the lower, flat lands and the marsh, which consists of a deep, black loam. It is nearly all rich and productive, and, as a township, is an excellent body of land for agricultural purposes. The marsh lands in this township comprise some twelve to fifteen hundred acres, which is still at present nearly useless, as it is too wet for cultivation; but of this we shall write nothing further here, as it is treated of in full in a chapter in the general history of the county. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay are produced in abundant crops. The land was originally heavily timbered, the forests consisting of the varieties here-

tofore mentioned in the other townships of this county, viz.:—White, black and red oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, walnut, hickory, buckeye and sycamore.

ROADS AND PIKES.

This township is not favored with a railroad within its limits; its nearest station and shipping point is Belle Centre. But for roads and pikes it has an abundance of material, the hills and rolling lands being imbedded with good gravel. The Round Head & Ada pike passes through the entire length of the township, near its center, from north to south. The Round Head & Belle Centre and the Kenton & Round Head, with one or two others, are all good pikes, and make traveling to all principal points easy and pleasant.

PIONEERS.

The first settler of this township was Samuel Tidd, a native of Pennsylvania, who settled on Section 21, in February, 1822, where he died March 8, 1851. Next, in the order of time, came the Widow Richey, with her two sons, Samuel and Andrew, and located on Section 20. They were also from Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated to Logan County, Ohio. Here the father died, and at the date mentioned the family removed to this township, where the sons yet reside. A fuller sketch of these families will be found in the general history of the county.

James Hilt came to Round Head Township during the year 1825, also settling on Section 20. He was born near Baltimore, Md., removed thence to Lancaster County, Penn., and, subsequently to Logan County, Ohio; thence to Hardin. He remained here one or two years, and went back to Logan County, but, in 1833, he again came to this township, and located on the same section, where he died, September 25, 1862, aged ninety-nine years. His wife died, in 1851, aged seventy-eight years. During the last eleven years of his life, he was totally blind. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church during his young manhood; subsequently he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church with his wife, and remained an earnest and practical, every-day Christian, and a devoted member of this church for more than sixty years. He was the father of the following children: John C., Nancy, Martin, Sarah, James, Rosanna, Samuel and Mary; all now deceased but James, who now resides near Huntersville.

John Mahan, a native of Kentucky, married Susannah Tillott, and subsequently removed to Ross County, Ohio, and, in October, 1828, came to Round Head Township, and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 19, where he resided until his death. He died April 30, 1845, aged sixty-eight years. His wife died September 4, 1862, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Mahan, a few years after locating here, saw the inconvenience of going twenty miles or more to Logan County to get grinding, those being the nearest mills to this new settlement, so he at once erected a horse-power mill. The buhrs were made from nigger-head stone; the drive wheels made of blocks of wood, of triangular shape, the base being oval and placed at the circumference, with the apex to the center. This wheel was then connected with the horse-power by a belt of hickory bark, and the horse, made to pass around in a circle, attached to the sweep-pole, put the whole machinery in motion, when the grain placed in the hopper passed between the buhrs and was thus ground into meal. Although it was somewhat imperfect, and slow in its operations, compared with our mills of the present day, yet it was a great convenience and saving of much time and labor to the early settlers, and for

a few years supplied the people, until better mills were erected. Mr. Mahan was twice married. After the death of his first wife, he married Susan Hillman, a native of Pennsylvania. His children, by his first wife, were Mary, Mattie, Nancy, Elizabeth, James, John and Lydia—all now deceased but Charles, Nancy and Lydia. By his second wife he had Samuel, David, Wesley, William, Henry, Sarah J., Eliza Ann, Asa, Edward H., Margaret and Clay; the latter was killed in the army in the war of the rebellion.

Joseph W. Bowdle, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1800, where he married Lucretia Brown, a native of the State of Delaware In the fall of 1831, he removed with his family to this township, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 19, where he lived till his death, in November, 1856, and his remains now rest in the Salem Cemetery, in Allen County. His wife died several years previous to his death. He was an Associate Judge of Hardin County from 1833 to 1839. Their children were James B., Jesse L., Rebecca C., Nelson R., Priscilla, Isaac N., Thomas W., Milton W., Ann C. and William D. Mr. Bowdle was one of the first Associate Judges of this county. In religion, he was a Methodist, and was an exhorter in that church for many years, even long prior to his settling in Hardin County.

Jesse Bowdle, a brother of the above Joseph Bowdle, married Lillie Bowdle in Ross County, and came here in the fall of 1832, and settled on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, where he died in 1862. Mr. Bowdle was a local preacher in the Methodist Church for more than forty years. His children were David S., Samuel P., Henry S. and Elizabeth.

Jonathan Carter was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1800. In 1806, his father, with his family and some of his neighbors, emigrated to the Mad River country, in Ohio, of which they had heard glowing accounts. They made their way though the wilderness to Buffalo, where the family took passage on a small vessel for Maumee Bay, while a quantity of stock was driven through the then unbroken wilderness, along the shore of the lake, to the same destination. After a long and perilous voyage, the vessel entered the Maumee Bay, and passed up the river to the rapids, where they took open boats and went up the river; thence up the Auglaize River as far as they could; thence, by land, to the neighborhood of Bellefontaine. But, finally, Mr. Carter concluded the Maumee country would suit him better, so he removed back, and opened out a farm on the west bank of that river, about four miles above the rapids, where they remained until the war of 1812 made it unsafe to stay any longer, when he returned to the Mad River with his family, except two sons who enlisted during the war. Jonathan tried hard to enlist, but was rejected because of his youth. Mr. Carter, however, remained on his farm till after Hull's surrender, and the country was overrun by the British and Indians, who carried off all movable property and burned all buildings in the neighborhood. As a last resort, they dug as many potatoes as each could carry, which, with a few chickens, were all the food the enemy spared them, and made their way south, by "Hull's trail," to the settlements in Logan County, there being no settlement or house nearer. Several families, including women and children, made their escape in this way. After the war was over, Mr. Carter returned to the Maumee, and again erected buildings and made another start in life. But the Indians would not allow him to live in peace. A son and son-in-law were way laid by them, and the latter killed at the first fire; but not until the son had dis-

patched three of the foe was he hewed down by their tomahawks. The settlers now repaired to Fort Meigs for safety, where they remained for some time. But Mr. Carter and family, with some others, determined to leave the country; and the only safe course was to take an open boat, and drop down the river and bay under cover of the night, and make their way to Cleveland and thence to Bellefontaine the best way they could. Soon after their arrival at the latter place, Mr. Carter was killed by a "weight pole" rolling off of the roof of his cabin, thus suddenly ending his eventful life. After peace was fully restored, the settlers along the Maumee and Detroit Rivers returned to their former places of abode. A large trade in stock was carried on between Southern Ohio and that country. Jonathan Carter went through with eighteen droves of stock when there was not a house between the neighborhood of Bellefontaine and the Maumee, and his thrilling stories of adventure are marvelous in the extreme. Mr. Carter settled in this county, at Round Head, in 1829, where he built the first cabin, and, in 1832, laid out that town. In 1833, after the organization of Hardin County, he served as the first Treasurer; has filled various offices of trust in his county and township, in all of which he has rendered a faithful stewardship. In the prime of his life, he was a very strong, muscular man, and capable of enduring great physical exertion and hardships, and had many a wrestle with the Indians, among whom he found but few who could throw him. He has passed a life of industry and activity, and in all his transactions has sustained an unblemished character for integrity and uprightness. He was one of the organizers of the first Methodist society in this vicinity, which was one of the first in the county, and in which he has remained a faithful worker for half a century. He is now in his eighty-third year, is in very feeble health, and his life's warfare is evidently nearly ended. He has been twice married. First, to Nancy McArthur, a daughter of Donald McArthur, by whom he had eleven children, four now surviving—Mary J., David (now a practicing physician in Anderson, Ind.), Margaret and Nancy; the deceased are Eliza, John F., Archibald, Wesley, Maria and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Carter died in 1864. In 1865, he married Mrs. Arminta Jane Shaffer, a native of Logan County, Ohio.

Among the earliest settlers of this portion of Hardin County were William and Jane Given. He was a native of Maryland and his wife of Virginia. In 1797, William Given emigrated to Ross County, Ohio; was there married, and, in 1829, removed to Round Head Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, where he resided until his death in 1848, his widow surviving him until 1851, when she, too, passed away. Of their children, Alexander still survives, and resides in McDonald Township, in the history of which a biography of him will be found.

William Ford came here from Adams County, Ohio, and settled on the north bank of the Scioto River, just above Round Head, in 1831-32. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Donaldson, of Adams County. He resided here till his death. He died September 9, 1865, aged seventy-three years. His wife died just one year later, September 9, 1866, aged sixty-seven years. Children—William, Ellis, Harvey, Milton and Jane.

Jacob Thomson was born in Ross County; married Elizabeth Clark, in Pickaway County, and about 1832-33 settled at Round Head, where, it is said, he erected the first cabin after the town was laid out and platted. He resided here until his death. His children were as follows: Elizabeth, William, Henry, Martha and Lewis.

Henry Stamatz, a native of Logan County, married Ann Logan, and

settled in Round Head Towuship, near the Logan County line, in 1832, where he died. He served as the first Coroner of Hardin County. He died on the place where he first located. His children were Lafayette, Napoleon Bonaparte, Duncan, Benjamin A., Mary and two or three daughters whose names we could not obtain.

John T. Scott came here from Champaign County, Ohio, and settled on the north bank, on land adjoining William Irwin on the south. He married Lucy Henry, of Logan County, Ohio, by whom he had the following children: John, Eliza, Benjamin, Jane, Permelia, Nancy and perhaps a few others.

David Groves, a native of Virginia, born in Frederick County, in 1798, married Sarah Sheets, removed to Maryland, thence to Madison County, Ohio, and, in 1833, came to this township, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 7, where he entered 160 acres, also eighty acres adjoining, in Section 18. Here he resided about thirty years, when he sold his farm, and finally located on Section 8, where he died February 26, 1880. He was a member of the Methodist Church nearly all his life, and a local preacher in the same for many years. Children—Mary, Sevilla, Henry, Sarah, Ann, Rebecca and Jane; all now deceased except Sarah and Jane.

Richard Rutledge came from Logan County and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 19, in the fall of 1832, and remained a resident here and on the adjoining section until his death. He died January 12, 1875, aged seventy-six years. He was twice married; first to Mary Lewis, by whom he had the following children: Lewis, Benjamin W., Thomas J., Harriet, and others who died young. His second wife was Mrs. Sarah Lay, by whom he had one son—Sampson M. Mr. Rutledge served several years as a Justice of the Peace; was a devoted member of the Methodist Church, a kind neighbor and a worthy citizen.

Thomas Livingston came here from Clark County, Ohio, and settled in Round Head in 1834, where he erected his cabin and kept the first cabin ever in the town. He married Nancy Reed. They resided here until about 1840, when they removed to Ross County; thence to Indiana, and are now residents of Winchester, in that State. Of their children, we learn the following names: Maria, Johnson, Sophronia, Thomas and Sarah. Mr. Livingston was a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Uriah McKennan came here from Logan County, Ohio, in 1834, and settled on Section 17, where he died. He was twice married; first to a Miss Inskeep, by whom he had John M., Margaret A., Benjamin W., Levi and Daniel F. His second wife was Jane Sharp, who bore him Nancy and Henry; there were some others, but they died young. Mr. McKennan was a man of character and ability, and a minister of the Gospel for many years.

Alexander Templeton, a native of Pennsylvania, but who became an early settler at Bellefontaine, where he engaged in mercantile trade, and in 1833 removed to Round Head, opened the first store ever in that town. Here he carried on mercantile business several years, then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, September 10, 1863. He married Mary Ann Wallace, a native of Virginia. She died November 25, 1857. Their children were Ann Maria, Samuel, W. Wallace, Robert R., Sarah Jane, Milton, and David, who died young. Mr. Templeton sustained a high character, and was much esteemed and respected. He was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Three brothers—William, Robert and Thompson Irwin—natives of

Champaign County, Ohio, settled in this township in the spring of 1835. The latter was then quite young, and resided with his brother, Robert, for a time, and then went away, but subsequently married and returned and settled here, where he has since remained a resident. William, with his father, Thomas Irwin, settled on the banks of the Scioto, in Section 31. He married Miss Eliza J. Zimmerman, and has resided, nearly all of his life since, on Section 31, where he now lives. He is the father of the following children: Ruth J., Rachel L., Ahasuerus C. and Robert McHatton. Robert married and settled just above William, on the same section, where he has since resided.

Andrew Zimmerman, a native of Maryland, married Ruth Taylor and emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, about the year 1800. In the fall of 1835, he removed to this township, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 32, where he died, September 14, 1844, aged seventy years. His wife died, November 24, 1855, aged seventy years. Their children were John, Andrew, Jefferson, Obadiah, Elijah D., George, Elizabeth, Margaret, Delilah, Maria, Lavinia and Eliza Jane.

Michael Zimmerman, brother of the above Andrew, married Barbara Taylor, and settled here, at same date, on the southwest quarter of Section 33, near Round Head, where he died, March 12, 1849, aged seventy-two years. His wife died, September 21, 1852, aged seventy-six years. Their children were Henry, Michael, Samuel, Cynthia, Maria, and some others who died young. Robert Breece, of Welsh descent, came here from Logan County, and settled on Section 32 in the fall of 1835. He married Miss Lydia Henry, of Logan County. He died, July 19, 1849, aged fifty-five years. His wife died, November 9, 1866, aged sixty-three years. Their children were John, George, William, Griffith, Jane, Nancy, Margaret, Mary and Amanda.

John F. Henkle, a native of Virginia, came to Logan County; thence, in March, 1835, came to Round Head Township, and settled on Section 10, where he resided several years; thence removed to Round Head, and resided in the town and vicinity many years; but subsequently he removed to Kenton, where he died, November 11, 1872. He was twice married; first to Sarah Vanmeter, by whom he had the following children: Henry R., Ann Maria, Mary E., Seth V. and Ira A. His second wife was Eliza A. Scott, who bore him three children—Scott, John F. and Eva.

Reuben Henkle, when ten years of age, came with his father's family from Bedford County, Va., to Clark County, Ohio, where he subsequently married Elizabeth Yazel, and, in February, 1838, removed to this township and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 20, where he died, October 23, 1856, aged fifty years. His wife still survives, and resides on the old homestead place. Their childern were as follows: Eliza A., Maria, Sarah, Isaac, Amanda, John M., Cyrus W., Ambrose D., Mary and Luther.

William Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, married Sarah Sample, and, in the spring of 1834, removed to Ohio, calling upon his sister, Mrs. George Hoover, in Logan County, where he left his family for a few weeks, while he came to Round Head Township and entered 160 acres of land—the southeast quarter of Section 5—and, in June of the same year, he settled with his family upon said land, where he resided until his death. He died, February 9, 1853, aged sixty-three years; his wife died, September 3, 1851, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Moore was a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed in connection with farming through life. He was the father of the following children: John, James, Jane, Eliza, Asenith, William, Sarah, Huldah, Mary, Letitia and Urzilla.

Watson Spencer came here from Champaign County, Ohio, in 1835. He married Nellie Rutledge, by whom he had the following children: Mary Ann, Thomas Jefferson, Elizabeth, Louisa, Melissa and John. His wife died, and he subsequently married Nancy Rutledge, by whom he had several children, of whom were Alexander and James.

Lorenzo Dow Lay became one of the early settlers of this township, locating here, it is certain, as early as 1832–33, but resided here but a few years until his decease.

George Blalock was a settler, it is believed, as early as 1830–31; was a blacksmith by trade; a peculiar character, of whom we learned but little.

The above embrace, we think, the principal early settlers between 1822 and 1835, after which the township was settled up quite rapidly.

SCHOOLS.

For several years after the first settlers located in this portion of the county, they were situated so far apart, the whole country being a dense forest, that it was impossible to establish any schools; but just as soon as there were enough settlers in a neighborhood to raise by subscription an amount sufficient to employ a teacher, we find the necessary steps taken to do so. At an early day, several families united their efforts, and erected a little log cabin on Section 21, where Peter C. McActhur was employed as the first teacher. This is believed to have been the first school in Round Head Township. Another school was soon held in the Bowdle and Rutledge neighborhood, and then one at Round Head. Finally, the township was divided into school districts, the free school law was established and the schools increased and prospered. The township is now divided into seven sub-school districts, with seven good schoolhouses with eight rooms, employing eight teachers. Average wages paid teachers per month, males, $36, females, $24. Average number of weeks the schools were in session, 30. Enrollment of scholars, boys, 151; girls, 128; total, 279. Total receipts for school purposes, $3,104.08; total expenditures, $2,332.38; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $771.70; total valuation of school property, $4,200.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

This township possesses but one village—Round Head—which was surveyed and laid off into lots, streets and alleys by James W. Marmon, County Surveyor of Logan County, for Jonathan Carter, proprietor, July 16, 1832. The original plat is recorded in Logan County Records, Book D, page 356, and contained thirty-six lots. Jonathan Carter's Northern Addition was made and surveyed October 17, 1839, and the acknowledgment made before Richard Rutledge, a Justice of the Peace, April 30, 1841. The town never has had the advantages of a railroad or manufacturing interests to enhance its growth, but has been a strictly rural village. A post office was early established here, and a considerable amount of mercantile trade has continued to be done down to the present time. The first cabin erected here was by Mr. Carter, when he first settled here, but after the town was laid out, Jacob Thompson is said to have built the first house. Thomas Livingston kept the first tavern. Alexander Templeton opened the first store. Dr. Smith and Dr. Starrett were the first physicians.

This town was named after the township, which is said to have been named in honor of the Indian chief of that name, of whom a further account is given—together with the Indian town at this place—in the general history of the county. Some fine, large apple trees are still standing here,

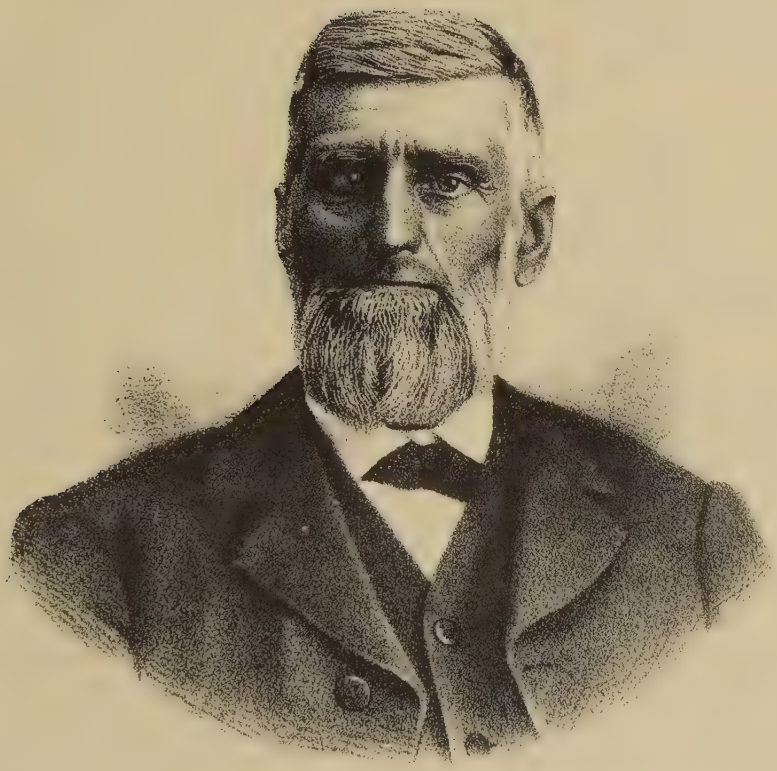
which are said to have been planted by Indians. One tree, on Mr. Jacobs' lot, is a very large and thrifty tree, and continues to bear good crops of fine apples. The business interests of Round Head now embrace four general stores, one saw mill, two blacksmith shops and one blacksmith and carriage and wagon shop, one drug store, one milliner and dress-maker, two hotels, one livery and feed stable and two physicians.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Round Head.—The exact date of the organization of the first class here is difficult to fix with certainty, but from certain circumstances and evidences that are obtainable, it was probably between 1830 and 1832, and consisted of the following persons: Donald McArthur and wife, John McArthur and wife, Margaret McArthur, Jonathan Carter and wife, William Given and wife, James D. Lay, Rebecca Campbell and perhaps a few others, with Rebecca Campbell as Class Leader. The class, it is believed, was organized at the house of Donald McArthur, and services were held there, and at the house of Jonathan Carter, for several years. About 1840–42, a house was erected for church purposes, which served them until about 1852–54, when they erected their present frame church, in which services have since been held. The present membership of the church is twenty-seven, with Jeremiah Kelly as Pastor, and Marion Herford as Steward; Class Leader, Martin Wilson; Trustees, Marion Herford, Isaac Gilman, William Jacobs and Hiram Cooney.

Fletcher Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized, it is believed, in the fall of 1832, at the house of Joseph W. Bowdle, consisting of the following members: Joseph W. Bowdle, Lucretia Bowdle, James B. Bowdle, Elizabeth Bowdle, Jesse L. Bowdle, Rebecca Bowdle, Priscilla Bowdle, James Hill, Sarah Hill, John Hill, Martin Hill, Nancy Hill, James Hill, Jr., David Groves, Sarah Groves, Richard Rutledge, Mary Rutledge, Harriet Rutledge, and, it is possible, one or two others, with Joseph W. Bowdle as Class Leader. Services were held at Mr. Bowdle's house, until the erection of a log house on the same lot occupied by the present house, which served as a house of worship until it was burned in 1860. Then, in the same year, they erected the present frame house, at a cost of about $700, besides voluntary contributions in labor and material. Some of the early ministers, who served as pastors of this church, were Revs. John Stewart, Patrick G. Good, Daniel D. Davidson, Ethan Allen and Spafford. Early class leaders: Aaron Oram, Samuel P. Bowdle and Joseph W. Bowdle. The church now has a membership of about seventy, with Jeremiah Kelly as Pastor; F. A. Perry, William Lowrey and William B. Bowdle, Class Leaders; William T. Bowdle, Steward, and F. A. Berry, William Ohler, William Hiatt and James B. Bowdle, Trustees.

Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.—About 1835, this society was organized at the house of James Hill, by Rev. John Brakefield, consisting of the following members: James Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Samuel Rutledge, Rosanna Rutledge, James Lay, Viletta Lay, and possibly one or two others, with James Hill as Class Leader. They held services at the house of Mr. Hill, until the erection of a log house for church purposes, in 1848, which was built on the same lot of the present church. This house served them until, in 1856, the present frame house was erected, at a cost of about $800. The church was dedicated in December of that year, by Rev. Hiram Shaffer. The following ministers have served this church as pas-



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tors: Revs. Brakefield, Wareham, S. L. Yourtee, Arius Rumfield, John Blanpied, William Godman, Thomas Gard, Hibbard P. Ward, Jacob Holmes and Samuel Boggs. Class Leaders: James Hill. John A. Dunlap, William Romack, John Goslee, Samuel Hill, Alexander Dempster, Jacob Johnson, Samuel Tidd, Thomas Birchfield, Marion Dunlap and J. R. Hill. The present membership is about fifty, with Rev. J. S. Kelly as Pastor; Thomas Birchfield, Marion Dunlap and J. R. Hill, Class Leaders; Arsamous Ripley and James Goslee, Stewards, and John Goslee, A. Ripley, Harrison Walters, A. Dempster and J. R. Hill, Trustees.

Methodist Protestant Church.—It is difficult now to ascertain the exact year in which this society was organized, or what minister officiated in its organization; but from the best and most definite information we could gather, a class must have been formed about 1840, embracing the following persons: John Mahan and wife, Mathew Mahan and wife, Reuben Henkle and wife. Mr. McGinnis and wife, Uriah McKennan and wife, and two or more of John Mahan's children. Services were held in private houses and in the schoolhouse until about 1858–60, when they erected the present frame church, which has served them to the present time as a house of worship.

United Presbyterian Church of Round Head.—This society was organized at the Newburg Church, May 2, 1859, by Rev. Joseph McHatton, with the following members: A. Templeton, C. I. Brooks, John Ghormley, Samuel G. Rogers, Samuel Templeton, Robert Irwin, Sr., Robert Irwin, Jr., Harriet N. Brooks, Jane Irwin, Ann E. Rogers, M. N. Rogers, Agnes Coffelt, Eliza Hindman, Joseph Junkins, Martha Junkins, Ira Morton, Sarah J. Templeton, Robert R. Templeton, Milton Templeton, Minerva J. Ghormley, William Erwin, Eliza J. Erwin, Andrew Reed, Mary Reed and Eliza Irwin; with Alexander Templeton, William Irwin and C. I. Brooks elected Ruling Elders. Services have been held every four weeks, with considerable regularity, in the Methodist Church at Round Head, until about one year ago, since which they have been without a pastor. The following ministers have served the church: Revs. John L. Bull, William C. Dun, J. L. Buchanan, the latter eleven years, followed by J. E. Kerr, William Brooks and Rev. Ferguson. Present membership, about thirty. Present Elders: William Irwin, Robert Irwin, John J. Irwin and Russell Hutchison.

CEMETERIES.

Henkle Cemetery.—This piece of land is situated on the extreme southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 20, and was donated for this purpose by Reuben Henkle. The first occupant of this land was James Hill, who settled here in 1825, and whose aged mother died either in 1825 or in 1826, and was the first person interred in this cemetery. The second person was Phœbe Lay, since which it has received the remains of many of the pioneers—John Mahan, Samuel Tidd, William Given and others.

Round Head Cemetery.—This was first dedicated to use by the reception of the body of Samuel Zimmerman, a son of Michael Zimmerman, who died August 1, 1836, aged nineteen years; since which the grounds have been filled with the dead of the early settlers and others of this vicinity. A few years since, the Trustees purchased grounds just east of Round Head, on nice, elevated lands, which they have laid off into lots and fenced and improved, so that it is now a pleasant location, and well suited for the purposes intended.

Pleasant Hill Cemetery.—This consists of about two-thirds of an acre, which was donated for the purpose by James Hill, about 1848. The first person buried here was Margaret Sharp. It has since become nearly filled. In the spring of 1879, the Trustees purchased two acres of land of Samuel J. Wirick, a little south of the church, and on the east side of the pike, fenced and laid it off into lots, and have made it a nice cemetery. First buried here was Marietta Hill, a daughter of James R. and Elizabeth Hill. She died November 11, 1879.

TAYLOR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

From authority of some of the oldest residents of this township, it appears that it was erected into a township about the time Hardin County was organized, or very soon after, as the first election was held May 4, 1833. As it was first organized, it embraced Hale, Buck, Lynn, and perhaps a part of McDonald Township, in addition to its present territory. But of its exact limits, originally, or positive date of organization, we are left totally in the dark, so far as the record of any official act touching upon this matter is concerned, as we have elsewhere asserted that the burning of the court house, in March, 1853, destroyed all the Commissioners' records relating to these matters. But there are persons still living here who were residents here then, and whose recollections are clear and distinct upon these matters, and from them we have obtained the above approximate dates, which are evidently as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain them. The township is said to have received its name in honor of Gen. James Taylor, of Kentucky. Geographically, it is located in the southern central part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Lynn and Buck Townships; on the east by Buck and Hale Townships; on the south by Logan County, and on the west by McDonald Township. Its length is about six miles, by four and one-half miles in width, and contains twenty-seven square miles, or 17,280 acres.

SURFACE, SOIL, STREAMS AND TIMBER.

The surface of this township is more diversified than most of the other townships. Some of the northeastern portion of the township and along Taylor Creek, which is the principal stream of the township, the surface is quite broken and hilly, while some of the western and northwestern portion is generally level, other portions are undulating. The soil is principally a clay and loam, rich and productive, yielding good crops of corn, wheat, oats and hay. The subsoil is a gravel, strongly mixed with a disintegrated limestone, and in some places crops out near the surface, and furnishes the best material for building pikes and roads. There are but two streams of any size, Silver Creek, which rises in Survey 10,013 and flows in a northeast course through the township into Buck, and finally empties into the Scioto River above and west of Kenton, and Taylor Creek, which rises on the land of S. Stewart near the south line of the county, takes a northeast course through this and Buck Townships, and empties into the Scioto just above Kenton. This township, like most of the other townships of Hardin County, was originally very heavily tim-

bered, the varieties of timber being about the same as have been mentioned in the history of other townships, oak, ash and beech being the leading or most abundant varieties, of which there have been great quantities of beautiful logs cut and sawed into lumber, besides thousands which in the early settling of the country were rolled into log heaps and burned to get them off the land.

PIONEERS.

Two brothers—Charles W. and Samuel Stevenson—were the first permanent settlers of Taylor Creek Township, locating on Survey 10,014, in March, 1827. The history of this family will be found in another portion of the work to which we refer our readers, viz., Chapter IV, of the General History.

Thomas, James and John Collins, with their widowed mother, came in the fall of 1828 and located on land now owned by Ira C. Richards on the Cabel and Calvin Survey, No. 10,015. Thomas married Sarah Bailey, by whom he had the following children: James, Mary, Jane, Beniah, Harriet, Mariah and Margery. Mr. Collins died September 16, 1867, aged sixty-seven years. James, his brother, married Elizabeth Hullinger. He was the father of the following children: Daniel, Margery J., Samuel, Amanda, John L., Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary, and two or three who died in childhood. Mr. Collins died April 26, 1861, aged fifty-two years. John, the third brother, was twice married, and had several children, but early moved to the West; thence back to Indiana, where he died. Joseph, a fourth brother, came here and settled about one year later. or in 1829. He married a Miss Adams, by whom he had the following children, viz.: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Elijah, Mary, Alanson and Anna. Mr. Collins died September 30, 1840, aged forty-four years.

James Scott came here from Greene County, Ohio, and settled about the same time or soon after the Stevenson family. Subsequently he married Jane Patterson and settled on land now owned by William Fry, on Survey No. 10,000, where he resided till his death. His children were Emily, Mariah, Tully, Ruhamia, Snook, Rebecca, Cynthia, Margaret and Charles, some of whom were deceased, and the balance have moved away. Mr. Scott was the first Justice of the Peace of Taylor Creek Township.

Samuel Hatfield came here from Logan County, Ohio, about the same time or soon after the Collins and the Bailey families. He married a Miss Zane, of Logan County; she died, and he married, for his second wife, Miss Nancy Collins. He had four children by his first wife and six by his last, but only one—Noah—the eldest child by his first wife, is now a resident of this county. Mr. Hatfield never became owner of any land here, but subsequently removed to Michigan, where he and his wife died.

Joshua Caseman was a native of Kentucky but became an early settler of Logan County, Ohio; thence, in August, 1829, came to this township, where he was married to Eliza Bailey and settled on land now owned by O. Pyers, on Survey No. 10,001, where he resided till his death. His children were Hannah, Sarah, Lucretia, Elizabeth and three who died young.

William Bailey, a native of Virginia, married Mary Alcott and came to Hardin County in 1831 and settled on Taylor Creek, on Survey No. 10,015. Mr. Bailey was born in 1786 and married in 1817. His children were as follows: John, James, Nancy, Emiline, Silas, Basel, William, Thomas, Oner and Calvin, all of whom are now deceased but Thomas, who resides in McDonald Township. Mr. Bailey died December 6, 1853, aged sixty-seven years. John, the eldest child, married Emily Kerns, and subsequently

removed to Indiana, but again returned and settled in Lynn Township, where he died, March 19, 1883. Their children were Nathan, William, Margaret, Jacob, John, Marion, George and Thomas, all residents of Lynn Township, except Marion, who is deceased. James, the second son, married Sarah Deacons, and subsequently removed to Paulding County, Ohio, where he died. They had the following children: Mary M., George and Nancy (deceased), and Jerome, Louisa, Noah, Rebecca and Thomas, who all reside in Paulding County. Silas, the fifth child, married, for his second wife, Nancy Norman, June 14, 1849, and settled on the old home place of his father, where he resided until his death, March 10, 1882. Of his children, Nathaniel, Alwilda E. and Mary Rosella are deceased, and Jonathan, Martha Jane, William, Fletcher, Basel W. and Curtis W. still survive. Basel, the next younger than Silas, married Eliza Collins and resided on a part of the old home place until his death. Their children were Kelly, Laura, Leighton, Elliott, Alice, Sallie and Mellie.

John Wilcox, with his sons, Jonathan, Samuel, William and John, all settled near Yelverton in 1832, where the father died. The sons subsequently sold out and moved away, except Jonathan, who now resides in Belle Centre.

Andrew Porter was born in Kentucky, May 11, 1800, and on September 29, 1830, was united in marriage with Rebecca Dunlap, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, July 2, 1805. They came to Greene County; thence, in 1833, to Hardin, and settled on land now owned by his son, James T., on Survey No. 10,000, where he died, October 6, 1867. Mr. Porter was a man of quiet and reserved habits, a kind neighbor and much respected citizen.

Elisha Byers settled near where Yelverton is now located, about 1834, but subsequently removed to the West.

Benjamin McIntire also settled near Yelverton with a large family of children, some of whom were married when they came here. They settled here about 1834–35, but subsequently they sold their property and all moved away.

Thomas Wilcox, a native of Ross County, Ohio, married Hannah Gates, and in the fall of 1833 removed to Hardin County and settled near Yelverton, on land now owned by the widow of Thomas Sloan. He finally removed to the place where his son, H. N. Wilcox, now lives, where he died in April, 1858, aged fifty-seven years.

Henry D. Thorp came here from Logan County and settled on land now owned by Edward May, on the Scott & Fox Survey, No. 10,001, about 1832 or 1833. He married a Miss Moots, of an early pioneer family of Logan County. He was the first Sheriff of this county, but, in 1834–35, he removed to Logan County again, and subsequently to Missouri.

Homer P. Stevenson was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1816, and was a half brother to Charles W. and Samuel, the first settlers of the township previously spoken of. He came here about 1835. In 1840, he married Mary Ann Hullinger, and is still a resident of this township, and whose biographical sketch will appear in another part of this work. Mr. Stevenson has served as a Justice of the Peace for many years, and is a very worthy citizen.

Jeremiah Liles came from Ross County to Logan County, Ohio; thence, about 1836, located on the place where he now resides in Taylor Creek Township.

Andrew Miller came here from Muskingum County and settled where he now resides, about 1836 or 1837.

Jacob Seig was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed with his parents, while young, to Virginia; thence, in 1828, removed to Logan County, Ohio; thence, in 1839, he came with his parents to this county and located on the place where his son, P. K. Seig, now resides. He died January 5, 1855, aged seventy years.

ROADS, RAILROADS, TOWNS.

As was mentioned above, this township has an abundance of gravel of good quality, which makes excellent pikes, of which this township has a good supply, and of which we mention the Kenton & Bellefontaine pike, the Yelverton & Kenton pike and the Taylor Creek pike, all running in a northeast and southwest course, diverging by three different routes from Kenton toward Bellefontaine, and one main pike coursing east and west, passing through from Silver Creek eastward to the other pikes. The old "Hull trail" passed through the west part of Taylor Creek Township, to Fort McArthur, and northward to Sandusky.

It has one railroad, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western (orginally Mad River & Lake Erie).

There was at this time need of a town and station, and, in 1858, Messrs. Harris & Goss laid off some land in lots, streets and alleys, surveyed by R. D. Millar for a town, which was named Yelverton, in honor of Mr. John Yelverton, of New York, who at that time was a large stock-holder in this railroad. In 1867, a subdivision was made by Stevenson & Rude. In 1868, an addition was made by Charles Main. Philip Hisey opened the first store, in 1858, and a post office was established with Mr. Hisey as Postmaster. R. K. Lane was the first blacksmith. At one time, there were three stores in the village, but at the present time there is but one, a general store, by Philip Hisey, and a population of about seventy-five.

In the first running of the railroad, a station was placed six miles south of Kenton, called Hudsonville. In June, 1867, Frederick Hanger laid off some land at this station into lots, streets and alleys, surveyed by R. D. Millar for a town, which was duly platted and recorded under the name of Silver Creek, from the name of the stream which passes near by it. The first store was opened by Frederick Hanger. He was succeeded by Robert Ewing, who was also the first station agent and Postmaster. It is now a small village with about fifty inhabitants, with two stores by Robert Ewing and John Rice; one steam saw mill, by Samuel Wenner; one blacksmith, James McWilliams; one tile factory, by Chamberlain & Winner, and one warehouse for receiving and shipping grain, by John Rice.

SAW MILLS.

The first mill ever erected in the township was built by Charles W. Stevenson, on Taylor Creek, in 1833–34, and run by water-power. This mill was run about eight or ten years, and then passed out of use. There was a saw mill at Yelverton, but it has long since gone out of use. Messrs. Russell & Scott erected a mill at Silver Creek, which ran a few years and ceased to be used. In 1867–68, Mr. I. Oglesbee erected a steam saw mill located on his land in the east part of the township, which has continued in operation to the present time. These are the principal mills that have been in existence in this township. There has never been a grist mill in the township.

SCHOOLS.

The first school that was ever taught in Taylor Creek was by Jonathan Seig, in a log house of the primitive kind, located near where the St.

Paul Methodist Church now stands; this was about 1835–36. And from this time on, from settlement to settlement, schools multiplied, until, in 1882, the Board of Education renders the following report: Total receipts for school purposes, $3,497.50; total expenditures, $2,783.61; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $713.89; number of schoolhouses in the township, 9; number of rooms, 9; number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 9; average wages per month paid teachers—male, $35, female, $25; average number of weeks the schools were in session, 28; number of scholars enrolled, boys, 240, girls, 150; total, 390.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.—This class was first organized in 1835–36 by Rev. Enos Holmes, at the house of John Collins. Some of the members were James Andrews and wife, Rebecca Porter, Unity Stevenson and Nancy Collins, with James Andrews as class leader. But this organization, it appears, did not continue long, and, in 1843, a re-organization was effected at the house of James Stevenson, by Revs. Phillips and Nickerson, with the following members, viz., Rebecca Porter, Unity Stevenson, Nancy Collins, Silas Stevenson, Harriet Bailey, James Andrews and wife and Rebecca Seig, with Silas Stevenson as class leader. Services were held for some time at the house of Mr. Stevenson, then in the schoolhouse. The above mentioned ministers served the society two years, when the conference sent to the charge Rev. Thomas, who preached two or three times and deserted them, after which no preaching was had until about 1853, when the Scioto Mission took charge of the society and placed it under the care of Rev. John K. Ford, who effected a re-organization, consisting of the following members: Rebecca Porter, Unity Stevenson, Harriet Bailey, Andrew Porter, Mrs. Jane Scott, Jacob Sponsler, Margaret Sponsler, John Evans, Lavinia Evans, Lydia Seig and P. K. Seig. This organization took place at the Taylor Creek Schoolhouse, where they continued to hold their services until the fall of 1877, when they erected their present neat brick church, which was dedicated December 13, 1877, by Elder David Rutledge and Rev. J. S. G. Reeder, who was then the pastor in charge. The following ministers have served the church since its organization: Revs. Lemuel Herbert, S. Roberts, Mr. Taylor, J. Bower, David Bull, A. J. Frisbee, J. M. Longfellow, Enos Holmes, Mr. Morrisson, Samuel Boggs, H. J. Bigley, Hiram M. Shaffer, P. Webster, Leonard Richards, David Rinehart, L. O. Cook, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Boyer, Mr. Morrisson, V. Pond, William Shultz, J. S. G. Reeder, Mr. Whiting, T. I. Jagger and John Parlett, the latter being the present pastor; class leaders, John Evans, Silas Stevenson, Ira Richards, Thomas McElree, John Reefer, and C. A. Porter, who is their present leader. The present membership is forty. A Sabbath school was organized soon after the church was instituted the last time, in 1853, and now has an average attendance of about forty, with C. A. Porter as Superintendent.

Silver Creek Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first organization was effected at the Norman Schoolhouse, about 1860 or 1861, it is believed, by Rev. A. J. Frisbee, consisting of the following persons: S. P. Layman and wife, Louisa Albert, Martha Koons, Joseph Brown and Elizabeth Brown. About 1863, they purchased an unfinished church building at Silver Creek, which had been erected by the Presbyterians, and who became involved in debt and unable to finish the structure. This building they completed and brought into condition in which to hold services, and

the same was duly dedicated while the church was under the charge of Rev. Elisha Webster, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Lorin Webster. The following have been ministers to this society: Revs. A. J. Frisbee, L. M. Longfellow, Samuel Boggs and H. J. Bigley, who served while the church was in the Mount Victory Circuit. It was then placed in the Round Head Circuit by the conference, after which the following ministers were in charge: Revs. Isaac N. Kalb, Benjamin Bowen, V. Pond, Mr. Cameron and P. Webster. Again a change occurred, and this society was placed in the Ridgeway Circuit, the Mount Victory Circuit having been divided into two circuits; but it only remained one year in this circuit, when the society was placed in the Silver Creek Missions, during which it was administered to by Revs. Samuel Hagerman and J. S. Reeder. Then again it was placed back in the Ridgeway Circuit, where it has since remained, and has been served by the following ministers: Revs. William Shultz, J. S. G. Reeder, Mr. Whiting, T. I. Jagger, and John Parlett, the present minister in charge. Class leaders have been as follows: S. P. Layman, Henry Albert, H. N. Wilcox, W. C. Pendre and F. Sherman; the two last mentioned are now serving the classes; present membership, about sixty. A Sabbath school has existed most of the time; has an average attendance of about thirty-five, with James McWilliams as Superintendent.

United Presbyterian Church of Silver Creek.—This society was organized in the spring of 1881, consisting of fifty members, some of whom were as follows: James Ewing, J. B. Douglass, L. A. Stewart, Levi Derr, D. J. Derr, James McCauley, John Sloan, with their wives and some of their children, also Mrs. Douglass, Mary Rice, Mrs. Wenner, Mrs. John Rice, Mrs. William Stewart and others. They erected their present neat brick church in the summer of 1881; it is 32x46 feet, and cost about $2,000. The house was duly dedicated, Rev. Williamson preached the dedicatory sermon, and was assisted in the services by Rev. Black, of Rushsylvania, and Rev. Wright, of Northwood. At the time of dedication they were $550 in debt, which amount was immediately raised, and the church was dedicated free of debt. The first Ruling Elders were James Ewing and Levi Derr. The church now has a membership of fifty-five, with the same Ruling Elders. The Trustees are J. B. Douglass, J. Sloan and D. J. Derr.

CEMETERIES.

There are two or three early family burial places, but only one fully constituted public cemetery. In 1851, P. K. Seig set apart a piece of ground for burial purposes, and his daughter, Martha Ann Seig, who died October 9, 1851, was the first person buried there. This was kept as a private burial place until about 1865, when Mr. Seig made it free to the public, on condition that an association be formed under the State laws creating and regulating cemetery associations; but the organization was never effected until February, 1883, when an association was formed with the following charter members, viz.: John C. Bailey, Freeman Porter, James T. Porter, James Lowry, T. W. Carr, Jr., Homer P. Stevenson and P. K. Seig, with P. K. Seig as President; J. T. Porter, Secretary; and H. P. Stevenson, Treasurer.

BLANCHARD TOWNSHIP.

It is believed—and so stated by Mr. D. H. Edgar—that this township was organized in 1833, the same year the county was erected; and such we find on record, it being one of the early settled and first organized townships of the county. It originally embraced all, or nearly all, of the northern portion of the county, and even some territory now embraced in Wyandot County; then Jackson Township was erected; then Washington, and later, Liberty Township. In 1845, Wyandot County was organized, and some territory then embraced in Jackson Township was attached to said county, and, to preserve the identity and dimensions of said Jackson Township, a portion was detached from Blanchard and attached to Jackson Township, which then left Blanchard with its present limits, being in form a rectangle, four sections wide from east to west and six sections long from north to south, embracing twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres. It is situated in the northern tier of townships, and bounded as follows: On the north, by Hancock County; on the east, by Jackson Township; on the south by Pleasant, and on the west by Washington Township. This territory was originally covered by a very heavy growth of timber, and required a long-continued and persistent labor to open out, clear up and bring the land into condition to be easily cultivated and productive, and its first settlers had to endure many hardships and deprivations.

The first settlers here were compelled to travel through the dense forests to Logan County to obtain meal or flour—a distance of about forty miles. Some would use "hominy blocks" to pound their corn, then sift out the finest for meal to make bread. This difficulty of the pioneers induced John McBride to visit the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, and purchase a hand mill, about twenty inches in diameter, with two small buhrs, which ground very well by being turned by a lever or sweep, and was regarded as a great acquisition to the settlement. This mill would grind about two bushels per day. Subsequently, a horse mill was purchased by William Ford, of Allen County, about fifteen miles distant, which was much resorted to and did very good work. This mill ground for this neighborhood for about twelve years. This was succeeded by a draft mill, built by Mr. Benjamin Eulin, in Washington Township. A great trouble and hindrance to the early settlers was the "milk sickness," which prevailed in some sections to an alarming extent, and in some families half their number died of this dreaded disease, and many oxen and horses that ran at large in the woods would become affected with the disease, and often die in a short period of time. After the country was opened out and cultivated, the disease disappeared, and there was no longer danger in the free use of milk and butter. Game—such as deer and turkeys—was plentiful, which, together with the wild hogs, furnished the settlers with an abundance of meat.

SURFACE, STREAMS, SOIL, TIMBER, ROADS, ETC.

The surface of Blanchard Township is generally level or slightly undulating. Its principal stream is the Blanchard River, from which the township takes its name. This stream rises in Pleasant Township, near

THOMAS SLOAN

Kenton, flows north to northeast and passes through the southeast part of this township, receiving, in its course, one small tributary, known as Cessna Creek, then, in a northeast direction, enters Jackson Township. This is the only stream of any importance within this township. The soil is rich and productive, yielding, abundantly, wheat, corn, oats and hay. The soil is a loam and clay, with enough admixture of sand to give more warmth and dryness than generally exists in the eastern and southern parts of the county. As stated above, this was originally very heavily timbered, and, as Mr. Edgar states, the trees were tall and straight, with very little undergrowth, this having been destroyed and prevented by yearly fires by the Indians. This gave a clear sweep for the hunters, whose view for game was thus unobstructed; and the appearance of these mighty forests, with their straight, towering trees reaching heavenward, with such a clear and unobstructed view over the surface underneath their branches, was beautiful indeed; and with the abundance of wild game, which then existed here, it is not strange that the pioneer hunter was fascinated with the beauty of the situation. The varieties of timber are the same as have been enumerated in other townships, the leading and most valuable being ash, maple, oak and beech, of which there have been thousands of most beautiful logs sawed into lumber. This township is well supplied with gravel for building roads, and also has some limestone quarries, which produce some good lime, and much of the stone is found in thin layers, one upon another, which are easily flaked off and broken into small fragments and then used for building macadamized roads, and for ballasting railroads. This township has built and has in construction several of these macadamized roads, and it can boast of some of the best pikes in the county. The progress and improvements here have been rapid. A little more than fifty years ago the first white settler set his foot upon the soil of Blanchard Township. Now it contains many beautiful, cultivated farms, with fine dwellings and improvements. These, with its fine pikes, railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, with all their conveniences, are in marked contrast to the wilderness and wild scenes of those days. If there be the same degree of progress during the next fifty years that there has been in the past fifty, who can imagine or portray the condition of this people and country then? It is beyond the power of the pen of the historian, and we can only leave it to be developed as the years roll by.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first to penetrate the forests of Blanchard and to make a permanent settlement here was David H. Edgar, who was born in Beaver County, Penn., September 8, 1800, and who in 1814, with his father, Joseph Edgar, and his family came to Holmes County, Ohio, where the parents died. In June, 1830, David left Holmes County, and came to this county and entered eighty acres of land on the northeast quarter of Section 18, in Blanchard Township. There were then three families who had settled on the Blanchard in Jackson Township, viz., James E. Hueston, Joseph Bates and Daniel Hamblin, the first mentioned being his nearest neighbor—a distance of five miles. In the following winter, Mr. Edgar taught a subscription school, for the above-mentioned families, in an old log cabin on the Hueston farm, formerly occupied by him as a dwelling, but which he had previously vacated. This was the first school ever taught in the north part of Hardin County. In March, 1831, Mr. Edgar was united in marriage with one of his scholars—Miss Azuba Hamblin. During this year, he

farmed the place belonging to the heirs of D. Hamblin, and, in the spring of 1832 he located in his own cabin, on the eighty acres he had entered in 1830, and here commenced the struggle of life. In January, 1834, was born to them a daughter, the first child born in Blanchard Township. Mr. Edgar says that at the time of this occurrence, there were but three women in the three townships of Jackson, Blanchard and Washington, and those three were present, and took charge of affairs on this occasion. His cabin had been "chinked and daubed," and with some deer skins tacked over the crevices in the walls, and others laid upon the floor, made the cabin as comfortable as possible for the occasion, occurring, as it did, in midwinter. But all things passed off well, and Mr. Edgar says that on no similar occasion since, with a warm and comfortable house, and the attendance of a skillful physician, have they ever passed through the ordeal more successfully than on that first occasion in the rude and cold log cabin, with the three neighbor women in attendance. He thinks that many in the fashionable society of to-day, with their fine houses and comforts, could they have looked in upon that scene in that rude, rough cabin, would have pronounced it death to both mother and child!

Here, in the dense forest, Mr. Edgar passed through all the trying scenes and hardships of pioneer life; cleared up his land, erected good buildings and obtained, by his labor and industry, a good farm with good improvements. He has filled most of the important offices of his township, having served as Trustee many years, as Treasurer fourteen years, and as a Justice of the Peace twenty-five years; and to him, perhaps more than any one person, the community owes a debt of gratitude for the noble pioneer work he has performed, and the aid he has given in the organization of the civil and religious institutions of the township. His wife died, June 11, 1867, aged fifty-four years. They raised a family of seven children, all grown to maturity, and are engaged in the active spheres of life. After the death of his wife, he retired from the active scenes of life, and has since resided with his children. After the incorporation of the town of Dunkirk, Mr. Edgar served as its Mayor two years. He is now in his eighty-third year, and is still able to walk about town and among his children with the aid of his crutches, and seems to enjoy life well, is very cheerful and happy, and delights in thinking of and relating the incidents of his early life—of their hardships and their peculiar habits and modes of living.

Levi Bodley was the second settler who located here. He was a native of the State of New York, but emigrated with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, in 1816, where they died. There Mr. Bodley grew to manhood and married Rebecca Dubois, and, in August, 1833, came to Hardin County and settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 18, where he resided until about 1856–57, when he removed to Iowa. In April, 1834, his wife died, and he subsequently married Rebecca B. Davis. He raised a large family of children. By his first wife were Esther Ann, Elisha, Mathew and Sarah. By his second wife, he had Charles, Eliza Jane, William, Joseph, John and Ann. Of these, Mathew, Elisha and John died in the army, in the war of the rebellion. The balance of the children are all in the West. Mr. Bodley sustained an unblemished character, was a good neighbor and a worthy citizen.

William McKelvey, a native of Pennsylvania, became an early settler of Richland County, Ohio, where he married, and, in June, 1835, he removed to this township and settled on Section 7, but resided here only a few years, and removed to Huron County, Ohio, where he died.

John R. Davis came here from Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1836, and settled on Section 17. The following December, his horse strayed away, and he started to track him in the snow through the wilderness toward Marseilles, about twenty miles distant; but the snow melting away, he lost the trail, and never returned, but was subsequently found frozen to death on the ground in the woods. His family remained several years, then sold their place, but some of the children are still residents in other portions of the county.

Robert Wiles, a native of the State of New York, settled here on Section 5, in 1836. He was twice married; first, in New York, to Miss Lydia Squires; she died August 7, 1847, aged fifty-three years. He married again, but again survived his second wife, who died December 7, 1857. He died April 17, 1859, aged sixty-six years. He was the father of the following children: William, Robert, Eunice, Seba and Alfred (twins), Edward, Russell and Elizabeth; all of whom have removed to the West, except William S., who still resides here, and in the early history of the township was a substantial and valued citizen, and filled many of the offices of the township.

Renatus Gum was born in the State of Delaware, September 18, 1817, and with his father and family came to Knox County, Ohio, near Danville. In 1838, they removed to Washington Township, this county, where they settled north of Hog Creek Marsh. Mr. Gum erected the first cabin in Dunkirk, which was of hewed logs, about 1851, just south of the railroad. He also opened the first store in this village. He is still a resident of the town.

John Fry, with his father, Enoch Fry, came here from Coshocton County, in the fall of 1834, and settled on Section 19, where they lived only a short time, both dying of milk sickness. John married Mary Mowrey, by whom he had Enoch, George, John and Jefferson, all of whom settled in this township except George, who now resides in Oregon.

George Mowrey came here from Knox County, Ohio, in the spring of 1835, and settled on Section 18, where he died, about 1844, after which his family all moved away.

Joseph B. Smith came here from Clinton County, Ohio, in 1838, and settled in Section 7, near where the grist mill now stands in Dunkirk. He died here in 1852–53. Mr. Smith was one among Jackson Township's best citizens; prompt in all his dealings, enterprising and giving his aid and assistance to all improvements and the general good of the community. He married Elizabeth Fleming, by whom he had the following children; Nancy, John, James and Elizabeth. His wife died and he married again, and by his second wife had three children. He subsequently moved away.

ELECTIONS AND OFFICIALS.

We find no records preserved of the first four years of the existence of Blanchard Township, but from 1838–39 to the present time there is a good record, and we here present the officials from those years down to 1870. The first elections, and those for many years, were held at private houses. The officers have been as follows:

Trustees—S. J. Lawson. William Higgins and Robert Wiles; 1839, William Higgins, C. W. Shaw and Levi Bodley; 1840, Thomas Hueston, C. W. Shaw and Levi W. Bodley: 1841, William S. Wiles, George Roberts and Thomas Hueston; 1842–43, Levi Bodley, Abner McLane and Thomas

Hueston; 1844, James Packer, Levi W., Bodley and William C. Dewitt; 1845, John Huff, William C. Dewitt and William S. Wiles; 1846, James Ray, Henry Louthan and D. H. Edgar; 1847, Henry Louthan, James Ray and Levi W. Bodley; 1848, James A. Thomson, Jacob Mowrey and Henry Forsythe; 1849, James A. Thomson, Conrad Zimmerman and Henry King; 1850, Henry D. Miller, Morgan Gardner and Hiram King; 1851, Hiram King, Jacob Mowrey and James Ray; 1852, Henry Louthan, William Beem and Samuel Herring; 1853, D. C. Phillips, James A. Thomson and Samuel M. Louthan; 1854, S. W. Bodley, Morgan Gardner and D. C. Phillips; 1855, S. H. Packer, D. C. Phillips and W. T. Hinebaugh; 1856, W. T. Hinebaugh, Morgan Gardner and James A. Thomson; 1857, Nathan Bien, James M. Reed and James A. Thomson; 1858, W. S. Wiles, Isaac Miller and Nathan Bien; 1859–60, William S. Wiles, Jacob Woods and James A. Thomson; 1861, Jacob Woods, Isaac Miller and A. Lynch; 1862, William S. Wiles, Isaac S. Miller and Henry Louthan; 1863, W. S. Wiles, Jacob Woods and S. H. Packer; 1864, David Higgins, William Peeler and Amos Clingman; 1865, Jacob Woods, D. H. Edgar and James A. Thomson; 1866, D. C. Phillips, J. A. Thomson and David H. Edgar; 1867, W. S. Wiles, David Higgins and A. Lynch; 1868, James A. Thomson, W. S. Wiles and A. Lehr; 1869, Issac Miller, Jacob Woods and N. B. Phillips.

Township Clerks—1838, George Roberts; 1839–43, John McVitty; 1844–45, Peter Johnson; 1846–47, William S. Wiles; 1848–49, Isaac Kinnear; 1850–52, W. S. Wiles; 1853, Samuel M. Louthan; 1854–55, F. Church; 1856, Jonathan McLane; 1857–59, D. McLane; 1860, Isaac Griner; 1861, D. A. Moses; 1862–64, L. N. Moses; 1865–66, Jonathan McLane; 1867–68, James Halterman; 1869, F. B. Woods.

Assessors—1842, Luther Lyman; 1843–45, William H. Johnson; 1846, Henry Munson; 1847–48, James A. Johnson; 1849, Renatus Gum; 1850, James A. Thomson; 1851, W. R. Hardwick; 1852, W. S. Wiles; 1853, Jonathan T. Packer; 1854–55, William H. Packer; 1857, John Watters; 1858–59, S. Strawbridge; 1860, Moses Louthan; 1861, D. H. Edgar; 1862, M. Louthan; 1863, J. B. Alexander; 1864–66, William D. Edgar; 1867, I. V. Miller; 1868, E. Shuee; 1869, E. F. Shuee.

Treasurers—Benjamin Johnson; 1839–45, D. H. Edgar; 1846, James A. Thomson; 1847–52, Joseph B. Smith; 1853–56, D. H. Edgar; 1857–58, H. D. Miller; 1859–63, Samuel Bosserman; 1864–65, Charles Mahon; 1866–68, Isaiah Larkins; 1869, F. P. Gale.

Justices of the Peace—1837, Peter Johnson; 1839–45, William S. Wiles; 1843–49, D. H. Edgar; 1845, Thomas Hueston; 1849, Isaac Kinnear; 1851, Henry Louthan; 1852–70, David C. Phillips; 1854–60, William Brant; 1858, A. K. Mecaskey; 1861, Isaiah Larkins.

In 1839, the Treasurer's total receipts were $60.12½, and his expenditures $26.69, leaving on hand a balance of $33.43½. In the settlement of March, 1883, the total receipts were $1,956.38, and the expenditures $720.17, leaving balance on hand of $1,236.21. In the year 1839, the Clerk received for his services during the year $3, and the Treasurer $1.50. In 1882, the Clerk received $150, and the Treasurer $74.35—quite a marked contrast!

MILLS.

The first saw mill was erected in 1853, by William Porterfield and Fred Church, on the northwest quarter of Section 18. This mill did a large business for several years, and then went out of use. In 1878, Mathew Kern erected a saw mill, in Dunkirk, which is still doing a good business.

In 1881, James Fleming and James Rush erected a saw mill on Section 19, and are doing a large business.

SCHOOLS.

The township was platted into school districts April 2, 1838, a copy of which was deposited with the County Auditor April 30, 1838.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs, erected on Section 7, and the first teacher was Wilmot Munson, a Yankee, a good scholar and an excellent teacher. From settlement to settlement, schools were established, and the progress in educational privileges has been quite rapid and complete—as much so, probably, as any township in the county. The report of the Board of Education of the township, which includes the schools, excepting those of Dunkirk, is as follows:

Total receipts for all school purposes, $3,477.62; total expenditures, $1,487.83; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $989.79. Number of subdistricts, 7; number of houses, 7; number of schoolrooms, 7, and number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 7. Average wages per month for male teachers, $30; average wages per month for female teachers, $21; average number of weeks, schools were in session, 24. Total value of school property, $4,000. Number scholars enrolled—boys, 120; girls, 111; total, 231.

Dunkirk Union Schools.—Total receipts for school purposes $1,938; expenditures, $3,174.36; deficit. $1,236.36. Number of schoolrooms, 7; number of teachers employed, 8. Average wages paid teachers per month, male, $47, female, $30. Average number of weeks the schools were in session, 32. Total valuation of school property. $6,000. Total enrollment of scholars—Primary, boys, 161, girls, 192; high school, boys 12, girls, 20; total, 385. Dunkirk Board of Education has now under contract a new brick school building, to be erected during the summer of 1883, as follows: 76x86 feet; three stories high, with basement; the first and second floors are each to contain four rooms, the third floor two rooms and a literary hall, the latter to be 36x86 feet and 16 feet high. The basement is to be seven and a half feet in the clear, and divided into four rooms intended for surplus rooms, to be used as playrooms for the children in stormy weather, for fuel, etc. The whole building is to be heated by hot air, on the Ruttan system. Said building is to be finished at a cost of $21,670. The total receipts of funds for school purposes for the Dunkirk schools, from March, 1882, to March, 1883, were $2,813.31; total expenditures, $1,721; balance on hand, $1,092.31. This building, when completed, will be the finest school structure in Hardin County.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Dunkirk, the only town or village in the township, was surveyed and laid off into lots, streets and alleys by R. D. Millar, Surveyor for Hardin County, for Hugh D. Miller, and the same was platted and recorded, being duly acknowledged April 9, 1852, since which the following additions have been made by the following persons, as per dates attached to their names respectively, viz.:

Samuel H. Packer, September 6, 1852.
Samuel H. Packer, May 26, 1856.
Archibald Gardner, September 9, 1857.
Hugh D. Miller, June 25, 1867.
Seba Wickwire, May 26, 1868.

S. B. Smith & J. B. Alexander, April 8, 1868.
R. Brubaker, November 30, 1868.
M. F. Larkins and S. N. Peck, April 11, 1868.
Hugh D. Miller, April 11, 1868.
J. A. Orths, May 12, 1871.
Hugh Hueston, May 15, 1871.
James Downing, January 20, 1872.
Hugh Hueston, Second Addition, May 13, 1873.
Weigle & Miller, May 15, 1874.
Hugh Hueston, Third Addition, May 5, 1875.
Joseph Alexander, May 15, 1875.
Seba Wickwire, Second Addition, November 29, 1875.
Hugh D. Miller, Second Addition, May 4, 1876.
H. Downings, August 30, 1876.
J. A. Woods, August 30, 1876.
H. D. Miller, Fourth Addition, April 1, 1876.
I. W. Martin, April 23, 1877.
H. D. Miller, November 3, 1879.
D. W. Edgar, October 27, 1880.

The town was incorporated on petition of fifty-nine resident voters, represented by W. D. Edgar and Isaiah Larkins, who brought the matter before the Commissioners, and the prayer of said petitioners was by them granted and the town organized into an incorporated village under the name of Dunkirk, September 4, 1867.

Runatus Gum built the first house in the town and also opened the first grocery store, and William Porterfield the first good general store. Frank Waldruff was the first blacksmith. The first physician was Dr. Steyer. The first family to locate in the town was George Kinsey, and the second John Watters. Anderson Watters was the first child born in the village, in 1858. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was completed in 1854, and soon after the town began to improve. In 1857, Thomas Mahon & Co. opened a large dry goods store. In 1867, Bowers & Bosserman opened a good hardware store. In 1868, Mahon Bros. entered upon the manufacture of agricultural implements, which did a large business for several years. The town has now (1883) about 1,500 inhabitants and many fine residences, and almost all kinds of business are represented with some quite large stocks of goods.

The business of the town at present enumerates as follows: Four dry goods and grocery stores; six groceries; two boot and shoe stores; two bakeries; two hardware, stove and tin stores; two drug stores; one merchant tailor; four millinery and fancy stores; three hotels; three livery stables; one furniture and music store; two harness shops; three barber shops; two warehouses with elevators; two meat markets; six physicians; one dentist; one grist mill; two planing mills, with lumber yards attached; two saw mills; one stave factory; two wagon shops; four blacksmiths; three boot and shoe shops; one tile factory, and one marble works.

The Dunkirk Stone Quarry was opened in 1877, and is at present operated by Hipple & Talbert, of Pennsylvania. They employ 138 hands, and are now taking out sixty car loads of stone per day. The crusher in connection with the quarry has a capacity of thirty car loads every twelve hours, the finer material being used for roads and sidewalks and the balance for railroad ballasting. The stone is also used for building purposes, and this quarry is one of the leading interests of Hardin County.

Mr. S. B. Davis issued the first copy of his paper at Dunkirk, July 1, 1875, called the Dunkirk *Standard*, and continued the publication of this paper with good success and a good patronage, until the 1st day of March, 1883, when he sold out to the present proprietors, Messrs. Owens Bros. Mr. Davis removed at once to Hancock County, where he purchased the paper at McComb and entered upon his field of labors there; and we have no doubt of his success, and that what has been a loss to the people of Dunkirk will be a gain to the citizens of McComb.

The following persons have filled the office of Mayor of Dunkirk, viz.: 1867, Isaiah Larkins; 1868–70, wanting; 1871, D. Youngker; 1872, D. M. Bowers; 1873, A. K. Mecaskey; 1875, D. H. Edgar; 1877, H. N. Hullinger; 1878–79, John Watters. He resigned in March, 1880, and H. J. Eager was appointed to fill the unexpired term; in 1881, J. J. Wood was elected, and is still the incumbent of that office.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Dunkirk Lodge, No. 624, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted, June 1, 1876, with the following charter members, viz.: J. H. Pore, J. J. Wood, Eli Trump, Ezra Friedley, John Fry, G. G. Daling, C. M. Jones, H. H. Hullinger and S. B. Lydick, and officered as follows: J. H. Pore, N. G.; Eli Trump, V. G.; J. J. Wood, Sec.; H. H. Hulinger, Per. Sec.; G. W. Conrad, Treas.; S. B. Davis, W.; D. C. Smith, C.; W. D. Edgar, I. G., and George Neaff, O. G. The present membership, sixty-three. Present officers are M. F. Howe, N. G.; F. C. Pore, V. G.; J. W. Miller, Sec.; E. B. Leslie, Per. Sec.; F. Wilcox, Treas.; J. P. Woods, W.; M. McKinstrey, C.; L. T. Pore, I. G.; P. Yoximer, O. G. Their meetings are every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows hall, Dunkirk, Ohio.

Hardin Lodge, K. of H., No. 1,910, was instituted December 1, 1879, by Deputy King, with the following charter members: James J. Wood, Charles M. Jones, Isaiah Larkins, Adam Neff, John H. Jones, Parker Longfellow, M. E. Barber, James P. Woods, Walter Teegarden, S. H. Wagoner, W. B. Wagoner, George Shira, John Beach, George A. Richard, A. M. Hostetter, William H. Lippincott, Lewis W. Hebenthal, Joseph M. Hutchinson, Christian Shultz, John H. Neff, Charles T. Snyder, Jacob Smith, Levi Curtis, and James D. Miller. Officers: J. J. Wood, P. D.; Isaiah Larkins, D. L.; W. Hebenthal, V. D.; Adam Neff, A. D.; G. A. Richards, Chap.; P. Longfellow, Treas.; C. M. Jones, F. R.; W. H. Lippincott, R.; George Shira, M. D. E.; J. P. Woods, G.; C. T. Snyder, I. G.; Levi Curtis, S. Present membership thirty-eight. Present officers: C. T. Snyder, D.; E. C. Longabaugh, V. D.; J. F. Beans, A. D.; J. P. Woods, R.; J. B. Halderman, F. R.; A. M. Hostetter, Treas.; Frank Haskins, G.; J. S. Darst, I. G.; William Gucas, S.; George Shira, M. D. E.; M. E. Barber, P. D.; G. A. Richards, Chap. Meetings are held on Friday evening of each week, at Knights of Honor Hall, Dunkirk, Ohio.

Edgar Post, G. A. R., No. 102, was instituted March 20, 1883, by J. T. Timmerman, M. D., with the following thirteen charter members: I. Diefenderfer, J. J. Wood. A. Yazel, J. B. Halderman, Daniel Edgar, John Darst, L. B. Lydick, L. W. Hebenthal, C. Hostetter, S. B. Davis, John Beans, E. C. Longabaugh and L. C. Crum. Officers as follows: Isaac Diefenderfer, P. C.; James J. Wood, S. V. C.; J. B. Halderman, J. V. C.; John Darst, O. D.; L. W. Hebenthal, Adjt.; C. Hostetter, Chap.; John Beans, Surg.; E. C. Longabaugh, O. M., and L. C. Crum, O. G.

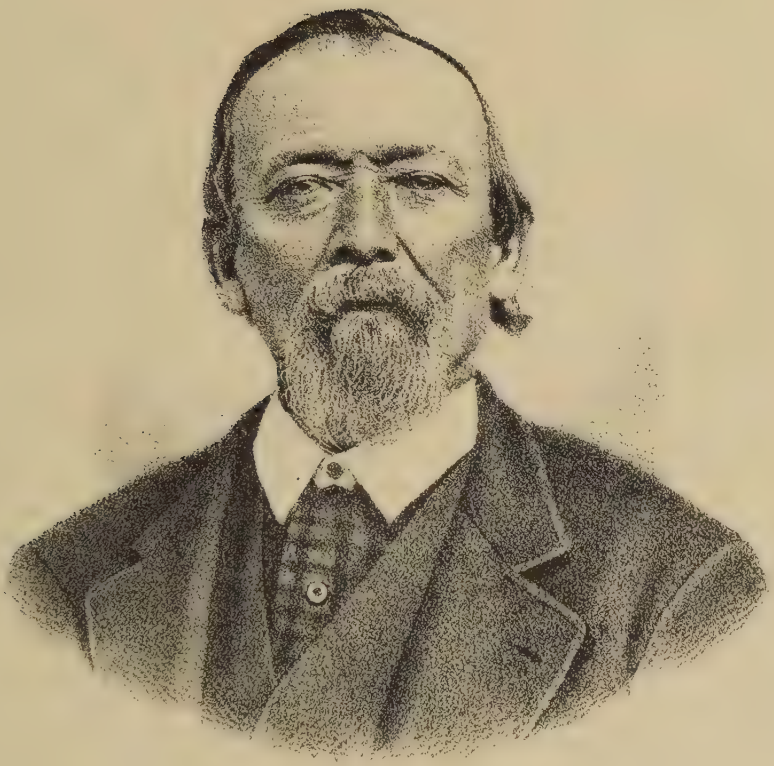
CHURCHES.

Blanchard River Disciple Church was organized in the schoolhouse on Section 16 by Rev. Philip Axline, in the summer of 1871, consisting of the following six members: David Higgins and wife Charity, Thomas Chamberlin and wife, and Isaac Miller and wife Emily, and they bore the expense and burden principally of erecting the present church building, which was built, the same summer, at a cost of about $1,200. A series of meetings were held and many additions made to the church soon after its organization. The first Elders were John Miller and Thomas Chamberlin, The church was duly dedicated the following fall. William W. Dowling preaching the dedicatory sermon. The following ministers have served the church as its pastors: Revs. Philip Axline, William W. Dowling, Mr. Griffin and Adam Moore. At the present time, they have no pastor, but expect soon to be supplied. The following have served as Elders: Thomas Chamberlin, John Miller, George Tressler and Enos Shannon. Present membership is about forty. A Sabbath school was early established, and has been kept up during the summer season, with an average attendance of about forty-five, with E. Shannon as Superintendent.

Harris Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in the Miller Schoolhouse, on Section 16, January 1, 1869, by Rev. F. Plumb, with the following twelve members: H. Groat, Lucy A. Groat, Drucilla Shannon, Jane Maxwell, S. M. Louthan, M. A. Louthan, Oliver Smith, David Higgins, Charity Higgins, Abigail Sapp, Elizabeth Marquis and Mrs. Smith, with Hiram Groat as Class Leader. They held their meetings in the above schoolhouse, until the spring of 1871, when, during that summer, they erected their present frame church, at a cost of about $1,000. The house was dedicated in the fall of 1874, Rev. S. S. Roberts preaching the dedicatory sermon. Ministers who have served as pastors: Rev. J. C. Miller, I. N. Smith, Joshua M. Longfellow, Joseph Wykes, William W. Lantz and L. O. Cook, the present pastor in charge. Class Leaders: H. Groat and William Callahan. Present membership, thirty-four. A Sabbath school is conducted through the summer season, with an average attendance of about sixty-four; R. F. Holmes, Superintendent.

Blanchard Christian Church was organized, December 2, 1866, by Elder N. Hurd, in the Miller Schoolhouse, on Section 16, with the following constituent members: James A. Thomson, Elizabeth Thomson, William C. Thomson, Sarah Johnson, Sarah E. Johnson, John Steele, Sarah E. Reeder, William McLane, William Hinebaugh, Mary Hinebaugh, Show Hinebaugh, Charlotte Hinebaugh, Frances Dickey, Delilah McLane, Mary McLane, William Hall, Elizabeth Hall, Zerrah Hurd, Sarah Hurd, John Hurd, Jane Hurd, Elder N. Hurd, Sylvia Hurd, George Hull, Jane Hull, Enoch Fry, Sarah Fry, N. S. McCloud and Mary E. McCloud. They held their meetings in the above-mentioned schoolhouse, until the summer of 1875, when they erected their present church, at a cost of about $1,000, and the same was duly dedicated to service on the third Sunday of July of the same year. Elder A. C. Hanger, of Union County, Ohio, preached the dedicatory sermon. Ministers who have served as pastors are Elders N. Hurd, Elijah Grubb and H. H. Holverstott, the latter being the present pastor of the church, who has served them over thirteen years. The following have filled the office of Deacon: Elder N. S. McCloud, John Steele and Enoch Fry. The present membership is about sixty-four.

Seventh-Day Advent Church was organized, May 18, 1879, by Elder G. G. Rupert, consisting of the following members: I. W. Martin, Sarah



P. H. Hickey

Martin, Ida Martin, J. J. Myers and wife, Cordelia Woodruff, Elizabeth Heightsman, Betsey Boegle, Rachel Shone, A. T. Williams, Calvin Packer and wife, A. S. Stradley and wife Elsie, Jennie Stradley and Agnes Stradley. They have held services in Woodruff's Hall since their organization. Ministers who have served the society since its formation are Elders G. G. Rupert, R. A. Underwood, D. M. Canright, H. A. St. John, and O. F. Guilford, their present pastor. Present membership, twenty-two. Several who were formerly members have moved away, thus leaving the present membership much smaller than formerly.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.—This society was organized December 7, 1877, by Rev. S. Rice, of Ada, Ohio, with the following members, viz.: A. S. Stradley, Eslie Stradley, I. B. Mahon, J. K. T. Ferrell, Henry Gershan, Madina Gershan, Fred Ballard, Alice Ballard, A. T. Williams, Lucy Devore, Jennie Stradley, Cornelius Friedly, Michael Friedly, Callie C. Friedly, Elizabeth Friedly, John Houseman, Sarah E. Mahon, Cordelia Woodruff, Elizabeth Gottier, Ulrich Gottier, Callie Holverstott, Sarah Downing, Callie Close, Lucy Mahon, Sarah Williams, Lizzie B. Boegle, Rev. S. Rice, W. R. Mathews, Mary Mathews, Clara Mathews, Rebecca Mathews, Mrs. Riley, Rebecca Hively, Richard Williams and James Preston, with I. B. Mahon and John Houseman as Class Leaders. Trustees, I. B. Mahon, John Houseman, F. Ballard, Ulrich Gottier and Michael Friedly. The following were appointed a Building Committee: John Houseman, I. B. Mahon and J. K. P. Ferrell. A frame house was erected in the fall of 1878, size 30x40 feet, at a cost of about $1,100, and the same was dedicated that fall by Rev. Thomas K. Doty, of Cleveland, Ohio. The society has had the following ministers: Revs. Guthrie, M. Friedly (two years) and Charles Rowley, who is the present pastor. Class Leaders, F. Ballard, John McKee; and F. Ballard and J. Houseman are now serving in that office.

German Baptist Church of Dunkirk.—This society was organized in September, 1881, and erected their house of worship the same fall on West Wayne street—a frame building, 36x54 feet, and 18 feet high. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop R. H. Miller, of Ashland, Ohio, October 1, 1881. The society, as organized, consisted of forty members, with Bishop S. T. Bosserman as pastor and Michael Bosserman and Adam M. Bowers as Deacons. Members, Michael Bosserman, E. J. Bosserman, Catharine Bosler, Mary Black, John Baughman, L. M. Baughman, Amos Clingman, Sarah Clingman, Emma Dowling, Mary Hoppy, Christian Hough, Elizabeth Hough, Sarah Frederick, John Keifer, George Kinsey, Jane Kinsey, Edward Kinsey, James M. Kinsey, Flora Kinsey, George King, Lydia King, Eunice King, Samuel Musser, Lizzie Musser, Milton Smith, Joseph Shira, John Shannon, Phœbe Shannon, George Underwood, Kate Underwood, Jonas Rodabaugh, Kate Rodabaugh, Viola Rodabaugh, George H. Warren, Hattie Warren, Michael Zeigler, Jerry Zeigler and Hattie Zeigler.

United Brethren Church, Dunkirk.—This society was organized January 6, 1860, by Rev. L. S. Farber, in the schoolhouse which stood where the Methodist Episcopal Church is now located, with forty-five members, some of whom were as follows: John Houseman, Mary Houseman, John Watters, Maranda Watters, C. T. Jones, John Jones and wife, David C. Phillips, wife and three daughters, John Siegley, Lovina Siegley, Benjamin Johnson, George Beem, Hiram Marquis, A. Zuba Edgar, Ruth A. Rush, Charity Rush, William Koontz, Samuel Rush, Elizabeth Packer, Milton Johnson,

James M. Bradbury and wife, Miss Lynch, Daniel R. Timmons, John Woods, Elizabeth Reed and a few others to the number of forty-five. During the following summer (1860), they erected their present church building, and the same was dedicated in November of the same year. The church cost about $2,000. Bishop David Edwards preached the dedicatory sermon. The ministers who have served the church since its organization are as follows: Revs. L. S. Farber (two years), S. Fairfield (two years), George and P. B. Holden (one year), Jacob McBride (not quite two years —died of consumption, and L. Johnson was appointed by the Presiding Elder to take the charge of the work until the next meeting of Conference), D. R. Miller (one year), William Maginnis (three months and resigned); then the Presiding Elder sent to the charge a local preacher, by name of J. F. T. J. McKinney, which proved very disastrous to the society. He was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Holden, R. Wilgus, W. S. Fields, Merrit Miller, Rev. Johnston, J. P. Stewart and Rev. J. W. Lower, who is now serving the church. The Class Leaders have been as follows: John Houseman, John Watters, J. M. Bradbury, J. J. Ripley and A. D. Jones. The first Trustees of the Church after its organization, and who conducted the building of the church in the summer of 1860, were William Koonts, C. T. Jones, D. C. Phillips, John Watters and John Houseman. This class has furnished three ministers to the Gospel work, viz., John Houseman, who was licensed by the quarterly conference in the year 1861, as a quarterly conference preacher, James M. Bradbury was licensed, in 1862, and removed to Illinois, where he died, in 1864, and John Watters, who was licensed, in 1863, by the quarterly conference and, in 1865, by the annual conference, and, in 1869, was ordained a regular minister of the church, and still holds that relation. The present membership of the church is sixty-one, with Rev. J. Park as Class Leader.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Dunkirk.—This society was organized by Rev. Andrew Kinnear, in June, 1835, at the cabin of David H. Edgar, Esq., consisting of the following four members: John R. Davis, Mary Davis, David H. Edgar and Azuba Edgar, with John R. Davis as Class Leader. Mr. Davis died in December, 1835, and Robert Wiles, an old-fashioned Methodist, who had come from the State of New York and settled here, was appointed Class Leader. In October, 1835, conference sent them their first minister, Alanson Fleming, whose circuit embraced all of Hardin County with a part of Hancock County. In 1836, F. P. Waugh was pastor; in 1837, Revs. Nielse and W. H. Cole; in 1838, Zephaniah Bell and Samuel Hagerman; in 1840, Robert Armstrong and E. Williams; in 1841, Revs. Wareham and Samuel Hagerman; in 1846, Hubbard Ward and J. Wykes; in 1847, W. J. Wells and Elder J. Holmes; in 1848, J. M. Holmes, J. Wykes, H. M. Close and S. B. Maltbee; in 1849, E. H. Holmes and W. J. Peck; in 1850, H. M. Close, H. J. Bigley, Samuel Hagerman and W. J. Peck; in 1851, J. Good, F. J. Mathew and I. M. Smith; 1862-63, William Goodman and J. C. Carter; 1869, Frank Plumb; 1870–71, J. C. Miller; then I. N. Smith served three years; J. M. Longfellow, three years; Joseph Wykes, three years; W. W. Lantz, one year; then came Rev. Leonard O. Cook, who is the present pastor. The present membership is 175. Thus, from a small beginning, with four members, the "leaven" has been at work until the "whole has become leavened." The society, which began in the log cabin, has now a good and substantial church edifce, and now, with 175 live, working members, what a vast amount of good should be accomplished in the next half-century.

Catholic Church *—Dunkirk has been a regular mission for the Catholic priest of Hardin County for over fifteen years. The highest number of Catholic families in this place never exceeded fourteen, whilst at present there are only nine. The periodical demand for laborers in the large stone quarry operated by the railroad company at Dunkirk would frequently increase the little band of Catholics, but as the work in the quarry would slacken, some of the people would be compelled to leave again. From 1866 to 1869, Rev. Nicholas Raymond Young, pastor of Kenton, visited this mission. Since 1871, Rev. Anthony S. Siebenfoercher, from Kenton, better known as "Father Anthony," has had charge of Dunkirk, with but a short interruption in 1881, when it was attached to the Logan County missions. In these many years, Father Anthony often attended this place, and so did his assistants, Fathers Joseph M. Quatman, Alfred D. Dexter, Andrew Ebert, William B. Migeel and F. X. Losance. During 1879, mass was celebrated in the large hall owned by Mr. Woodruff, but since then, generally once a month, in private houses.

DUDLEY TOWNSHIP.

This township is composed of both the Virginia military and Congress lands, the largest portion, however, embracing all within its boundaries lying south of the Scioto River, belongs to the first class of lands, and that portion north of said river belongs to the Congress lands. This territory was somewhat noted as a resort of the Wyandot and Shawnee Indians, they frequently camping on the north bank of the Scioto, near the residence of what is known as the Judge Wheeler farm. The ancient Shawnee trail, leading from the Shawnee towns on Mad River, in Logan County, to their towns on the Tymochee, passed through this township, on the track of which the old State road was laid out from Bellefontaine to Upper Sandusky; it crossed the Scioto near the Judge Wheeler residence, and was known as the Shawnee Ford. On the north bank of this river, near said ford, tradition says that Dr. John Knight, of the Crawford expedition in 1782, made his escape from the Delaware guard. John Latimore, a soldier in the war of 1812, with Gen. Shelby, and subsequently an early settler in this township, states that he readily recognized this trail as the course of Gen. Shelby's troops, and the Shawnee Ford as their crossing place on their march to Upper Sandusky and to the lakes. Near this ford, on the north bank of the river, is also the noted spot of one of the last encampments of a band of the Wyandots, in 1843, just before their removal to the "far West." Here Mr. Walker, their half-breed chief, made an affecting farewell speech to their many white friends among the early settlers of this section, who had congregated to see them and bid them a last adieu. Among the whites who paid them this last visit at their camp, was Joshua Cope, now the eldest surviving pioneer of Dudley Township. He tells us that he had long been acquainted with the above mentioned chief—William Walker; that he made a very touching and affecting speech, declaring that he had expected that he had made his last speech in the vernacular tongue of his tribe, as they were then so reduced in numbers and so scattered and intermingled with other tribes that the original language of his tribe had be-

* By Rev. A. S. Siebenfoercher.

come nearly obsolete. Mr. Cope and his lady, who also listened to Mr. Walker's speech, say they shall never forget the touching pathos of this noble Indian chief's address; its powerful portraying of his memory of their joys and sorrows, now forever past, were touching in the extreme. Mr. Cope was also well acquainted with others of their chiefs, as Holy Cross, Lump-on-the-head, Grey Eyes and Peacock. Whatever may be said of the rights of the white settler, or the great advantages in the advance of civilization attending our race, there is something melancholy in the fate of the Indian, notwithstanding his rudeness of life and character, which awaken our heartfelt sympathy, for they possessed many excellent and strong points of character which made them abiding and true friends to all who were kind to them, and they were long remembered with a sympathizing kindness by many of our noble pioneers who had reason to know them best.

Having written the above interesting incidents and reminiscences of the territory now comprising the township of Dudley, we will proceed to speak of its erection as a township, and its more recent history. It was organized in 1833, although, as stated in the history of other townships, the official records of the County Commissioners setting forth the erection of the townships, were destroyed, yet persons are still living who were residents here at the time of its organization, also the election returns show that an election was held in October, 1833. As originally constituted, it embraced much more territory than at present, embracing, it is believed, a part of what is now Hale and Buck Townships, but finally, upon the erection of those two townships, became circumscribed to its present limits, and of it as such we shall now speak. It is bounded north by Goshen Township, east by Marion County, south by Hale Township, and east by Hale, Buck and Pleasant Townships, and contains about thirty-seven square miles, or 23,680 acres.

STREAMS, SURFACE, SOIL, PRODUCTS AND TIMBER.

The principal stream of the township and the largest of the county is the Scioto River, which enters this township from its western boundary, about one mile and a half south of the northwest corner of the same, and takes a course a little south of east, passing into Marion County, leaving this township about midway from its northern and southern boundaries. A peculiarity of this stream is that its course lies so close to the south side of the great and natural "dividing ridge" of this and other counties, which divides the waters that flow south into the Ohio River from those that flow north into the lakes, that it does not receive in its course through this township a single tributary of dimensions sufficient to be recognized by a name, while from the south from the west border of the township it receives Wolf Creek, which empties into it about one mile east of the west line of the township; then, about one mile further down, it receives Jim Creek; two miles further down the stream, and a little east of the center of the township, it receives Panther Creek, quite a large tributary, and soon after leaving the township it receives Wild Cat Run, which courses about five miles through the southeast portion of Dudley Township. These tributaries, which it receives from the south, all have a general northeast course, so that we have the fact thus plainly established that the surface of the southern and southwestern portions of the township have a greater altitude, and gradually slope toward the Scioto, while north of this stream, for about two or three miles, we may term the surface a kind of table-land, although

considerably undulating; and on this elevated portion there are no streams, as it is the "dividing ridge" above mentioned, and just north of this in Goshen Township, creeks begin to form and flow northward toward the lakes. South of the Scioto, the surface is generally level or slightly undulating, except along the above-mentioned creeks, where it is more undulating just in their immediate vicinity.

In strength and quality of soil, this township is excelled by but few others in the township. Along the valleys of the streams and the more flat and level portions, it is a rich black loam, and the balance is a strong clay soil. It stands drought well, and rarely fails to yield abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay. This country, as the first settlers originally found it, was very heavily timbered, and required a large amount of labor to clear it up and bring it into a state of easy cultivation; the timber, much of it being very large, left large stumps and roots, which took years of patient waiting for the forces of nature to decay and dissolve into the soil, so as to be no obstacle in the way of plowing and cultivation.

The principal varieties of timber were the various species of oak, hickory, maple, elm, beech, ash and, along the streams, large quantities of walnut and some sycamore. Of the sugar tree, oak and ash, there was some remarkably fine timber. Some rare specimens of walnut were found along the Scioto bottoms. Mr. Joshua Cope informs us that he cut down one walnut tree on his place which measured twenty-one feet in circumference, measurement being made more than two feet above the ground. This valuable tree he made into hundreds of rails, many of which are still in existence on his farm. This tree, if now in his possession, would be worth several hundred dollars. Thousands of fine walnut, oak and ash logs, worth many thousands of dollars, were rolled into log-heaps and burned by the first settlers, to get them off the land so as they could plow and cultivate it.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Difficulties which arose in many instances in the first settlement of the Virginia military lands, and, in fact, difficulties which have continued more or less down to the present time, in securing undisputed titles to the lands, caused a great preference among the permanent settlers to locate upon the Congress lands, where the danger of such troubles did not exist. In the settlement of this township, this principle was verified, as here were both military and Congress lands, all north of the Scioto River being of the latter class, and all south of it of the former class. The lands north of the river were settled first, with no other reason for it except that these were Congress lands, for which there were no uncertain titles; therefore in this portion of the township we find the first settlements.

Moses Dudley, a native of Maine, if not the first settler, was one of the first, and has been recognized as such, and, upon the erection of the township, it was named in honor of him. He settled on land now owned by Robert Morrison, on Section 7, about 1830 or 1831, remaining a resident of this township a few years. He removed into Wyandot County, and subsequently to Kenton, Hardin County, where he died. Of his children, only one now survives—Mrs. Sarah Cary, of Kenton.

Jacob Dick was perhaps about the first settler of this township, coming in 1829–30. He located on land now owned by Mrs. Maria Wheeler, on Section 9. He resided here perhaps six or eight years, then moved away.

George Elzy, a native of Virginia, settled on the southwest corner of Section 8. Soon after, Mr. Dick settled here, either the same year or early in the next. He remained here but a few years and moved away. John G. Marks came here from near Marietta, Ohio, about 1830 or 1831, and settled on land now owned by Mr. A. Burkhart, on Section 7, where he opened out in the dense forest and where he resided for twenty years; thence he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he still remains a resident. He had a family of several children, who all moved West with their father. Mr. Marks served as the first Justice of the Peace of Dudley Township.

Solomon Goss settled on land now owned by Mrs. Nancy McLain, in Section 10, about 1831 or 1832, and after residing here about ten years he moved to Iowa. Mr. Goss was a man of character and integrity, of firm and established religious principles, and one of the organizers of the Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Salmon, a native of Delaware State, settled here on land now owned by Joseph Morrison, on Section 6, about 1832. He resided here several years, then moved to Missouri. Of his children, were Jacob, Love, Betsey and Robert—who all moved West.

Asa Davis came here from Muskingum County and settled on the Robert Morrison place, on Section 7, in 1832; after several years' residence, removed to Iowa, where he and his wife died, but their remains were brought back to Ohio and both interred in Marion County. Mr. Davis was one of the Trustees at the first election, in the fall of 1834.

Joshua Cope, Sr., was born in Virginia in 1781, and moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1813, where he remained but a few months and moved into Madison where he resided five years, then removed to Big Island Township, in Marion County, in 1819, being the first white settler in the township. In February, 1833, he removed with his family to this township, and settled on the place now owned by Joseph Ward, on Section 11. Mr. Cope served as one of the first Commissioners of Hardin County, he was a man of moral worth and integrity, and one whose experience in pioneer life was surpassed by few, having served several years as such in each of three counties. He died in 1851. He was the father of four sons and three daughters, viz., Charles, Hannah, William, Joshua, Jane, George and Lydia, of whom three now survive, viz., William, who is a practicing physician, now residing in Kansas; Lydia, married to Joseph Lindsey; she is now a widow and resides in Dunkirk, this county, and Joshua, Jr., the only one now a resident of Dudley Township. Joshua Cope, Jr., was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hopkins, in 1836, and has now been a resident of this township half a century, is the oldest pioneer now resident in the township, and has experienced the "true inwardness" of pioneer life. When he first came here with his father's family, there was but one road opened through the forests of this township—the Bellefontaine & Upper Sandusky road—which was opened by the soldiers in the war of 1812. The second road, leading from Kenton to Marion, he assisted in opening out. This is now made into a pike. When he was young, they had to go to Marseilles or Liberty to get their milling done. He remembers driving an ox team with a few bushels of corn or wheat to a mill at Liberty, in Logan County, through the forests, which took four days to go and return, frequently having to camp in the woods all night. As soon as they had their land cleared so as to raise wheat, they had to haul it about eighty miles to find a market, over muddy roads and corduroy bridges. Their market was at the lake, and required a week or more to make the trip. There they purchased their sole leather,

groceries, and other necessary articles for their families. Some few plain goods were obtainable and purchased at Kenton. These were some of the hardships of these early settlers. Mr. Cope and wife have never been blessed with any offspring, but their loving care and attention have been bountifully bestowed upon the orphan and needy children of others, having raised or partly raised fourteen children, giving them all the care and attention of natural parents. For intelligence, industry and unswerving integrity, few stand higher or command, more universally, the respect and esteem of this neighborhood than Mr. Cope.

Abraham Jones settled on land now owned by A. Burnison on the northeast quarter of Section 2. He was a Trustee at the first election, but resided here only a few years and removed into Delaware County, Ohio.

Portius Wheeler settled on land now owned by John Pfeifer, on the old State road, on the southeast quarter of Section 8, by the old Shawnee ford. Here he erected a log house and kept a "tavern" for more than thirty years. He also served as Associate Judge, one term. He was one of the substantial men of Dudley Township, and accumulated quite an amount of property. When far advanced in years, he removed to Kenton, where he died, August 28, 1874, aged seventy-eight years. His wife, Jane, died September 5, 1870, aged seventy years. Their children were Joseph, deceased; Amos, deceased; John, Urania, Jane Ann, Nelson, Mahala, deceased, and Edward, none of whom are now residents of this county.

John Henry settled on the place now owned by William Lee, on Section 9, about 1834, where he resided several years, thence removed to Kenton, where he died, August 12, 1863, aged sixty-three years. He donated the land for the Lee Cemetery, in which his remains now rest. His children were Elizabeth, John, Maranda, Lydia, Mary, Ann and Hannah, and one son, whose name we did not ascertain. All the children are either deceased or moved away.

Harvey Chapman settled on land now owned by Gilbert Myers on the northeast quarter of Section 11, in 1833 or 1834. He subsequently removed to Iowa, but again returned to this county and died near Kenton. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and integrity, and greatly esteemed by all his pioneer neighbors His children are now all deceased or moved away, except one son—Harvey—who is a silversmith in Kenton.

Samuel Codner, born in Rhode Island, January 22, 1769, settled here in 1831–32, and died March 30, 1833, aged sixty-four years. He was probably the first person who died in this township, and was the first interred in the Lee Cemetery.

Josiah Roby, a native of Virginia, married Margret Elzy, and had two children born to them in that State, one of whom died in infancy. With the other son—Hanson—in 1809, they removed to Ohio, the mother carrying the infant son in her arms on a pack-horse through the entire journey. They settled first near Coshocton, thence removed to near Newark in Licking County, thence into Franklin County. In the spring of 1833, they made a final removal to the forests of Hardin County, where they settled four miles east of Kenton, and where Mr. Roby died. Their children, born in Ohio, were George, deceased, Elizabeth and John, both deceased, Matilda, Mary Ann, Josiah, Henry and Isaac, of whom, Mary Ann, with Hanson, who was born in Virginia, reside in this county. Matilda resides in Hancock County, Ohio, and the balance all reside in the West. Hanson married Eliza A. Johnson in 1839, and settled on the place where he still lives, having made a continued residence here of forty-four

years, and is now one among the oldest resident pioneers, a worthy citizen and a stanch member of long standing in the Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church. in which he has served as a class leader for twenty years.

Lewis De Moss settled on the Scioto River, about one-half mile below Joshua Cope, in 1834; resided there several years, but finally sold out and moved away.

Miles Van Fleet was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1805. He married Elvira C. Knapp in 1832, and in June of the same year removed to Ohio to enter land upon which he commenced the battle of life. At that time he had a brother residing in Big Island Township, in Marion County, Ohio, whom he called to see. They visited the forests of Hardin County, and, after looking around for some time at different locations, he concluded to locate where he still lives. After returning to Marion County, he was informed that unless he entered his land before 9 o'clock Monday morning, another party intended to enter. So on Sunday morning Mr. Van Fleet started for the land office at Tiffin, and, arriving there after a long ride through the forests, on Monday morning early, he aroused the agent from his slumbers and secured his land. In the spring of 1834, he moved with his family upon his homestead. The first election of the township was held that fall, and he had the pleasure of depositing the first vote in the ballot box, and also serving as Clerk of the election. Mr. Van Fleet has been three times married, and is the father of eighteen children, of whom twelve are deceased. He is a stanch Jacksonian Democrat, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He always votes an unscratched Democratic ticket, and is proud of his political record, and frank and decided in his opinions. Mr. Van Fleet is now, next to Mr. Cope, the oldest resident pioneer of Dudley Township.

A Mr. Harper settled on land now owned by I. B. Mouser, on Section 13, about 1834 or 1835, but, after a few years' residence, moved away.

Hiram Shutz settled on land now owned by Isaiah Potter, on Section 11, about 1835, but remained here only a short time and moved away.

Gardner Hatch, from the State of Maine, settled on the same tract of land on Section 11, in the same year—1835—but subsequently sold his property and moved to near Ridgeway, where he died in 1881.

Amasa Farnum, a native of Vermont, settled on land now owned by Joseph Ward, on the southeast quarter of Section 11, where he lived till his death, which occurred September 27, 1839. His family are all either deceased or moved away.

Peter Spracklin, born in England. December 20, 1774, settled on land now owned by Mr. Mouser, on Section 13, about 1835, where he resided till his death, October 26, 1845. His wife Betty was born June 6, 1771, and died November 13, 1860. Their children were Alfred, Anna, Elizabeth, Permelia and George.

David and Anson Clement, two brothers, natives of Vermont, lived on land now owned by Mr George Clement, a son of the above David, in 1835. Anson Clement never married, and subsequently removed to Iowa, where he died. David was married when he came here, and remained a resident here till his death. He died July 26, 1871, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, Nancy, died January 16, 1877, aged seventy-eight years. They had four sons and one daughter, of whom two now survive, George and Anson, both married and residents of Dudley Township.

Elias L. Lownes, believed to be a native of Virginia, settled on Section 8, on the place now owned by N. Glock, in 1835 or 1836, but, after over

Jno. A. Rice

twenty years' residence here, removed to Missouri. Mr. Lownes was a man of character, a good and reliable citizen, and served this township as Trustee many years.

David Ward was a native of England, but emigrated to America when a young single man, and came to Marion County, Ohio, where he married Margaret Pangburn, and in December, 1836, settled on land in Section 12, of Dudley Township, Hardin County, where he resided till his death. Mr. Ward kept a "tavern" on his place about twenty-five years. He was a good neighbor and a valued citizen, kind and generous, yet a keen, shrewd business man, and acquired a large amount of property, owning 700 acres of fine land. His wife still survives, and resides upon the old homestead place. Their children were Joseph, John, Vesta, Henrietta, Harriet, George and David, and two who died in childhood.

The above were all early settlers on the Congress lands north of the Scioto River and in Dudley Township.

We will now make mention of some of the first settlers on the Virginia military lands on the south side of the Scioto. It is believed that the first to break the quietude of the forest here was James Peaver, a native of Ohio, who settled on land now owned by Warnock Williams, about 1830 or 1831, where he cleared up a good farm with good improvements, but finally sold his place and located on the Kenton & Marysville pike, where he died, and his remains now rest in the Mentzer Cemetery.

Henry Jackson, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, became an early resident of Madison County, where he married Mary Latimore. In the spring of 1834, he removed to this county and settled on land now owned by Robert Thompson. Here he resided till his death, August 14, 1845, aged forty years. His wife survived him, and died May 24, 1881, aged seventy-seven years. Their children were William, John, Angeline, Sarah Jane, Margaret Jane, Lydia Ann, George, Precilla and Martha Ann.

Henry Burris also came from Madison County, where he married Hester Latimore, and settled on the Robert Thompson place, where he died. Their children were Margaret, Elizabeth, Frank, Mary, William, Rebecca, Martha, Amanda, John, Henry, Rachel and Sarah—all living but three, Frank, William and Sarah; and all are married and settled in life, and are prosperous and worthy citizens.

George Thurman came from Highland County, Ohio, and settled on land where his son, Zachariah, now lives, in 1834, where he died. Their children were Joel, Mary, Rebecca, William, Jane, Mahala, Matilda and Zachariah; all are living and residents of this county.

John Car came from Madison County, where he married Sarah Latimore. In 1835, he located on the place now owned by Andrew Miller, where they resided several years, thence removed to Iowa, where they died.

John Kern settled on land now occupied by Joseph Wood, but after a few years sold out and moved away.

John Latimore, a native of Kentucky, but raised principally in Clermont County, Ohio, where he married Margaret Horner, settled in Madison County, about 1818. In the fall of 1836, they removed to Hardin County and located on the south side of the Scioto, opposite the Judge Wheeler place, and remained a resident of the township till his death in 1857. His wife died about 1853. Mr. Latimore was a soldier in the war of 1812, and passed through Dudley Township, with Gen. Shelby's troops in 1813. He was the father of the following children: Mary, Hester, Elizabeth (who married Henry Shanks, is now a widow and resides in Iowa),

Sarah, Francis (who married Arminta Richardson, and is still a resident of this township), Lewis, John (who enlisted in the war of the rebellion, and was killed in the battle at Gettysburg), Nancy, Martha, Amanda, Jesse, Samuel and James Alexander, all of whom are deceased, except Elizabeth and Francis; the latter has made a continued residence upon the place where he now lives since the spring of 1837. He has had a family of ten children, who all grew to maturity, all married and settled in life, and are all still living, prosperous, worthy citizens.

John Peaver settled on the south bank of the Scioto, where Mrs. N. Brown now lives, and resided there until his death.

Thomas Bramble, a native of the State of Delaware, with his family, of whom were William and Thomas, two sons, settled on land on the south bank of the Scioto, where the father died at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. The son William is still a resident of this township, now aged eighty-nine years.

It appears that Anthony Banning came into Dudley Township from Knox County, Ohio, prospecting for land, in 1833, and having selected his location, returned for his family. Mr. Banning was soon after taken sick and died, leaving his widow with a large family of children. About 1836 or 1837, she, with her family, removed to this township and settled upon the land selected by Mr. Banning, and here, in the almost unbroken wilderness, reared her children, who, in return, became helpers in subduing the mighty forests, cultivating the fields and rearing a home, right out of the wilds, which was made " to blossom as the rose" and yield to them the comforts and pleasures of life. Although the mother has long since passed to that "undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns," yet several of her children are still residents of this township and county, and are among its most honored and worthy citizens. One of her sons—Anthony—a namesake of his father, who now resides in Kenton, served as Treasurer of the county from 1861 to 1863, and was Probate Judge from 1867 to 1870.

William C. Hampton was born in Bridgetown, now the city of Rahway, Union Co., N. J. His father, Joseph Hampton, was a native of England and a brother of the noted Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. William C. received from the hand of his father a good liberal education, and early manifested a natural taste and talent for drawing, painting and perspective. At the age of eighteen years, he was placed as a student with the New England Bank Note Company, situated in the Merchants' Exchange on Wall street, New York, where he showed such tact and ability that he was soon employed on a salary, though small at first, yet at the end of three years was employed as their designer for three years for $4,000. At the expiration of this time, a great fire occurred by which the company were burned out, and the prospects and course of Mr. Hampton's life were entirely changed, the result of which was that, in the summer of 1836, he emigrated to Ohio and settled right in the woods of Dudley Township, on the land where he still resides. Unaccustomed to manual labor and unacquainted with pioneer or even farm life, here he began the, to many, discouraging work of opening out and making a home and a farm right from the green woods. He has now been a resident here for forty-seven years, has a fine farm of 253 acres, and seems to enjoy well the pleasures of rural life. He has taken great interest in the cultivation of fruits and ornamental trees, flowers and shrubbery; has been greatly interested in and spent much time at the study of botany, and is one of the experienced florists and botanical collectors of Hardin County.

William and Abraham Mathews, two brothers, natives of New York, who, it appears, came to Ohio about the same time as Mr. Hampton, settled on the same tract of land. Subsequently they purchased land. William Mathews is still a resident of the township, in which he has served as Justice of the Peace. Abraham subsequently returned to his native State, where a few years ago he died.

ELECTIONS AND OFFICIALS.

The first election was held in the fall of 1834. The Judges at this election were Joshua Cope, Sr., Asa Davis and Abram Jones. There were twenty votes cast, ten for Lucas and ten for McArthur, for Governor of Ohio. The township records are not to be found prior to the year 1839, for which, and all years since that, the officials have been as follows:

Trustees—1839, John W. Edgar, Anson M Clement and Elias L. Lownes; 1840, John W. Edgar, Thomas Bodine and Joshua Cope; 1841, William Carter, David Ward and Hanson Roby; 1842, David Clement, David Ward and William Carter; 1843, Samuel Hopkins, E. L. Lownes and William Carter; 1844–45. William Young, E. L. Lownes and Ephraim McLain; 1846 to 1848, W. C. Hampton, Albert Dean and S. C. Smith; 1849, J. C. Smith, W. C. Hampton and E. L. Lownes; 1850–51, E. L. Lownes, Samuel Hopkins and David Ward; 1852, Paul E. Davis, B. L. Boynton and Anthony Banning; 1853, Peter Johnson, Benjamin Kelly and E. Davis; 1854, Benjamin Kelly, W. C. Hampton and Elijah Davis; 1855, Benjamin Kelly, Hanson Roby and W. C. Hampton; 1856. Hanson Roby, E. L. Lownes and W. Mathews; 1857, E. L. Lownes, Jesse Williams and Samuel Hinton; 1858, William Lee, Samuel Hinton and Joseph Wheeler; 1859, William Lee, Anthony Banning and Benjamin Kelly; 1860–61, William Harriman, Amos Wheeler and David Ward; 1862, Joseph Morison, Joshua Cope and W. D. F. Mathews; 1863, W. D. F. Mathews, Anderson Morison and Joshua Cope: 1864, Joshua Cope, William Lee and Edward Kelly; 1865, Joshua Cope, James Morison and Edward Kelly; 1866, Nathan Smith, Joseph Morison and Elijah Davis; 1867, Elijah Davis, James Morison and Alonzo Harvey; 1868, William Lee, James Morison and Amos Wheeler; 1869, James Morison, Joshua Cope and Joseph T. Ellyson; 1870, Joseph T. Ellyson, William Lee and Israel Brobeck; 1871, William Lee, Israel Brobeck and Edward Kelly; 1872, Edward Kelly, Israel Brobeck and A. W. Burnison; 1873, A. W. Burnison, Thomas Ballinger and James E. Smith; 1875, Anson Clement, William H. Davis and Ira Williams; 1876, William H. Davis, A. W. Burnison and J. C. Marshall; 1877, George Banning, George W. Wright, and James H. Linger; 1878, William H. Davis, Peter W. Lame and T. R. Young; 1879, J. C. Marshall, John B. King and John Burris; 1880, Thomas Kearse, S. H. Cook and John Burris; 1881, Joshua Cope, Thomas Kearse and William Hinds; 1882, William Hinds, S. M. Smith and Joshua Cope. Clerks: 1839, Asa Davis; 1840, Portius Wheeler; 1841, Alexander Young; 1842 to 1844, John G. Marks; 1845 to 1848, John Wheeler; 1849, William Williams; 1850 to 1852, Miles Vanfleet; 1853–54, E. C. McLain; 1855, Amos Wheeler; 1856, P. J. Picket; 1857–58, Isaac Roby; 1859, R. D. Morison; 1860 to 1864, Joseph T. Ward; 1865 to 1877, Anderson Williams; 1878–79, S. G. Harriman; 1880 to 1882, M. M. Thompson.

Treasurers—1839 to 1848, Portius Wheeler; 1849 to 1851, John Wheeler; 1852 to 1860, Portius Wheeler; 1861 to 1864, John Wheeler; 1865 to 1872, William Harriman; 1873, Robert Morison; 1874 to 1876,

Robert Thompson; 1877–78, Thomas Ballinger; 1879–80, William Davis; 1881–82, Frank Wheeler. In 1841, the Treasurer's commission was $5.87½. In 1881, it amounted to $55.73—quite an increase in forty years.

Assessors—1856, R. D. Morison; 1857, William Mathews; 1858, Anderson Williams; 1859, J. B. Wheeler; 1860–61, R. D. Morison; 1862, Anderson Williams; 1863 to 1865, John S. Bowers; 1866–67, George W. De Long; 1868, Joseph Morison; 1869, J. S. Kelly; 1870, Joseph Morison; 1871, J. S. Kelly; 1872, Joseph Morison; 1873–74, J. S. Kelly; 1875, Oscar Harvey; 1876, George W. Wright; 1877, Oscar Harvey; 1878–79, Wright Head; 1880–81, Alfred Fisher; 1882, George W. Wright.

ROADS AND PIKES.

This township is generally well supplied with gravel for constructing gravel roads, but as yet it has not been brought into very extensive use for this purpose. There are an abundance of roads coursing in almost all directions through the township, but are all mud roads except two. The Kenton & Marion pike has been built several years, and is an excellent road. Of more recent construction is the pike from Mount Victory, connecting with the first mentioned pike at the Judge Wheeler place. Other roads need graveling, and doubtless will receive the attention of the people to that end, erelong. The township has one railroad, recently completed, the Atlantic & Pacific, which passes east and west through the township on the north side of the Scioto River, along its valley to Kenton. On the south half of Section 10, on the farm of Mr. Hopkins, is a fine gravel bank, and while constructing the railroad, which runs through this farm, the company tried to buy a few acres of this gravel for their use, but, as it was in the central portion of the farm, Mr. Hopkins would not sell it, and finally the company bought the whole farm, lying south of the Kenton & Marion pike. Here they have erected a depot and established a regular station. They have platted and laid out a portion of the farm into lots, streets and alleys, for a town. As there is no town or village within the township, we have no doubt that their project will meet with favor and success, and the establishment of a town and post office here, with the various branches of mercantile and mechanical industries, will be of great advantage and convenience to the surrounding community.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse erected in Dudley Township was on the place of one of its first settlers—Moses Dudley. This was of the most primitive kind—round log, stick and mud chimney, puncheon floor, slab seats and greased paper windows. The first teacher was Hampton Wood and the second Benjamin Boynton. Soon after, the schoolhouse known as the Kelly Schoolhouse was built, constructed in the same rough, primitive manner. And thus, from settlement to settlement, from time to time, sprang forth the pioneer schoolhouses; and as wealth and comfort were vouchsafed to the people, the rude log houses were replaced with good, neat and comfortable frame houses, until now (1883) the township is divided into ten sub-school districts, with an equal number of good schoolhouses. The total receipts of the township for the year 1882 for school purposes were $3,384.34; total expenditures for the same year, $3,116.21; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $235.13; average wages of male teachers, $34; average wages of female teachers, $24; average number of weeks, schools were in session, twenty-seven; number of teachers necessary to supply schools, ten; total value of school property, $10,000.

CHURCHES.

The first to effect a religious organization here were the Free-Will Baptists. At the house of William Salmon, in 1834, Rev. David Dudley organized a church with the following seven constituent members: William Salmon and wife Mary, Asa Davis and wife Jane, John G. Marks and wife Jane, and a Mrs. Gardner. Their meetings and services were held in private houses and in schoolhouses until about 1866–67, when, as many had died and others moved away, the membership had become so reduced that services were discontinued, and they ceased to exist as an organization. The following ministers served this church as its pastors: Revs. David Dudley, Isaac Dodson, Aaron Hatch, George Baker, Kendal Higgins, John Wallace, Mr. Cope, O. E. Baker, James Aldrich and D. D. Halstead. John G. Marks and Benjamin Boynton served the church as its clerks.

Pisgah Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is thought by some that this society was organized prior to the above Free-Will Baptist, but whichever was first, it is evident they were both organized near the same time, and perhaps in the same year. The first class of this society consisted of Solomon Goss and wife, Uriah Williams, Mary Williams, William Williams and wife, Sarah Young, Elizabeth Elzy, Josiah Roby and wife, Matilda Roby, Mary Ann Roby, Daniel Cable and wife, Abel Allen and Rebecca Allen, with Josiah Roby as leader. Their meetings were held in private houses and schoolhouses until the spring of 1843, when they erected a hewed log house, 25x30 feet, for church purposes. This house served them till about 1858. The present frame edifice was erected at a cost of about $1,000, and the same was dedicated to service. The erection and dedication of this house was accomplished during the services of Rev. James DeLiel as pastor. Among the early pastors of this church were Revs. Harvey Camp, Mr. Nation, Archibald Fleming, Samuel Shaw, Mr. Bell, Mr. Day, Mr. Wareham, Mr. Bissell, Mr. Welch, William Boggs, Samuel Boggs, Mr. Ray, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Mathers. Early Class Leaders were Josiah Roby, Daniel Cable, William Plugh, Henry Badley, Hanson Roby and William Williams. At one time, this church reached a membership of about sixty. Sickness and death and moving away have decimated their numbers, till at the present time they have a membership of about thirty, with Jefferson Williams as pastor and Solomon Cook as Class Leader. They early established a Sabbath school, which was conducted through the summer seasons for many years, with good attendance, but of late years it has greatly decreased in attendance and interest.

Reinhart Chapel, Methodist Episcopal, was organized in 1839 by Rev. Enos Holmes, at the old log schoolhouse. The class consisted of Francis Latimore, Araminta Latimore, Henry Jackson, Mary Jackson, Henry Burris, Hester Burris, Frederick Kemper, Jane Kemper, Henry Shanks and Elizabeth Shanks. They held services in the old schoolhouse till it was burned down, then they were held at the house of Francis Latimore. Subsequently, a new schoolhouse was erected, in which they held services until the summer of 1873, when the present frame edifice was erected for church purposes at a cost of $1,400. The house was dedicated to service in August of the same year, Rev. Thomas Harvey Wilson preaching the dedicatory sermon. The following have served as pastors: Revs. Enos Holmes, Mr. Santly, John K. Ford, James McNabb, Zephaniah Bell, Mr Godman, Thomas Harvey Wilson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Frisbee, Mr. Wareham Samuel Boggs, Lemuel Herbert, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Brigley, Caleb Hill, William Boyer, Mr. Shaffer, Mr. Bull, Frank B. Olds, William Dunlap, Jame

Clement, William LaMaster, Leonard Cook, Mr. Bowers, and Joshua Longfellow; Class Leaders, Henry Jackson, Frederick Kemper, Joseph Munger and John Smith. Present membership, about sixty-five, with Rev. William Day as pastor, and Thomas Ballinger and Frederick Kemper as Class Leaders. Trustees, Robert Powlson and Raymond Ballinger. A Sabbath school was organized about 1850, and has been continued through the summer seasons ever since, with good interest and attendance, averaging about sixty-five, with Thomas Ballinger as Superintendent.

Otterbein United Brethren in Christ.—This church was organized in March, 1850, by Rev. Robert Weeks, at the house of Benjamin Kelly. The class consisted of the following persons: James H. Lingo, Emeline Lingo, Benjamin Kelly, Martha Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, Jr., William Kelly, Isabel Kelly, Henry Burris, Hettie Burris, Margaret Burris, John Latimore, Sarah Latimore, Francis Latimore, Frederick Kemper, Jane Kemper, Sarah Kemper, Sanford Kemper, Henry Shanks, Elizabeth Shanks, and others, to the number of about thirty. Services were held in the Kelly Schoolhouse until the summer of 1875, when the present frame church edifice was erected at a cost of about $1,400, and the house was dedicated in August of the same year, Bishop Weaver preaching the dedicatory sermon. The following have served as pastors: Revs. Robert Weeks, Mr. Powell, P. P. Landon, Mr. Lay, F. B. Hendricks, Mr. Forbes, Samuel Fairfield, Mr. Marks, Mr. Hall, Thomas Downey, T. W. Hughs, C. Bodey, James Wilkinson, Jacob Kiracofe, Reuben Moore, J. W. Wentz, Jacob Parthamore, David Davis and J. C. Montgomery. Class Leaders, Benjamin Kelly, James H. Lingo, John Thompson, Parker Lee, Samuel Linton, Oscar N. Harvey and James Lingo, Jr. Present membership, 116, with J. C. Montgomery as pastor and Samuel Marshall as Class Leader; Trustees, Joseph Kelly, John Kinney and James H. Lingo. A Sabbath school was established soon after the organization of the church, and has been continued through the summer seasons to the present, with good attendance, averaging about sixty, with Vincent Kinney as Superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

There are three established places of interment in Dudley Township. The first was the one now known as the Lee Cemetery, which is located on the Kenton & Marion pike, in Section 9. The ground was donated by John Henry, and contains about one acre of ground, pleasantly located on a high, elevated position, and is now and has been, for several years, in the care of the Trustees of the township. This was dedicated to use by the reception of the body of Samuel Codner, who died March 30, 1833, since which, it has received the mortal remains of many of the early settlers and others of this neighborhood and vicinity. The next established, was the one located about one mile and a half west of the Lee Cemetery, also on the Kenton pike on Section 8. This is smaller in size, but is also in care of the Trustees. The third is the Otterbein Cemetery, situated on the west and adjoining the Otterbein United Brethren Church. This consists of one acre of ground, which was donated to the church by John Latimore in 1850. It remained in care of the Trustees of the church till about 1866–67, when they deeded it to the Trustees of the township, who have surrounded it with a good substantial board fence, and, under whose supervision, it is now expected it will receive due care. The first to be interred here was a child of a Mr. Hockingberry.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

A little more than fifty years ago, the territory now embraced in the boundary lines of what is known and designated as Goshen Township, and which now contains so many beautiful farms and fine improvements, was all a dense forest, inhabited by wild beasts, and not a trace of a white settler within its precincts. The ring of the woodman's ax had not yet disturbed the wild beast in his lair, and the hunter and trapper had full and undisputed sway. What a change in so short a period! Although there is still an abundance of wood and timber for all practical purposes, yet thousands of acres of land have been cleared by the brawny arms of the sturdy pioneers, and now among the finest cultivated farms of Hardin County.

This township was organized in the spring of 1834, but as the county records, showing the acts of the Commissioners in organizing this township, were destroyed by fire, in 1853, and as the records of the township are preserved only since 1839, we are unable, from any records, to describe the original boundary lines. But it is known that at first it embraced more territory than now, as nine sections were, in 1845, attached to Wyandot County. The township is all embraced in the "Congress Lands," as the territory all lies north of the Scioto River. As it is now constituted, it embraces twenty-seven sections, or 17,280 acres. It is bounded as follows: On the north, by Jackson Township and Wyandot County; on the east, by Wyandot and Marion Counties; on the south, by Dudley Township, and on the west by Pleasant Township. It is said to have received its name on account of the exceeding richness of its soil, and the vast quantities of honey produced by wild bees—in comparison to the Goshen of oriental fame.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

There are no large streams within this territory; two or three branches of the Tymochtee pass through or take their rise in this township, flowing in a northeast direction into Wyandot County, and empty into the main stream. In the southern part of the township is Paw-Paw Run, which takes its rise in Section 32, on the farm of N. Heil, and takes a general eastern course into Marion County. These are small streams, insufficient for mills or manufacturing purposes, but help to furnish a supply of water for stock, and as outlets for ditching and tiling, so necessary to prepare the lands in this section of country for successful farming.

The surface is generally level, with some localities slightly undulating. By the general course of the streams, it is apparent that the southwest portion of the township possesses the highest elevation, although the slope to the north and east is so gradual that the traveler passing over the country could scarcely observe any variation, but would think the surface a broad, level expanse, with here and there portions slightly undulating.

The soil is very deep and rich, a great portion of which is a black loam, and the balance a clay soil. It is generally embedded in a blue clay subsoil, of variable depth, under which is found sand or gravel. Thus constituted, it is capable of perfect saturation, and in very wet seasons the suc-

cess of the crop depends upon good drainage. When the owners of the lands have completely perfected a thorough system of drainage, by ditching and tiling—which they are now rapidly accomplishing—this township will probably equal, if not excel, any township in the county, with the same number of acres, in its production of wheat, oats, corn and hay, to the raising of which the farmers are giving their principal attention, together with stock-raising. To the latter business the country is peculiarly adapted, producing a luxuriant growth of grass, and well watered, which gives it a prestige; and this business will, without doubt, become a pleasant and leading branch of business with the best farmers of this township.

This is entirely a rural township—not a town or village within its limits, no store or post office, and no mills or manufacturing, except occasionally a portable saw mill, which performs the work desired in one locality, then removes to another neighborhood; hence agriculture is the only and exclusive employment of the people.

From the above description of the physical features of Goshen Township, it would be natural to suppose that it would hold out superior attractions to the pioneers of our country to locate in its domain, and open out and prepare homes for themselves and their families. And thus it appears to have been. The course of immigration was principally by the Ohio River and its tributaries, following up the Scioto with its beautiful valleys and rich lands, and taking up the most valuable and attractive; finally, about 1832, the current of immigration reached the heavy forests and rich lands of this township. The land here was originally very heavily timbered, consisting principally of the different varieties of oak, ash, maple, hickory and elm, with some sycamore and walnut, and large quantities of beech. There were other kinds of timber, but the above were the prevailing varieties.

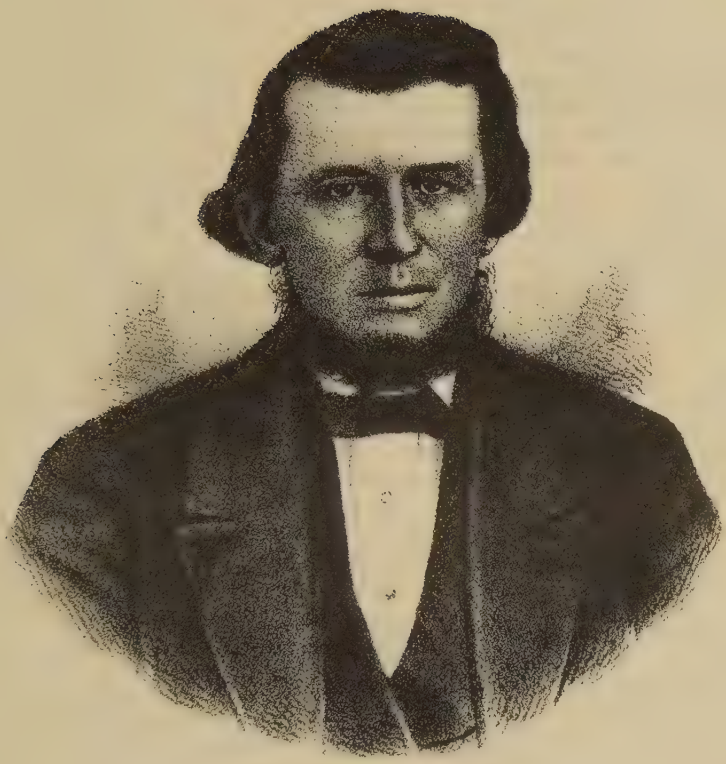
For the settler entering in the midst of these forests, to make a farm and obtain the comforts and conveniences of a home, required years of toil and labor. Of these toils, hardships and dangers, which these worthy sires endured, how little we know, and how diminutive our appreciation of them!

EARLY SETTLERS.

As stated above, about 1832, we find the first permanent settlers locating in this township. Of some of these, we make the following mention; and we would here state, that after the settlers commenced to locate here the flow of immigration was rapid, and in less than twenty years—or in 1850—the census gave a population of 490. In 1860, it had almost doubled, the population then being 894. Again, in 1870, it reached 928, and in 1880, there were 1,030. From these statistics, it will be seen that during the decade from 1850 to 1860 the immigration was unprecedented.

Samuel Kelly, who, it is believed, was born in Pennsylvania, became a settler of this township in the winter of 1832–33, locating on the northeast quarter of Section 20, where his son, William A. Kelly, now resides. He remained here many years, but subsequently removed to Kansas, where he still resides at quite an advanced age. He was the father of three children, of whom but one now survives—William A., who, as mentioned above, resides on the old home place, and is a man highly esteemed for his moral worth and integrity, and has held many of the leading offices of his township.

Jonathan Mason, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio, first settling in Fairfield County, and about 1832–33 removed to Hardin County, and



ROBERT SLOAN.

located in what is now Goshen Township, on land now owned by Baker Latham, where several roads intersect, and which has been known for many years as Mason's Corners. Mr. Mason resided here till his death. He had the following children, viz., John, Thomas, Charles, Wilson, Loyd and Jane. Mr. Mason was a man somewhat peculiar in his habits, never made any religious profession, but was a kind neighbor and esteemed citizen.

Alexander Pool, believed to be a native of Pennsylvania, was first a settler in Richland County, where he resided several years; thence, in the spring of 1833, settled in this township, located on land where he resided till his death in the spring of 1882, having made a residence here of forty-nine years. Of his children, Mr. B. Pool resides on the old home place; John and William are residents of Kenton, where they are carrying on the blacksmithing and wagon business.

Samuel McQuown, believed to be a native of Virginia, settled in this township about 1833–34, and was for several years well known as a devoted Presbyterian, a man of undoubted integrity and a much respected citizen. He died where he first located. Of his sons, Robert served several years as Township Clerk, James is a resident farmer of Pleasant Townsihp, and there were several others who moved away.

George and Jonas Butcher, two brothers, natives of Virginia, settled in the northwest part of the township in the winter of 1832–33, where they resided till their death. They were good neighbors and citizens, and died esteemed and respected by all who knew them. Of the children of George Butcher, Joel is now a resident of Pleasant Township; Evaline married E. Spitzer; Mary married Robert Coates, and others moved West. The surviving children of Jonas Butcher have all emigrated to the West.

John Garrett, a gentleman of Irish descent, came here from Pennsylvania and settled on land now owned by R. Frazer, in 1834, and remained a resident here till his death.

Spear, James and John Hastings, with their father, settled in the southeast part of Goshen about 1833–34, where the father died. The sons above-mentioned are still residents of the same locality, and are now among the wealthy and prominent farmers of this township. They began right in the dense forests, and by their own labor and industry have cleared up their lands, erected fine buildings and now have beautiful farms and pleasant homes.

Hugh Pugh settled on land now owned by R. S. Latham, in 1834–35, and there resided till his death. He was a man of strict integrity, a member of the Presbyterian Church and a valued citizen. He was the father of several children, some of whom are dead, and the balance are all settled in the West.

Henry Cole came here from Fairfield County, Ohio, about 1834–35, and resided here many years, but subsequently removed to the west part of Hardin County, where he died. He was a member of the United Brethren Church.

Michael Johnson settled on the northwest quarter of Section 30, in 1835; after a residence of several years, he moved away.

George M. Cummins, a native of New Jersey, settled, in 1834–35, with his family on the northeast quarter of Section 22, where his son, Jacob S., now reides. He died on the place where he first located, a man of great moral worth and integrity. He had two children—Jacob S. and Mary Ann; the latter is now a resident of Michigan. Mr. Cummins died January 14, 1866.

Jeremiah Sims was born in Mifflin County, Penn., May 14, 1791; emigrated to Ohio, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 15, Goshen Township, in July, 1835, where he resided with his son John until his death. He died July 19, 1883, aged ninety-two years, two months, five days. He had five sons and three daughters, of whom four now survive—John, Catharine, Rebecca and Harriet. The son, John, who resides on the home place, erected a good house, and fitted up some rooms for his aged father, but the old gentleman refused to occupy them, preferring to live by himself in the old house. Mr. Sims was by trade a post and rail fence builder. He commenced life a poor man, and by his own industry became quite wealthy. His long life was characterized by industry, integrity and uprightness, and he was a member of the Christian Church. There is a circumstance connected with Mr. Sims' life so unusual that we deem it worthy to be placed here on record. About the year 1840-41, a colt was sired on his farm, which he raised, and which became a favorite horse of his, and an animal of trust and value, with which he would not part for "love or money." This animal lived, and was cared for with the tenderest affection, till, in February, 1883, it died, aged forty-two years. There are few, if any, records of horses living to such an extreme age. It is said that Mr. Sims drove the horse to Kenton and back several times last summer—a distance of nine miles. During the last two months of the life of this horse, he was mainly supported on apples, being unable to masticate the ordinary feed for horses. It is said that the old gentleman grieved exceedingly at the loss of this aged but faithful animal. Mr. Sims was, doubtless, the oldest man in Hardin County when he died.

William and Morris Baker, two brothers, natives of Virginia, emigrated with their families to Ohio, and settled in the northwest part of this township, about 1835-36, where they remained during the balance of their lives. The former was a member of the Christian Church, and the latter of the Presbyterian. They both raised large families, many of whom are deceased; some moved West; James, a son of Morris Baker, resides in the township and owns a part of the old home place, and Rachel, his sister, was married to G. W. Armstrong, and resides in Kenton.

Jacob Yauger was born in Pennsylvania January 18, 1799. He married Charity Albertson, and emigrated to Holmes County, Ohio; thence, in December, 1836, removed to this township and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 22, on the land where his son William now resides. Here Mr. Yauger opened out in the midst of a dense forest, and here remained till his death. He died April 20, 1868. Mr. Yauger was a very plain, unpretentious man, but whose veracity and integrity were beyond reproach, and who had the esteem and confidence of his community to an almost unlimited extent. He served as Trustee of his township sixteen years, and as Treasurer twenty years. His family consisted of seven sons and two daughters, of whom only two now survive—Elam R. and William; the latter resides upon the old home place, where his father first located, and where, soon after their settlement, it was made the place of holding the township elections, and where they continued to be held till the spring of 1878, when the Trustees purchased a quarter of an acre of land off the northwest corner of Mr. Yauger's farm, upon which they erected a township house, where the elections have since been held.

John Millar, a native of Scotland, emigrated to America in 1805, and settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Sarah Dickson, who was born in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1810.

They were married in 1815. In 1836, they removed to Hardin County, locating on Sections 30 and 31, in Goshen Township. He became a prominent farmer of this township. He owned 500 acres of land and a home, well improved, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1851, in his sixty-seventh year. He raised a family of seven children—Thomas B., Robert D., Jane, Agnes, James, Gracy and John D. Of these, Thomas B., Agnes and John D. are deceased; Jane married, and resides in Indiana; the others are all married, and reside in this county, are all prosperous, reliable and respected citizens, and have filled many of the prominent offices of trust in the township and county. In 1851, Robert D. was elected Surveyor, and held that office until 1857. From 1861 to 1867, he was County Auditor. From 1868 to 1869, he was County Engineer for the construction of pikes and gravel roads. In 1876–77, he was again appointed, and served as Engineer, since which he has given his principal attention to his farm.

Mr. Hisey came from Belmont County to Hardin County about 1832–33, and settled on land near the crossing of the pike on the township line between Goshen and Dudley Townships, and the State road running from Bellefontaine to Upper Sandusky, where he resided several years, but subsequently moved away. He was a preacher of marked ability, and quite a noted revivalist in the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Joseph Roseberry, who came from Marion County to this county, and settled on the State road near the McKendrick Methodist Episcopal Church, is believed to be the first settler to locate in the present precincts of Goshen Township, settling here as early as 1827–28. After remaining here a few years, he again moved back into Marion County, where he died.

In 1835–36, Harrison Barrett, who came here from Belmont County, Ohio, settled on the same tract of land upon which Mr. Joseph Roseberry resided, where he remained till his death. Two of his sons—Franklin and George—have married and settled in this township, and are among its prominent and reliable farmers.

John Adam Pfeiffer was born in Prussia, August 14, 1808, and came to Springfield, Ohio, in 1837; thence to Kenton, and to Goshen Township in 1840. He lost his wife in 1859, since which he has resided with his sons, George and Peter. His brother John came to Kenton two years before his arrival, and his brother George came to Springfield, where he married Sarah Shearer, and after residing there seven years removed to Goshen Township, where he now resides. Peter, son of the above John Adam Pfeiffer, married Sabille Wolf, a daughter of Jacob Wolf, of Pleasant Township.

ELECTIONS AND EARLY OFFICIALS.

The township records for the first four years after the erection of the township could not be found. The elections were held at the house of Jacob Yauger, and, after his death, at the same place (then in possession of his son William) from the time soon after their settlement here until the spring of 1878, when the Trustees purchased one-quarter of an acre of land off the northwest corner of Mr. Yeager's farm, upon which they erected the present township house, where the elections have since been held. The records of the township commence with the year 1839, since which the officials have been as follows:

Trustees—1839–40, William Baker, John Miller and Samuel Haynes; 1841, William Baker, Jacob Yauger and Chancy Benson; 1842, Jacob Yauger, John Kelly and Isaac Robinson; 1843, Jacob Yauger, William

Baker and John Kelly; 1844–45, Edward McGuigin, John Miller and Jacob Yauger; 1846, Jacob Yauger, Henry Shriver and Thomas Baker; 1847, Jacob Yauger, John Roberts and James Hastings; 1848, Henry Shriver, John Roberts and Edward McGuigin; 1849, Thomas Baker, Jacob Yauger and Edward McGuigin; 1850, Robert Dickson, Jacob Yauger and Henry Shriver; 1852, Isaac A. Robinson, George Butcher and Jacob Yauger; 1853, Jacob Yauger, James Hastings and W. H. Borland; 1854, Jacob Yauger, George Butcher and Edward McGuigin; 1855, Jacob Yauger, Jeremiah Sims and Elisha White; 1856, Jacob Yauger, W. H. Borland and Edward P. Bull; 1857, Jacob Yauger, W. H. Borland and John Roberts; 1858, Benjamin Boyce, James Hastings and Sheldon Latham; 1859, James Hastings, R. S. Latham and Adam Millar; 1860, W. H. Borland, Edward McGuigin and Redman Coates; 1861, J. S. Bull, H. T. Roby and James Baker; 1862, Edward McGuigin, H. T. Roby and S. S. Bolenberg; 1863, wanting; 1864, George Pfeiffer, John Yauger and William Pugh; 1865, J. R. Millar, John Baker and Peter Pfeiffer; 1866, William J. Emmons, W. H. Borland and George Pfeiffer; 1867, William J. Emmons, W. S. Pugh and J. U. Heilman; 1868, William J. Emmons, James M. Baker and Adam Millar; 1869, William J. Emmons W. S. Pugh and Peter Pfeiffer; 1870, William S. Pugh, Peter Pfeiffer and J. M. Baker; 1871, W. A Kelly, G. W. Armstrong and James Hastings; 1872, James Hastings, C. Althouser and David Thompson; 1873, W. C. Ingman, W. J. Emmons and H. B. Latham; 1874, James Hastings, H. B. Latham and J. W. Heilman.

Clerks—1838–40, Robert McQuown; 1841, A. Alexander; 1842, Daniel K. Gilmore; 1843, Stephen Frost; 1844–46, Daniel K. Gilmore; 1847, Robert Millar; 1848, William A. Kelly; 1849, Samuel Kelly; 1850–51, Robert Millar; 1852, George Clement; 1853, Robert D. Millar; 1854, George Clement; 1855–56, Daniel R. Gilmore; 1857–58, J. S. Bull; 1859–60, Daniel K. Gilmore; 1861, John Haley; 1862–64, M. V. Toner; 1865, J. W. Born; 1866, John Duffey; 1867, John Yauger; 1868, John Haley; 1869–70, William Yauger; 1871, J. J. Wilkins; 1872, Thomas W. Durnal; 1873, M. V. Toner; 1874, William Yauger.

Treasurers—1839–43, Thomas Armstrong; 1844–45, Benjamin Widener; 1846–57, Jacob Yauger, 1858, Timothy Stillings; 1859–64, Jacob Yauger, 1865, R. S. Latham; 1866–67, Jacob Yauger; 1868, James Thompson; 1869–70, John Thompson; 1871, C. B. Drum; 1872–74, J. S. Cummins.

Constables—1839, Nicholas Allison; 1840, George H. Cummins; 1841, wanting; 1842–44, Henry Cole and Charles Polly; 1845, George M. Cummins and Henry Cole; 1846–47, George M. Cummins and Henry Cole; 1848, George M. Cummins and Spear Hastings; 1849–50, George M. Cummins and Elisha White; 1851, Walker McFadden and George M. Cummins; 1852, Thomas Comstock and Adam Pfeiffer; 1853, George M. Cummins and Peter A. Robinson; 1854, George M. Cummins and William A. Kelly; 1855, George M. Cummins and Justus Rockwell; 1856, Peter A. Robinson and Justus Rockwell; 1857, Patrick Laughlin and William A. Kelly; 1858, E. L. Sanford and A. W. Buell; 1859, E. L. Sanford and R. Yauger; 1860, Peter A. Robinson and Joseph Cross; 1861, Joseph Cross and Peter Picket; 1862, Charles Robinson and F. M. Childs; 1863,———; 1864, G. B. Sanford and William Borland; 1865, Andrew Coffman; 1866, George Pfeiffer; 1867, James Robinson and John Wolf; 1868, J. P. Bower and P. Champlain; 1869, A. Brown and A. Starling; 1870, Adam Starling and P. Champlain; 1871, John Watson and H. C. Comstock; 1872, John Wat-

son and William Hamilton; 1873, P. A. Robinson; 1874, George Althouser and Hiram Borland.

Assessors—1842–44, Samuel Holmes; 1845, Henry Cole; 1846–47, David Thompson; 1848–49, Samuel Kelly; 1850–51, Robert D. Millar; 1852, George Clement; 1853, Robert D. Millar; 1854, George Clement; 1855, Wilmot Munson; 1856–57, William A. Kelly; 1858, Robert D. Millar; 1859, William A. Kelly; 1860, Robert D. Millar; 1861, William A. Kelly; 1862, G. W. Armstrong; 1863, ——; 1864, John Haley; 1865–67, J. A. Butcher; 1868, G. W. Armstrong; 1869, W. Armstrong; 1870–72, A. V. Hartle; 1873, J. B. Pumphrey; 1874, A. V. Hartle.

MILLS.

As there are no streams to furnish water-power in Goshen Township, we found no early-erected mills, as has been the result in some sections where pioneers found good water privileges. We do not learn that there was ever a grist mill in the township, and very few saw-mills, and these have mainly been of the portable kind, for temporary use at the various points where used. About 1848–50, Harrison Pool erected a steam saw-mill, on land now owned by Emmons' heirs. He was finally succeeded in the ownership of the mill by Josiah Roby, and he by James M. Bunce, who continued to run the mill till 1870, when the boiler became old and was condemned as unsafe; yet he continued to run it, when one day, in above-mentioned year, his wife was serving as fireman and something taking place demanded them to stop the engine, and before ready to start the engine again, too much steam had been generated in the boiler for its strength, and it blew up, killing both Mr. Bunce and his wife. Thus terminated the only permanent steam mill ever established in the township.

ROADS AND PIKES.

There is no railroad within this township. The first road that was cut through the original dense forests of this township was made by the soldiers during the war of 1812, over which the troops passed from Bellefontaine to Upper Sandusky, which is now known as the "Old State road," and passes diagonally through Sections 34, 26 and 24, from a southwest to a northeast course, and on this road were located some of the first settlers of this township. After 1830, settlers came into the township quite rapidly, and roads were soon cut out running in various directions, principally upon section lines, until now the supply of roads is abundant and ample. This township, however, has a limited supply of gravel for making pikes, and the result is, there are, we believe, but four graveled roads in the township, viz.: The Kenton & Marseilles, the Millar, the township line between Dudley and Goshen, and the pike running east from the first-mentioned pike, starting at the Hopewell United Brethren Church. Not a single pike is yet built running north and south, although they are very much needed, as the deep, rich soil of these lands, in wet seasons, makes almost impassable mud roads. But as the farmers advance in wealth, with fine, improved farms and comfortable homes, their enterprise will move them to the graveling of the roads, and, with the superior soil and other advantages they possess, we may expect that erelong this will become one of the "banner" townships of the county.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was in a little round-log cabin, situated on Section 21, of the old, primitive kind, and the first teacher was Sloan

McQuown, about 1836–37. But as this township was settled up quite rapidly, also so rapidly the schools were multiplied, and now (1883) it compares favorably, in the number and value of its schools and schoolhouses, with those of the other townships of the county.

Report of the Board of Education—Balance on hand September 1, 1881, $1,121.79; State tax, $544.50; irreducible school funds, $231.40; township tax for school and schoolhouse purposes, $1,638.83; amount received from Marion County, $180; fines, licenses, tuition of non-resident pupils, etc., $76.93; total, $3,793.45. Expenditures: Amount paid teachers in common schools, $1,615.50; amount paid for fuel and other contingent expenses, $691,52; total, $2,307.02. Balance on hand September 1, 1882, $1,486.43; number of schoolhouses in township, 8; number of teachers to supply schools, 8; average wages per month of male teachers, $35; average wages per month of female teachers, $23; average number of weeks schools were in session, 23; total value of school property, $8,000.

CHURCHES.

It appears that the religious element of this community took root, shape and form in the way of an organized body in the northeast part of this township, in that portion which has since been cut off and become a part of Wyandot County. There, a church was organized at quite an early day, but, by the erection of Wyandot County, in 1845, the territory embracing this church became a part of that county; hence, the full history of the society belongs to a history of Wyandot; but we have mentioned the fact of its early organization, as many of its members and ardent supporters were citizens of Goshen Township.

The first church to effect an organization within Goshen Township, as its boundary lines were established in 1840, was the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, situated on the northwest corner of Section 30, on the Kenton & Marseilles pike, near the west line of the township. A class was here organized about 1845, consisting of the following persons: David Clayton and wife Mary, John Castor and wife Elizabeth, Paul Castor and wife Eleanor, David Ware and wife Samantha, John Looker and wife Lydia, Daniel Osborn and wife Dorothy, Thomas Miller and wife Margaret, John C. Castor and wife Elizabeth, and some of the children of the above, with, perhaps, a few others whose names are not now remembered. Their meetings and services were held in the Clayton Schoolhouse until the summer of 1859, when the present frame church edifice was erected at a cost of $1,300. The house was dedicated to service on Sabbath, the 5th day of June, 1859, Elder E. C. Gavitt preaching the dedicatory sermon. The principal ministers who have served this society since its organization are as follows: Revs. Joseph Good, Joshua Smith, Hamilton Bigley, Jacob Holmes, William J. Peck, Hiram M. Shaffer, Samuel Hagerman, Oscar E. Moore, Ira Jamison, W. S. Ray, James S. G. Reeder, Thomas Harvey Wilson, Daniel Carter, Isaac N. Kalb and Jason Young. Its Class Leaders have been as follows: John Castor, Paul Castor, John Wilmuth, John Looker, T. B. Miller, Lewis Emmens, W. A. Kelly and John Maguea. The following have served as Stewards: John Castor, Paul Castor, William A. Kelly and William P. Castor. The present Trustees are Lewis Emmons, Paul Castor and William A. Kelly. Present membership is about fifty-five. Soon after the organization of the church, a Sabbath school was established, and has been continued during the summer seasons ever since, with good attendance, and doubtless sowing seed which will spring forth and

continue to bear precious fruit through ages yet untold. The average attendance last summer was about fifty, with William A. Kelly, Superintendent.

Hopewell United Brethren Church was organized in the spring of 1870, by Rev. Thomas McKinney. The following seven persons constituted the first class, viz.: J. R. Burnside and wife Loruhamah, S. P. Bolenbaugh and wife Catharine, Thomas Durnal and wife Hannah, and Adam Starling, with J. R. Burnside as Class Leader and S. P. Bolenbaugh as Steward. They held their meetings and services in the schoolhouse until the summer of 1872, when the present frame church edifice was erected at a cost of $800. The building was dedicated to service by Elder W. J. Shuey, of Dayton, who preached the dedicatory sermon September 8, 1872. The following ministers have served as pastors of this church, viz.: Revs. Thomas McKinney, J. W. Wagoner, T. W. Hughes, William Kiracofe, R. W. Wilgus, C. Bodey, James Wilkison, Reuben Moore, J. W. Wentz, Jacob Kiracofe, Jacob Parthamore and J. C. Montgomery. As Stewards, S. P. Bolenbaugh, Thomas W. Durnal, Hollis James, Geddis Starner, John Spitzer, M. B. Burnside and Thomas Wetherell. Class Leaders, J. R. Burnside and Hezekiah Hemp. Present membership, sixty. The same summer after the organization of the church, a Sabbath school was organized, and has been continued through the summer seasons since, with an average attendance of about sixty; present Superintendent, J. R. Burnside.

McKendre Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first class was organized by Rev. B. B. Powell, in 1858, and was connected with the Pisgah society, Marseilles charge. It consisted of the following persons: W. J. Sanford, —— Sanford, W. J. Emmons, Sarah Emmons, Lewis Emmons, Harrison Barrett, Emma Barrett, G. L. Barrett, Sarah L. Barrett, Leonard Smalley, —— Smalley, John Kneisly, Susan Kneisly, W. W. McFadden, Christena McFadden, P. A. Robinson, James Robinson, Ann Robinson, Eliza D. Wilson, E. J. Barrett, F. A. Clement, Purcell Sanford and wife, Emmerson Sanford and wife, Seldon Sanford and wife, George Sanford and John Haley, with W. J. Sanford as Class Leader. A meeting was held at the house of W. J. Sanford, December 13, 1858, at which time it was resolved to build a church edifice, and W. J. Emmons, L. Smalley and W. J. Sanford were appointed a committee to secure a deed for ground upon which to build. At the same meeting, the following persons were appointed trustees: H. Barrett, L. Smalley, P. A. Robinson, W. J. Sanford, L. Emmons, W. J. Emmons, J. Kneisly, W. W. McFaddin and G. L. Barrett. W. J. Sanford and Harrison Barrett donated the land, each one-fourth of an acre. A house was erected, 30x40 feet, at a cost of $900. The church was dedicated in February, 1860, by a sermon from Maxwell P. Gladdis, of the Cincinnati Conference, at which time $100 was raised, to complete the payment of the cost of the church, and it was given the name of McKendre Chapel. The following persons have served as Class Leaders: W. J. Sanford, W. J. Emmons, W. C. Ingman, L. Emmons, Henry Haynes, J. B. Pumphrey, A. W. Burnison, Henry Hensel and I. S. Baker. The class was organized as a separate society, apart from the Pisgah society, by Rev. James DeLeil, in 1859, and was first recognized by the Marseilles charge in the quarterly conference, on July 29 of that year. The following pastors have served the society since its organization: Revs. James S. DeLeil, James Jackson, S. L. Roberts, John R. Colgan, D. D. S. Reah, William Boggs, John C. Castor, T. J. Mather, S. M. Boggs, F. Plumb, J. A. Wright, D. R. Cook, John

Ormerod, W. W. Lance, J. C. Clemmons, William Dunlap and William Lucas, the latter being the present pastor.

Salem German Reformed Church was organized in June, 1860, by Rev. J. G. Ruhl, of Marion, Ohio, from members of the Evangelical Protestant Reformed Confessionists, consisting of the following persons: Jacob Born, Sr., Jacob Born, Jr., Jacob S. Born, John U. Born, John F. Casper, Samuel Frendiger, John N. Kellerhals, Casper Burkhalter, Jacob Magly, John G. Fisher, Peter McUeller, Jacob Pfeister, John M. Meyer, John N. Seiler and John Schoeneman, Sr. Services were held by both congregations at the old church, by mutual consent, until 1875, when, from existing circumstances, the members of the Salem congregation erected their present church building, which was dedicated to service, November 14, 1875, by Rev. J. G. Ruhl, who was then their pastor. The society was duly incorporated, January 10, 1876, and the articles of incorporation duly recorded at the office of the County Recorder. This society, with the congregations of Kenton and Forest, belong to the Heidelberg class of the Central Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. The ministers who have served this church as its pastors have been Revs. William Renter, from 1860 to 1863; Gerhord Kuhlen, from 1864 to 1866; Carl Schaaf, from 1866 to 1869; Isaac Matzinger, from 1869 to 1871; Philip Ruhl, from 1871 to 1874; J. G. Ruhl, from 1874 to 1878; John Heberle, from 1879 to 1881. Since January, 1882, Rev. J. G. Ruhl, of Findlay, Ohio, has served the church, temporarily as its pastor. The Elders of the society have been Jacob Born, Jacob Pfeister, John Kimbelbein, Christian Daniels, John G. Fisher, John Schaffner, Christain Beeler, John F. Casper, Benedict Kanel and W. H. Krimbelbein. Deacons: John G. Fisher, John Shafner, Jacob Born, Jacob Magly, John F. Casper, John G. Born, Jacob Kenzig and Jacob Schoeneman. Present membership, 120; confirmed members, 53. Present officers—Elders: John F. Casper and W. H. Krimbelbein. Deacons: Jacob Schoeneman. Jacob Kenzig and John Schoeneman, Sr., Trustees: Jacob Kenzig, Jacob Pfeister and John Schoeneman. Sabbath school was organized in the spring of 1875, with John Schoeneman, Superintendent, Samuel Baker, Secretary, with an attendance of seventy and an average of fifty-six.

St. John's Lutheran Church was organized with the following constituent male members, viz.: Adam Pfeiffer, George Pfeiffer, Christian Althouser, Adam Millar, Christian Daniels, Jacob Born, Samuel Strauser, Jacob Wolfe, John N. Kellerhouse, John Sherman, Jacob Born, Jr., John N. Born, John Pfeiffer, Sr., John Elsassor, Samuel Frediker, George Bishop, Jacob Feister and Louis Rannagier. They erected their present church building in 1850, which was duly dedicated to service. The following ministers have served this church since its organization: Revs. Mr. Herman, Mr. Kisler, Mr. Helfer, Mr. Betchler, Mr. Dimpler, Mr. Crusy, Mr. Hembler, Mr. Surnadem, Mr. Diel, Mr. Munk, Mr. Sickle, and Mr. Betz, who is the present pastor in charge. The present officers are George Pfeiffer, John Shoefner, Nicholas Bloom and Peter Daniels. Its present members are as follows: John Blankner, Peter Pfeiffer, Louis Pfeiffer, George Pfeiffer, Jr., Henry Pfeiffer, Adam Pfeiffer, Jr., John Heilman, Samuel Pfeiffer, George W. Althouser, Frederick Wolf, Andrew Bridenstine, Thomas Ramgier, Henry Bouse, Frederick Shoefner, Casper Rader and Rinehart Loubus.

GRANGE.

Goshen Grange, No. 578, was organized in February, 1872, by Deputy

J. L. Turner

Parks Snodgrass, with the following charter members: R. D. Millar, James R. Millar, Thomas B. Millar, George W. Ramge, Thomas Ramge, W. A. Kelly, John Haley, John Heilman, Jacob Pfeister, Peter Pfeiffer, Samuel Pfeiffer, Lewis Pfeiffer, John Stoll, David Swartz, Joel Russell, William Dickerson, Casper Stoll, Andrew Stoll, George Pfeiffer, D. K. Boyd, Joseph Cowen, John Cowen, Philip Daniels, Martha Millar, Ida Millar, Permelia Millar, Mrs. S. A. Boyd, Mrs. Martha Dikerson, Mrs. S. A. Haley, Margaret Kelly, Mrs. E. J. Kelly, Margaret Heilman and Rebecca Swartz. Officers: R. D. Millar, M.; Joel Russell, O.; John Stoll, S.; John Cowen, A. S.; George Ramge, G. K.; William A. Kelly, L.; Thomas Ramge, Treas.; John Haley, Sec.; Thomas B. Millar, Chap.; Martha Millar, Po.; Ida Millar, L. A. S.; Permelia Millar, Flo.; Mrs. E. J. Kelly, Ceres. They held their meetings in the Millar Schoolhouse until the spring of 1877, when their present Grange Hall was erected—a frame building, 22x34 feet, containing three rooms. The society meets regularly every Tuesday evening. This has been a very prosperous society, increasing in membership and strength till it has become one of the largest and strongest Granges in the county. At one time it reached a membership of 100. Present membership, eighty-one. Present officers: Alonzo Dickson, M.; John Heilman, O.; Lewis Dickson, S.; Lewis Emmons, A. S.; Willis Hodge, G. K.; Robert D. Millar, Sec.; C. B. Drum, Treas.; W. A. Kelly, Sec.; Mrs. R. D. Millar, Chap.; Mrs. W. A. Kelly, Po.; Mattie Walters, Flo.; John Reeder, Cer., and Mattie Charlton, A. L. Sec.

CESSNA TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated near the center of Hardin County, and is bounded on the north by Washington Township, on the east by Pleasant, on the south by the Scioto River, and on the west by Marion Township. It is six miles from east to west, and has an average breadth of about four miles from north to south, containing twenty-two and a half square miles, or 14,400 acres, appraised in 1880 at $303,890, an average of $21.10 per acre, about one-third of its present cash value. In 1880, nearly one-half, viz., 6,587 acres, were reported as wood lands, 6,000 acres as plowed lands, and the balance, 1,814 acres, as meadow lands. The township is situated on the water-shed or backbone of the State, as the water from the southern part of the township finds its way to the Gulf of Mexico through the Scioto, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, while the waters falling on the north part of the township find their way to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, through the Blanchard, Hog Creek, the Maumee and the Great Lakes.

SOIL, TIMBER, PRODUCTS, ETC.

The township is generally level, with gentle undulations, and with many small marshes—bear or buffalo wallows, as they are generally called—many of which are drained, and are very fertile. The whole township, with the exception of a little of the Scioto Marsh, which lies in the southwest corner, is susceptible of easy drainage. Considerable tile is already laid in the township.

The soil is a deep black vegetable mold, resting on a limestone clay subsoil. The stone is white or water limestone, but no quarries of good building stone, gravel or sand have been found in the township. Bowlders, or drift rock, are found scattered over the township, but not in such profusion as to be cumbersome.

The township was originally very heavily timbered, with the exception of a few small prairies with elm, ash, beech, soft maple, sugar maple, hickory, basswood or lynn, burr oak, with some white oak, pine or Spanish oak, walnut and hackberry. Her forest is being very rapidly denuded, that her rich lands may be made available for the production of grain and grass.

The soil is well suited to the production of all the cereals, but wheat and corn are the staple crops. The average yield of wheat, from 1870 to 1880, was 15.42 bushels per acre, and of corn, for the same time, 36.6 bushels per acre. But with the drainage and better culture of the present, it may be increased very materially, if not almost doubled. The grasses all seem to do well; clover and millet are most extensively cultivated, and clover-seed is quite generally raised for market. Cattle are only found in small herds, while hogs and sheep are more extensively raised. Some very nice droves of each are found, and a nice flock of sheep is seen on almost every farm.

PIONEERS.

There is probably no doubt that Charles Cessna was the first white settler in what is now Cessna Township. He was a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, but came to this county and settled in the then wilderness of this township, locating on Section 12, in 1830, where he resided until his death. He was buried in the Salem Cemetery. He had a large family of children, some of whom were as follows: Rachel, James, Jonathan, Rebecca and Colonel.

Isaac Gray was, perhaps, the second settler. He came here from Franklin County, Ohio, and settled in the west part of the township, on the borders of the marsh, in 1832, where he remained through life. He was an industrious, honest and worthy citizen, and a member of the Disciple Church. He was twice married. By his first wife, Catharine, he had the following children: Thomas, Jesse, Johnson, James, Mary Ann, Gilbert, Adeline, Isaac, William and Catharine. His second wife was a Miss Hamilton, by whom he had one child, Wesley.

Daniel Trump came here from Licking County, Ohio, and settled near Mr. Gray and close to the Marion Township line, in 1832–33. He married Sarah Walker. Their children were Abigail, Jacob, and others. After several years' residence here, he removed with his family to the West. Thomas McGoldrick settled on Section 25, in 1832–33, but, after a few years, sold out and moved away.

Jacob Ryan came here from Coshocton County, Ohio, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 14, where he entered 120 acres in the fall of 1832. He married Catharine Alkire, and resided on the place where he first settled till his death. His wife survived him, and died in Coshocton County, while living with her daughter. Mr. Ryan was an excellent man, a good farmer, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was the father of the following children: Mary, George, Christena, Nancy, Rachel, Susan, and two or three who died young.

Jacob Beem was born in Rockingham County, Va., September 9, 1785; removed to Belmont County about 1803, where he married Elizabeth McMillan, a native of Scotland; subsequently they removed to several other counties, and in 1833–34 came to Hardin County, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 14, in this township, where he entered eighty acres of land, opened out a farm, and made a good home, where he resided until his death, August 12, 1872 His wife died August 21, 1866. Mr. Beem was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a true type of the honest old pioneer farmer, and took great delight in hunting in those days of abundance of game. They were parents of eight children, of whom three now survive—James, William and Sarah. The deceased were Elizabeth, Eda, Jemima, Hester and Gilman.

Levi Mathews was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 20, 1811. He married Elizabeth Whetsel, who was born in Pickaway County, February 20, 1811. In May, 1834, they removed to this township and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 5, where he still lives and has resided a period of nearly half a century. His wife died in 1867. They had three children, viz.: Milton (deceased), Mortimer and Elmer. Jonathan Mathews, a brother of the above, came here in August, 1834, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 7. He married Rebecca Donaldson in 1833, by whom he had the following children: Elizabeth J., William R., Phebe Ellen, Joseph, Melvin, Lovinia and Genevra. Mr. Mathews died in 1875. His wife still survives, and now resides in Ada. Smiley Mathews was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and, in February, 1835, came here and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 5. He married Phebe Donaldson, and resided on this farm until his death, in 1868. His widow still survives him, and resides on the home place. They were not blessed with any children of their own, but their kindness and generosity were abundantly extended to others, several of whom they raised and to whom they extended a father's and mother's care and attention. Isaac Mathews, the father of the above mentioned Levi, Jonathan and Smiley Mathews, came here in November, 1834, and settled, with his family, on the northwest quarter of Section 5, where he died, aged sixty-six years. He married Nancy Hamilton, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio. She survived Mr. Mathews twenty-one years, and died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Their children were as follows: Smiley, Jonathan, Levi, Rachel, Susanna, William, Lovina, James, Elihu, Rebecca and Harvey; the latter died in infancy. This family have been among the most prominent and prosperous farmers of Cessna Township, and are well known for their high moral and Christian character.

Joseph Wilson was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Martha Holmes, born in Eastern Ohio. In the fall of 1834, Mr. Wilson, accompanied by his two eldest sons, Thomas H. and Isaac H., came from Carroll County, Ohio, and erected a house on land previously entered by him in Section 1, Cessna Township, Hardin County, Ohio, and then returned for the balance of his family, who, with his wife, were Amos, Elizabeth, Mary, George and Samuel C., arriving at their destination in February, 1835. After a residence of some seven years, the parents returned on a visit to Carroll County, where the father died, and Mrs. Wilson, after burying her husband, came back to Hardin County and removed her family to Carroll, where they lived about fifteen years ere again settling in this county. She still survives, and resides with her daughter Mary, now Mrs. William Deming, of Kenton. Isaac H. and Samuel C. are also residents of Hardin County, while Amos lives in Kansas, and Elizabeth in Harrison County, Ohio; Thomas H. and George are deceased. Joseph Wilson and his wife "Aunt Patty," as she is most familiarly known, were the first Methodists who settled in Cessna Township, and may justly be called the founders of Salem Church.

Rev. Thomas Harvey Wilson was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 29, 1817, and died in Fremont, Ohio, March 26, 1883, aged sixty-five years eleven months and twenty-seven days. He emigrated with his parents, Joseph and Patty (Holmes) Wilson, to Hardin County, in February, 1835. The family settled in Cessna Township, and were among the early settlers of the county. Here he became familiar with the hardships incident to pioneer life. In his latter years, he took great satisfaction in meeting with the pioneers and living over again the early incidents of his life. He experienced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839, at a camp-meeting held about two miles west of Kenton, on the Scioto River. This marked a change in the course of his life. Such were his gifts and graces that in a few weeks after his conversion he was licensed as a local preacher. He was at once em-

ployed by the Presiding Elder as a supply on Richwood Circuit, and, in 1842, was admitted into the North Ohio Conference. He was first married to Miss Sarah Olney, in 1844. They lived happily together for thirty-three years, and were blessed with four children, only one of whom survives. Under circumstances most painful indeed, the wife and daughter were called away in August, 1877. His next wife was Mrs. Sarah Harris, of Fremont, Ohio, whom he married December 1, 1881, and she still survives. He enjoyed an unbroken membership in the church of forty-six years, and in the Conference of forty-one. He was Presiding Elder eleven years, on the best stations of the Conference, Centenary Agent one, and sixteen years on circuits. He was twice honored by an election by his brethren of the Conference to represent them in the General Conference. When he commenced his itinerate ministry, the country was new, circuits large, the roads almost impassable, the people poor, and the salaries very meager. No man in the Conference had a more vivid recollection of the hardships of the early preachers, and no man took more satisfaction in recounting them, or could more vividly describe them. Though he had been in very imperfect health during the winter, the last severe sickness was of short duration. For some days in the former part of his affliction, his mind wandered; but before the closing hours, consciousness returned, and he died, as he had lived, in the full possession of his faculties, and with a conscious sense of the favor and presence of his Savior. Mr. Wilson was a genial companion. Few men were blessed with better or more interesting conversational powers. His fine imagination, combined with his ample fund of varied and interesting anecdotes, made him the center of attraction in any social circle. He was specially endowed with great kindness of heart, and knew how to speak words of kindness and comfort to others. He possessed the rare faculty of entering into their feelings, and leading them from their grief to happier thoughts. His preaching was peculiar to himself. Its marked characteristic was a peculiar pathos that at once arrested attention, and awakened sympathy for himself and theme. When aroused, his powers of imagination and delineation were wonderful. It was no uncommon occurrence for his audiences to be swayed as a forest and melted to tears. He understood well the doctrines of his church, and was capable of stating them clearly and ably defending them. He was an evangelist in the true sense of the word. He understood the art of winning souls. Few men were more successful in leading men to Christ. He had fine executive abilities and a clear weight into character. He studied men closely, and possessed a wonderful power over them. In his work, he was always master of the situation; full of resources, his good sense never failed him, and he was always capable of measuring up to the emergency. He was brought to Kenton, the scene of his early manhood, to find his last resting place.

Allen Leper came from Richland County, Ohio, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 9, in April, 1834, where he and his wife resided until their death. They had the following children: John, James, Jane, Mary, Rachel, Kanhoppock, Catharine, Robert, Samuel, Asher and one daughter, the second child, whose name we could not obtain.

John Houser settled on the northeast quarter of Section 10, in 1835, where his wife died, after which he married, for his second wife, a Miss McBride, and subsequently moved to Indiana.

Stephen Cessna, from Coshocton County, Ohio, settled on Section 17, but resided here only a few years till he died. He was a man of fine ability, and possessed of a character above reproach, and had his life been spared, would evidently have made a success in life, and have been a useful citizen in this community.

Thomas Hitchcock, a native of Richland County, Ohio, then a resident

of Crawford County, in February, 1836, came to this township and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 7. He married Naomi Cory, by whom he had the following children, viz., Isaac, Cory, Sarah, Elmer and others whose names are not now remembered. After many years' residence here, they removed to Indiana, and subsequently to California, where his wife died. About 1843–44, Isaac Hitchcock, father of the above Thomas, settled at Huntersville, where he erected a carding machine, and carried on quite an extensive business for several years, and died here. He was twice married. Children—Thomas, James, Nancy, Isabel and Mary, by first wife; Henry, Moses, Sarah, Bigelow, Samuel and Jane by his second wife.

Peter Foglesong came here from Coshocton County, Ohio, and settled on Section 3, in 1836. He married a Miss Cessna, and resided here till his death.

Chester Hatch, a native of Medina County, settled on Section 1, in Cessna Township, in 1836, where he still resides, and is one among the most reliable and substantial men of the township. In his early life, he taught school many years. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance. In an early day, when he erected his house, some of his neighbors told him he must get a jug of whisky, or they would not help him raise the house. It was against his principles to do such a thing, but finally he went to Kenton and bought a jug filled with whisky, and started for home. On his way, he was reflecting upon what he was doing, and the more he thought upon the subject the more dissatisfied he became over his course of action; finally, he grasped his jug of whisky and dashed it against a tree, effectually destroying both jug and whisky, declaring that if he could not get his house raised without whisky, it should never be raised. But his neighbors helped him raise his house, although they had some fun and jokes over the broken jug, some of the pieces of which some neighbor had found, and brought to the raising. Mr. Hatch is the father of two sons—David and William.

Mr. Whitesides, also from Medina County, settled on the same quarter-section at the same time with Mr. Hatch. He taught school many years; was a man of firm character and principles, and who, with Mr. Hatch, did much toward molding the morals and good character of this community. Mr. Whitesides died on the adjoining section on the north, in Washington Township. He was the father of one child—James.

Loyd Leonard settled on Section 16, in 1836. He was noted as a great hunter, but resided here only a few years, then moved away.

Moses Kibby, with his wife Tamar, settled near the northwest corner of Cessna Township in 1837, where his wife died. He subsequently moved to Lima, Ohio, where he died. Their children were Lucy, Harman, Janette and others.

Samuel Calhoun, about 1838–39, came here and purchased the place of John Houser, but, after a few years' residence, moved away. William Cessna, Thomas Leedom and Joseph Leper also settled here between 1832 and 1835. Some of the McCoud family, who were early settlers at Fort McArthur, became quite early settlers on the Scioto River in Cessna Township; but their history will be found in Buck Township, where the family first located.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Cessna Township was organized in 1834, and is the Congressional Township 4 south, Range 10 east, and was named for Charles Cessna, one of the early settlers within her borders. The first election was held at an old schoolhouse on Section 11. The record is so badly mutilated we were only able to ascertain that Charles Cessna was one of the Trustees, and Joseph Lemont, First Clerk. In 1835, we find Thomas McGoldrick, Charles Cessna and Jonathan Mathews were elected Trustees; Joseph Wilson, Clerk; Daniel

Trump, Treasurer, and Thomas McGoldrick, Constable. Thomas Leedom seems to have been the first Justice of the Peace, although no account of his election exists. Samuel McCoy served fifteen or twenty years as Justice of the Peace in the early history of the township, but none of either of their descendants are left to tell the tale.

In 1840, the following township officers were elected: John A. Houser, Levi Mathews and John Leedom, Trustees; William Mathews, Clerk and Constable; Smiley Mathews, Treasurer. In 1850, Jonathan Mathews, George Bateson and Chester Matchwere elected Trustees; Bernard Mathews, Clerk; James Leeper, Treasurer, and Elihu Mathews, Assessor. The present officers of the township are J. N. Huey, Josiah Obenour and Valentine Eccarius, Trustees; S. D. Guider, Clerk; Jonathan Davis, Treasurer; G. J. Witherall, Assessor; S. R. Calvin, Constable.

The following is a list of the Justices of the Peace: Thomas McGoldrick, Thomas Leedom, Samuel McCoy, Peter Ash, F. M. Cory, Jonathan Mathews, Simon A. Reid, Robert Whitesides, Ellis Sams, Valentine Eccarius, Charles Jackson, George Mesbaum, T. J. Miller and John C. Smith, Simon A. Reid and T. J. Miller.

The following gentlemen appraised the land of the township: Harrison P. Dart, 1850; Simon A. Reid, 1860; Michael Shirkey, 1870; John U. Strahm, 1880.

The present population of the township by the census of 1880 is 966, all white. There are at present about 200 voters in the township, pretty evenly divided, Democrats and Republicans both claiming a majority on a full vote, but, at this time, a majority of the township officers is Republican, although the election generally turns on the personal popularity of the candidate, and as a general rule fills the offices with the best men.

CHURCHES.

In this as in most other backwoods districts, the first preaching was held in private houses, schoolhouses, and in the groves, when the weather permitted. Early in 1835, the Rev. Kinnear, a Methodist preacher, organized a small class at the house of Joseph Wilson in Section 1. This class consisted of seven persons, viz.: Joseph Wilson and wife, Samuel Badley, wife and daughter, Ellen, John C. Dill, who was chosen class leader, and Susan Teeters, who subsequently married Isaac Draper. About 1840–41, the society, having largely increased, then numbering about sixty members, erected a log building on the corner of Mr. Wilson's farm, he donating a lot for that purpose, and the church was dedicated under the name of "Salem." The ministers were the same, who preached to the Kenton class, this whole region being then in one circuit. About twelve years ago, the old structure was torn down, and the present neat frame edifice erected, three-quarters of a mile west of its former site. Salem Church possesses a large membership, embracing many of the leading citizens of Cessna Township, while the large number of young people belonging to the church is a healthy sign of prosperity and stability of character. A good Sunday school is connected with this church, and Methodism may be said to be the prevailing belief in Cessna Township.

At an early day, the Presbyterians organized a small class where David Hizer lives, composed principally of the Mathews family and James Hamilton.

The Disciples Church formed, and still have, a considerable church in the township, but own no house of worship; they meet at the schoolhouse in District No. 2.

The meeting house called "Obenour's" was built by the Protestant Methodists, on the north line of Section 4, at an early day, and passed into the hands of the Evangelical Church. It is now very little used and is rapidly falling into

decay. Though these comprise nearly, if not all, the active religious bodies in the township, yet most of the leading churches have adherents living within its boundaries, and the community ranks as highly moral and religious.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Cessna Township, during her early settlement, were like those in most other new settlements in Ohio, few and far between; taught in some kitchen or some rudely constructed log cabin, with the larger part of one end appropriated as a fire-place; a log cut from one side and greased paper over the opening, forming the window; a puncheon floor, long slab benches, and a plank against the wall for a writing desk, completing the furniture. The first school of which we can get any account was taught by James Hamilton, about 1835, at his own house. John G. Lee taught a year later, in a house on Section 8. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 11, about the year 1836, and, a year or so later, one was built on Section 8. Among the early teachers, besides the two above named, was Simon A. Reed.

At present, the township is divided into six school districts, all furnished with brick or frame houses, with the latest improved desks and seats, blackboards, etc., and supplied with well qualified teachers, in fact all that is necessary to give the rising generation a fair start on the high road to knowledge and a fair education.

CEMETERIES.

The first interment in Cessna Township was on Fractional Section 36, just across the river from Fort McArthur, where three or four soldiers were buried during the occupation of the fort in 1813, but their names are lost to history. Since the settlement of the country, some others have been buried on the same knoll. The Huntersville Graveyard is on Section 6, but the time of its location we have not been able to learn. The Salem Graveyard is located on the south line of Section 1, and has not been in use very long.

The Trustees have bought and fenced four acres on the west line of Section 23, but as yet none of the dead have found a resting place on this beautiful plat The settlers in the northwest part of the township used the Obenour Graveyard. A cemetery on the south line of Section 33, Washington Township, is now used by many of the inhabitants of the northern part of Cessna, and the custom so prevalent in most newly settled communities, of each farmer burying on his own farm, is fast being abandoned, and the dead are being congregated in public cemeteries, where their resting places will be taken care of and respected.

SOCIETIES.

The only society that exists in Cessna Township is the First Mutual Protection Association of Hardin County. The object of the society is to protect the property of its members from theft or malicious destruction, and to arrest and convict criminals.

The officers are: President, J. D. Cessna; Secretary, W. M. Reed; Treasurer, George Cessna; Captain, W. A. Martin; First Lieutenant, W. A. Guider; Second Lieutenant, Charles Craft; Third Lieutenant, William Detwiler; Fourth Lieutenant, Josiah Obenour; Fifth Lieutenant, Benjamin Ault; place of meeting, Schoolhouse, District No. 1.

PIONEER REMINISCENCE.

When Levi Mathews first settled on the farm where he now resides, he lived in an old Indian bark house until he cut logs and put up a cabin, and got it ready to move into. He says that game was so plentiful that he scarcely ever needed to go off his own land for a supply of meat. Deer, turkey, rabbit or squir-

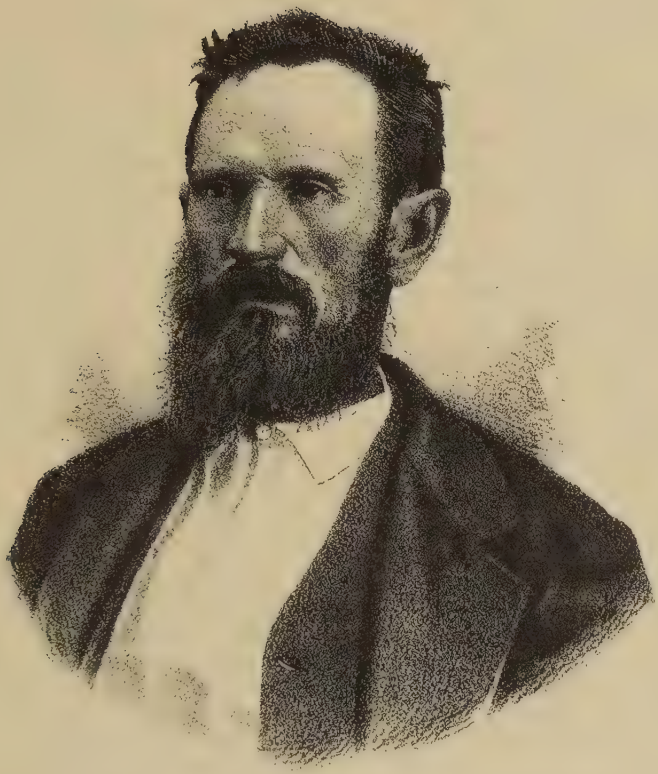
rel, and occasional bears and wolves, were plenty about the marsh. Allen Leper, one of the first settlers of Cessna Township, a regular backwoodsman and hunter, who settled in the township in 1833, came from the backwoods of Pennsylvania, and was perhaps the best trained hunter and Indian scout that settled in Hardin County. John Perry Euline, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 19, 1817, and came to Hardin County in 1835, is about the last representative of the old-time hunter left in the township. He still can be seen with his trusty rifle on his shoulder, with nothing larger to shoot at than a rabbit or squirrel, and he sighs for the game of "Auld Lang Syne."

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARIES, SURFACE, RIVERS, SOIL, TIMBER, ETC.

This political subdivision occupies a central position in the county, and was organized as a township, with its present metes and bounds, by the Commissioners in 1834, and held its first general election for county officers October 14, 1834. It has the honor of containing Kenton, the county seat, and is one of the largest townships of the county, in the extent of its territory, being six miles in width from east to west, and an average of six and one-third miles from north to south, and contains thirty-eight square miles, or about 24,320 acres. It is bounded on the north by Blanchard and Jackson Townships, on the east by Goshen and Dudley Townships, on the south by Buck Township, and on the west by Cessna Township. Thus it can be seen that the general contour is that of a square. Its southern boundary follows the course of the Scioto River from the western to the eastern extremities of the township, which is its principal stream as well as the largest stream of Hardin County, its course being from northwest to southeast, and the north boundary line of the township passing directly east and west on the section line, this diagonal course of said stream—the southern boundary—constitutes the entire length of the east boundary line about seven and one-third miles, and the western line about five and one-third miles. The next most important stream is Blanchard Creek; this stream is composed of two forks or branches, both taking their rise in the southern central part of the township. The eastern fork takes its rise in the northeast quarter of Section 34; the western fork takes its rise in the northern part of the corporate limits of Kenton, both of which flow in a general northward direction, gradually converging until they unite in the extreme north part of the township, in the northwest quarter of Section 3, and thence enters Blanchard Township. In the eastern or southeastern part of the township, is the Tymochtee Creek, which rises on the northeast corner of Fractional Section 2, about one-half or three-fourths of a mile north of the Scioto River, and flows northeast about four miles, where it leaves this township in the southeast quarter of Section 13, and passes into Goshen Township. In the northwest part of the township is Cessna Creek, which enters this township in the northwest quarter of Section 18, flows northeast to the northern part of Section 8, thence directly north into Blanchard Township. The above are all the important streams and creeks within Pleasant Township.

The surface of this township is uniformly level, as much so, perhaps, as any of the fifteen subdivisions of the county. In the southern border of



Geo. W. Williams

the township, along the Scioto River, the surface gradually rises toward the north for one-fourth to one-half mile, where it becomes level, apparently and continues thus to the southern borders of Blanchard and Jackson Townships, although really it has a gentle slope to the north, as is indicated by the course of the streams. And here will be a marked peculiarity. Notwithstanding the Scioto River flows along the entire southern boundary, and receives an abundance of tributaries from the south, yet it does not have one single stream from the north from Pleasant Township to swell its volume of waters as it rolls on its onward course; but not a mile north from its banks, as described above, the Blanchard and Tymochtee take their rise and flow from it northward toward the lakes. This peculiarity also exists in Dudley Township, and is mentioned in the history of that township. This is, we believe, strictly a singularity of the Scioto. From the Scioto marsh through its entire course in Hardin County, and also in Marion County, to the point where it is deflected to a southward course, it does not receive a single tributary from the north of sufficient magnitude to be called a stream. It appears to have its channel so close to the summit of the great "dividing ridge" of Hardin County—and of Ohio—that there is no opportunity for streams to form or flow into its northern banks.

This township is composed of a clay and loam soil, and is almost universally rich and productive, yielding abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay; for the latter product, it is especially suited, and equals, if not excels, any other township of the county. Its peculiar composition of clay, loam and sand, and underlaid, as the greater portion of it is, with a stratum of limestone, gives it the power of holding moisture combined with strength and warmth, so conducive to the rapid, abundant and luxuriant growth of grasses. Although in many portions the farms are comparatively new, many of which, only a few years ago, were entirely covered with the mighty forests, yet we find a large number of beautiful farms, with fine buildings and improvements, showing plainly the force of labor and enterprise of their occupants; that they are not merely content with the productiveness of the soil, but are vying with many farmers in older settled countries in the excellence and convenience of their buildings and the attractiveness and beauty of their homes.

Pleasant Township, like most of the territory of this county, was originally very heavily timbered, and the yeomanry of the early settlers had no easy work to open out their farms and rid them of the "mighty giants of the forests." The varieties of the "woody incumbrances" were much the same as in other townships; white, black and red oak, beech, elm, maple, ash, hickory, walnut, sycamore and buckeye were the principal species.

PIONEERS.

Some of the early settlers of this township made their first location at Kenton, and were identified with its beginning, growth and progress during their entire lives, and of such the reader is referred to the history of that town.

From the best information now obtainable, it appears that John Johnson was the first person to become a permanent settler in what is now known as Pleasant Township. He came here from Marion County, Ohio, and entered eighty acres of land upon which he settled in 1828. He drove through the forests from Marion County, Ohio, with an ox team, and had to cut out his road the entire distance from the old Sandusky road to Fort McArthur. He is still living; is now eighty-nine years of age; has made

a continued residence here of about fifty-five years, and has seen the growth and progress of the township from its most primitive condition to its present beautiful farms and fine improvements. The wild beasts and forests have disappeared; the pioneer cabins and log schoolhouses have been replaced with fine, comfortable frame and brick houses, and, instead of the occasional sermons from the itinerant preachers at their private log dwellings, there are now dotted over the country beautiful church edifices, with their tall spires pointing proudly to the skies, within whose walls are weekly heard the glad tidings of salvation. This venerable pioneer has been a living witness of all these great changes, and still he lingers upon the shores of mortality, and doubtless cherishes many fond recollections of the "by gone days" of the honest and unpretentious, yet happy pioneers. Mr. Johnson is the father of the following children: David, Polly, Olive, Mariah, Elizabeth, Ann, James and William.

Three brothers—John H., Jacob H. and George H. Houser—natives of Virginia, emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio; thence, in 1830-31, came to Hardin County. John entered land on the north bank of the Scioto River, in Fractional Section 2, where he soon after erected a saw and grist mill—one of the first ever erected in this county. These mills he ran a few years, and sold out and removed to Washington Township, where he remained a resident several years, but finally removed to Indiana. He was four times married, and was the father of two sons and three daughters, of whom one daughter—now Mrs. Robert Smith—is still a resident of this township. The others are located in the West. Jacob H. Houser settled about one mile east of Kenton; was twice married and was the father of four sons and three daughters; but subsequently he removed to Iowa with all his family, except two daughters—Ellen, now widow of Dr. U. P. Leighton, who resides in Kenton, and Mrs. Decatur, a resident of this township. George H. Houser and family located on the site of Kenton.

John Ryan came here from Fayette County, Ohio, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 28, about 1832, where he resided a few years and removed to Illinois. He served as Sheriff of the county from 1835 to 1839.

James Hayes settled on the southwest quarter of Section 18, it is believed, about 1832-33, and was the purchaser of the Houser Mill, but, after a few years' residence here, moved away.

John C. Dille, from Richland County, Ohio, settled on Section 29 in the fall of 1833, but remained only a few years when he sold out and returned to Richland County.

Samuel Wagner was born in Berks County, Penn., November 8, 1800; removed to Hazardstown, Md., in 1824, and in engaged in the milling business. In the spring of 1833, he removed to this county and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 35, where he still resides, having made a continued residence here of fifty years. December 25, 1834, he was united in marriage with Mary Hosman, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. In 1834, he was elected a Justice of the Peace. He is now one of the oldest resident pioneers of the township and has accumulated quite a property, being one of the largest land-owners of Pleasant Township.

Abel H. Allen was born in Hardy County, Va., in 1803, and, when seven years of age, removed with his widowed mother to Ohio. In 1831, he was married to Miss Rebecca Mackey, and, in 1833, settled on the banks of the Scioto, two miles east of Kenton. In 1852, he removed to an adjoining farm, where he died December 24, 1873. His widow still survives, aged seventy-three years.

Levi Hosman, from Richland County, Ohio, settled on the southwest quarter of Section 23 in 1832–33. He married Mary Wilson, by whom he had the following children: Mary Ann, Rachel, Elizabeth, Margaret, Thomas and Isaac. Subsequently, he removed to Iowa, where he died. He was a good neighbor and an excellent citizen.

Benjamin Faught, a native of Virginia, became an early resident of Greene County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1833 removed to this county, and settled on land where the infirmary is now located. He remained a resident of this township till his death. He had two sons—Preston and James—and five daughters, all of whom settled in the West.

Reading Hineline, from Muskingum County, Ohio, settled on leased land east of Kenton, in 1833–34, where he raised a large family, but subsequently all moved away but two daughters, who reside here—the one is now Mrs. Gary and the other Mrs. Castor.

John Gardner, a native of Maryland, became an early settler of Richland County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1833 came to this county and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 22, where he resided till his death. He was twice married; first to a Miss Williamson; she died, and he married a Miss Peaver, who now survives him, and with some of the children are still residents of this county. The balance of them have removed West.

William Williamson, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio in an early day and married Catharine Bright, and resided in Richland and Ashland Counties until March 13, 1834, when, after an eight days' journey through the wilderness, a distance of seventy-five miles, they arrived in this township and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 26, where he entered 160 acres of land, erected his cabin right in the woods, and commenced to make a farm and a home. But in less than two years' time death released him from further pioneer work. He died in February, 1836, leaving a wife and four small children.

John Castor, a native of Virginia, became an early settler of Richland County, Ohio; thence, in the spring of 1834, came to this county, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 23, where he lived until his death.

Joseph Peaver, a native of Virginia, first emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, thence, about 1834, settled on the northwest quarter of Section 24, in this township, where he and his wife died. Their children were John, Uriah, Susan, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Margaret.

Bernard Mathews was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 15, 1801; emigrated to America in 1834, with his wife and two children. They arrived in Kenton August 1, 1834, and soon after settled on land northwest of Kenton, where he resided two years; thence removed across the line into Cessna Township, where he resided until his removal to Kenton in the fall of 1882, where he now resides. He raised a family of seven sons and three daughters.

David Kellogg, a native of Massachusetts, settled on the southwest quarter of Section 22 on May 22, 1835, and remained a resident and died near Kenton. Of his children, Daniel helped his father open out the road through the forests from their farm to Kenton, where the pike is now located. Daniel says he often got lost in going to Kenton—a distance of only one mile. On one occasion he came very near being out all night. On Sabbath evening he went to town, to get some medicine for his father, who was ill, and on his way returning lost his course and wandered about until 10 o'clock at night, when he chanced to hear the cow-bell, which guided him home. Daniel finally entered 160 acres of land in Jackson Township, upon which he settled and where he has since resided.

Morgan Gardner, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ohio with his parents, who settled in Richland County about 1810, and during the war of 1812 had to take refuge in the fort at Greentown until the troubles were over. They continued to reside in Richland County until his parents died. In 1822, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage with Catharine Harvey. In March, 1835, he removed to this county and settled on land now owned by A. Traeger, where he remained about eight years; thence removed into Washington Township, and resided several years; thence into Blanchard Township, but again returned to Washington Township, where he died in 1875, and his remains were interred in the Maynard graveyard. He was the father of the following children: John H., George, Dorinda, James, Margaret J., Elizabeth, Samuel, William, Catharine, Zachariah and Morgan. He was a man of undoubted integrity and moral character, holding the confidence and respect of the people of his community and township, who kept him almost constantly in some office of his township.

William, James, Hezekiah, Brice and John Harvey, five brothers, natives of Jefferson County, Ohio, with their parents, removed to Richland County soon after the war of 1812, where their father died. In 1835, they, with their mother and sisters, removed to this county and settled on the same section as Morgan Gardner; thence they removed to Washington Township; thence to Blanchard, where their mother died. Subsequently, they all moved away. William and James died in Van Wert County, Ohio; Hezekiah died in Missouri; John in Williams County, Ohio; Brice married Caroline Dunlap, and died in Blanchard Township. He was the father of two children—George and Dorinda—both of whom now reside in Iowa.

Jonathan Cessna, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, settled in Pleasant Township, three miles northwest of Kenton, near the Cessna Township line, in 1833, where he remained a resident until his death. He was the father of ten children, viz., Jonathan, Helen, Benjamin F., Louisa, Oliver P., Carolina, Virginia (deceased), William T., Harriet E. and John. John Kaiser settled in Kenton in 1837, and carried on the hatting business about fourteen years; thence he removed to a farm just west of Kenton, where he has since devoted his life to farming.

ROADS AND PIKES.

The contrast between the roads of to day in Pleasant Township and what they were fifty years ago is remarkable. Then, there were but very few, and those mere paths through the woods, winding among the stumps and bushes; now they radiate in every direction from Kenton, and these, again, connected by cross roads upon nearly every section line; and many of the main roads are good gravel pikes. Of these, we may mention the Kenton & Ada pike, Kenton & Dunkirk, Kenton & Forest, Kenton & Marseilles, Kenton & Marion; and on the south side of the Scioto River, in Buck Township, are good pikes, radiating in all directions from Kenton, which are mentioned in the history of that township, and hence need no further mention here.

SCHOOLS.

The schools of Pleasant Township, viewed as they now exist, consisting of fine brick and frame houses and seated and furnished with the improved furniture and apparatus of the present day, would appear as though it was impossible that they commenced in the little primitive log cabins, with puncheon floor,

slab seats and writing bench, with a log cut out on one side of the house and greased paper pasted over, through which the entire apartment was lighted. But such was the origin; and it is believed that one of the first of these primitive schoolhouses in this township was on David Kellogg's farm, in Section 22, about 1836, and Rachel Kellogg was one of the first teachers, and following her was a Mr. Holmes. In 1838, on Fractional Section 1, was erected another of the early schoolhouses, and the first teacher here was William Williamson. And thus, from settlement to settlement, were these primitive schools established; and as the wealth and comforts of the settlers increased, so better schoolhouses and better furnished were produced for the benefit of their children, until, on September 1, 1882, the Township Board of Education report the following. Number of sub-school districts, 10; houses, 10; average number of weeks schools were in session, 23; average wages paid teachers, male, $32, female, $23; enrollment—boys, 268, girls, 337, total. 605; total receipts for school purposes, $5,345.24; total expenditures for the same, $4,219,23.

CHURCHES.

Liberty Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society, it is believed, was organized in 1839 or 1840, in the old schoolhouse, which was located on Section 18, consisting of the following members, viz.: Henry Kyle, Rebecca Kyle, Anna Cessna, Emeline Cessna, Camilla Cessna, Keziah Cessna, Martha Miller, Isaac Kinnear, Samuel Badley, Sophia Badley, Robert Dinwiddie, Susan Dinwiddie, John Johnson, Catharine Johnson, Olive Johnson, Maria Johnson, Sarah Dinwiddie, John Dinwiddie, Mary Dinwiddie, Rebecca Dinwiddie and probably a few others. Some of the early ministers were Revs. Day, Mr. Bell, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Parker, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Nickerson. Class Leaders: Henry Kyle, Isaac Kinnear and Fayette Schoonover; the latter is still in office, having served in this capacity a period of twenty-seven years. They held their services in the schoolhouses till the summer of 1878, when they erected their present neat and substantial brick church, at a cost of about $1,400. The house was dedicated January 5, 1879, by services by Rev. William S. Paul. The lot upon which the house was erected was donated by Mr. Fayette Schoonover. The present membership is about twenty-eight. Class Leaders, Fayette Schoonover and Joseph Laws; Steward, Robert Draper; Trustees. Robert Draper, Henry Charlton, Charles E. Wilcox, C. A. Zeigler, John Hall and F. Schoonover; pastor, Rev. Jason Young. A Sabbath school was organized about 1858, and has been continued every summer; attendance, forty, with Leonard Heath as Superintendent.

Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.—A class was organized in the house of Isaac Osborn, it is believed about 1838–39, by Rev. Enos Holmes, with the following members: Enos Holmes and wife. Phœbe Wilson, Isaac Osborn, Margaret Osborn, Asher Letson and wife, B. Letson, Jane Letson, John Letson, Fidelia Letson, Paul Castor, Eleanor Castor, David Cloud and wife, Agnes Cloud, Samuel Holmes and wife. and John McCann and wife. They held services in private houses and in the schoolhouses until about 1858, when they erected their present frame church, which was dedicated, the same year, by Rev. J. Wesley Wells. Some of the early ministers were Revs. Enos Holmes, Mr. Fetchley, J. Wesley Wells and Rev. Henry Close. Present membership is about seventy. Class Leaders, Samuel Scott and S. H. Corathers; pastor, Rev. Jason Young. A Sabbath school was early organized and has continued in quite a prosper-

ous condition, and is kept up the year through, in the winter as well as in the summer. Samuel Scott is the present Superintendent.

Walnut Grove United Brethren Church.—This society was organized in the winter of 1863–64, at the Beech Grove Schoolhouse, by Rev. Andrew Johnson, consisting of the following members: Jefferson Ripley, Eliza Ripley, John Doll, Margaret Doll, Josephine Doll, Isabella Lewis, John Shaffner and Elizabeth Shaffner, with Jefferson Ripley as Class Leader. They continued to hold their services in the above-mentioned schoolhouse until the summer of 1874, when they erected their present frame church, at a cost of $1,000. The house was dedicated November 12 of that year, by the Rev. Bishop Weaver. The following ministers have served as pastors of this society: Revs. Andrew Johnson, Daniel Miller, John Keracoffe, Mr. Fields, Mr. Zeigler, Mr. Ogle, John Stewart, Mr. Johnson and Rev. Mr. Lowry, who is their present pastor. Class Leaders, Jefferson Ripley, John Walls, George Gillen and Hiram Yauger, who is their present leader. Present membership is fifty. Trustees, John Walls, Thomas Gester and Charles Jones. Soon after the church was erected, a Sabbath school was organized, and has been continued through the summer seasons since; it has an average attendance of about thirty-five, with Hiram Yauger as Superintendent.

Providence Baptist Church.—This society was organized at the Bethel Schoolhouse January 8, 1874, by Rev. Abraham Morthland, of Shelby, Richland Co., Ohio, consisting of the following members, viz.: Frank P. Banks, Hiram Oates, Delilah Oates, Lavinia Oates, Mary E. Oates, Sylvester Oates, Charles W. Oates, Joseph Stout, Margaret Stout, John W. Sorgen, Flora E. Gardner, Lorinda Johnson, Sylvia Trout, Jennie Towns and Rebecca Gardner, with Hiram Oates chosen as Deacon; Sylvester Oates, Treasurer; and F. B. Banks, Clerk. Services continued to be held in the Bethel Schoolhouse until, during the summer of 1876, they erected their present frame church building, at a cost of about $1,400. The house was dedicated on the last Sabbath of October of the same year, by Rev. Elder Holmes. The following have served as pastors of this church, viz.: Revs. A. Morthland, James Harvey, Mr. Wyant, T. H. Hollingsworth, J. D. Allerton and W. H. Gallant: the latter is now serving as their pastor. Deacons, Hiram Oates and Frank P. Banks. The present membership is forty. A Sabbath school was organized April 26, 1874, and has been held during the summer season every year since; present average attendance is about thirty, with Joseph Stout as Superintendent.

HALE TOWNSHIP.

It appears that most of the townships of Hardin County were organized from 1833 to 1836, and from the burning of the court house in 1853, by which all the Commissioners' records were destroyed, it makes it quite difficult, and in most instances impossible, to give the exact day or month on which the official act was performed constituting the townships respectively, but from the election records of the townships and from the recollections of the oldest citizens, we are able to designate the year with a good degree of precision. It appears evident that Hale Township was erected at the

meeting of the Commissioners early in 1835. The territory of which it is composed was formerly a part of Taylor Creek Township. It is about nine and one-half miles long from east to west and four miles wide from north to south, and contains thirty-eight square miles, or 24,320 acres. It is located, geographically, in the southeast corner of the county and bounded as follows: On the north by Buck and Dudley Townships, on the east by Dudley Township and Marion County, on the south by Union and Logan Counties, and on the west by Taylor Creek Township. It is composed entirely of Virginia military lands.

The old Indian trail spoken of in the history of Dudley Township passed through the northwest part of Hale Township, leading from the Indian towns in Logan County to their village at Upper Sandusky, and upon this route, Simon Kenton, while a prisoner of their tribe, was taken to Sandusky, and on their way passed through a small Indian village which was said to be the residence of the celebrated chief Logan, and this village, it is believed, was near what is known as "Grassy Point." It is said that when the first settlers came to this section they found a portion of ground at this place cleared of timber, having been cultivated, but which at that time was thickly covered with grass, and hence came its name, "Grassy Point." Another interesting point in the history of Hale Township was first brought to the knowledge of this community while constructing the Bellefontaine & Indiana Railroad through this township. This consisted of a "double mound," or burial place of some pre-historic race, and is located nearly midway between Mount Victory and Ridgeway, which was opened for the purpose of obtaining gravel for ballasting a part of said road. But we only intend to allude here to this point of great interest as it will be found fully discussed of in the chapter upon the Mound-Builders, in the general history of the county.

SURFACE STREAMS, SOIL, TIMBER, ROADS, ETC.

The surface of this township is considerably varied. Some of the southern and eastern portions, especially east of Panther Creek, is mostly level, except along the Wild Cat Creeks, where it is undulating, and in some few places silghtly hilly. The western and northwestern portion is quite undulating, and some places on Panther and Wolf Creeks are really hilly.

The principal streams of the township all flow in a northeast course and are tributaries of the Scioto River. In the central-eastern portion of the township are the South and North Wild Cat, which take their rise near the south boundary line of the township and flow northeast into Dudley Township, where they unite and form one stream. The North Wild Cat flows through the south and east part of the village of Mount Victory. Panther Creek rises near Ridgeway by two branches, flowing in a northeast direction and converging into one stream near the center of the township, on the farm of E. S. Butler, thence, continuing its same general course, it flows into Dudley Township. A small stream called Lick Run enters the southwest corner of Hale Township and becomes a tributary of the West Branch of Panther Creek, emptying into the latter on the farm of Moses Kennedy. In the northwest part of the township is Wolf Run, which rises in the Ansley neighborhood, and flows northeast, passing Grassy Point, into Buck Township. These are all small streams, furnishing no water-power, but good water for stock. The soil of the greater portion of the township is of clay and loam formation, with a limestone gravel subsoil, very rich and productive, yet from its capacity to hold water

it is naturally very wet and requires thorough draining to be easy of cultivation, and to bring out its full power of productiveness. It is excellent grass land, and hence a fine country for stock. It also produces very large yields of corn, wheat and oats, the land that is well tiled and drained yielding probably as large an amount and as fine a quality of grain as any township in the county. This township has labored under considerable disadvantage, through large tracts of land in the central and eastern parts of the township being owned by non-residents, which, of course, are but little improved, and hence produce but little; and not only this, but to some extent the improvement of surrounding farms, the building of pikes and the general progress of the country are hindered. This condition of things is also against the growth and prosperity of its towns and villages, limiting the trade and business of the merchants, and, in fact, is generally detrimental to the public good and welfare of the people.

This township was originally very heavily timbered, and the first settlers had hard and long continued labors to perform to bare it of its mighty forests and bring it into a condition for plowing and cultivation. The predominating varieties of timber were beech, ash, oak, elm, maple and hickory. Thousands of feet of beautiful lumber in the log were rolled into log heaps and burned to get them off of the land. But of late years, since the days of saw mills, great quantities of lumber have been sawed for home consumption and for shipping; and especially since the building of the railroad through there, lumber dealers have carried on quite an active trade.

One advantage this township possesses over the more northerly townships of this county is its abundant supply of gravel for building pikes and constructing good roads Although this township has as yet many bad roads, still it has several excellent pikes, viz., the Mount Victory & Kenton, the Kenton & Ridgeway, Mount Victory & Dudley Township and Mount Victory & Taylor Creek Townships pikes, besides some few cross and connecting pikes, now built and in process of construction. In addition to the fine pikes, this township has one good railroad—the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis. It was first incorporated, February 25, 1848, as the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The road was completed in 1852. This township subscribed $15,000 to the capital stock of the company. The road passes through the center of the township in a diagonal course, northeast and southwest, about seven and one-half miles of the road being in this township. Situated as this township is, in the extreme southeast corner of the county and remote from the county seat or other railroads, this road has been of great value to the progress and business interests of the people.

PIONEERS.

The first settlers of this township, as well as in many other localities of the surrounding country, were terribly afflicted with milk sickness and malarial diseases; sometimes in the space of a few months whole families were stricken down with this fell destroyer, and death, which soon followed in many instances, was their greatest alleviation and blessing. These afflictions, in conjunction with the deprivations and hardships necessarily devolving upon them in the mighty forests of this wilderness, tried to the utmost the courage and fortitude of these brave pioneers, and the soul that is so dead to sympathy and reverence as not to cherish in fond remembrance these worthy sires, the benefits of whose labors and sufferings the rising genera-

Elias Comerse

tions are now enjoying, is unworthy to be called one of their descendants or to inherit the least of these blessings.

The first settled portion of this township was its western part, near Grassy Point. This is probably to be accounted for, in part at least, from the fact that through this portion passed the old Indian trail, and along its course was cut out the first road through these unbroken forests by the soldiers in the war of 1812.

The first white man to locate here was Levi D. Tharp, who lived in a cabin in the west part of Hale Township, near Grassy Point, and although he owned no property, yet he resided here several years and then moved away. It is believed he settled here in 1828, and, in the spring of 1833, the first election in Taylor Creek Township was held at his cabin.

James Andrews was the first permanent settler who purchased land and located to stay, in October, 1829. He was born in Washington County, Penn., August 8, 1805. His parents were James and Anna Andrews, natives of New Jersey, of German descent. The grandfather, Robert Andrews, emigrated to America in an early day, while a young single man. He first stopped on Long Island, thence removed to New Jersey, where he married Heziah Blackford, an English lady. In 1794, he removed to Washington County, Penn., where he was one of the earliest settlers and where he died in 1811. He had four sons—James, Samuel, Lemuel and Robert—and two daughters—Nancy and Temperance. James, the eldest, was born June 12, 1769; he married in New Jersey and removed to Washington County with his father, where he resided till his death in June, 1820. His wife died December 23, 1843. Their children were John, born in 1796; Ruth and Deborah (twins), born in 1797, the latter died in infancy; Peter, born in 1799; William B., born in 1801; James, in 1805; Anna, in 1807; Robert, in 1812, and Peggy, in 1813. Of these, William died in 1850; John died in 1830 (in Hale Township), and Anna is also deceased. On May 21, 1881, the balance of the children all met in a family re-union at the old homestead in Pennsylvania, their ages ranging from sixty-five to eighty-four years, a rare circumstance. The old homestead place is still the residence of the youngest son, while the balance are all settled in the West. James, the pioneer of Hale Township, married Polly Hathaway, in his native county, October 25, 1827. Mr. Andrews opened out right in the woods and experienced the full force of pioneer life. In the organization of the civil and religious ministrations of this township, he has been a leading, active spirit. In the spring of 1831, at a log-rolling for Cyrus Dille, among those present being James and Lewis Andrews and Samuel Dille, at the conclusion, as they were all seated on a log, Cyrus Dille suddenly arose and proposed that as they had all witnessed the evil effects of intemperance, if those present would pledge themselves not to attend any more log-rollings or raisings where whisky was used, he would be one of them. They all sprang to their feet in approval, and it is said all the parties have sacredly kept their pledge. This was the first temperance society formed in Hale Township, and probably in Hardin County. Mr. Andrews is now the only surviving one of that society. In February, 1832, he, with three others, constituted the first religious organization in Hale Township, and has been a devoted member ever since—a period of over half a century. In 1844, Mr. Andrews, with Cyrus Dille, Culberson, Elder and William Paxton, withdrew politically from the Whig party and established themselves firmly on abolition principles, believing and declaring slavery an evil and a curse to a free and Republican government and they all adhered

strictly to these principles ever afterward, and although all have passed away from the stage of action, except Mr. Andrews, yet he has lived to see those principles triumph, and the terrible scourge of slavery swept from the face of our noble country. Mr. Andrews is the father of the following children —Milton, George, Henry, Anna, Mary Jane, and two who died in infancy; all are deceased except the two daughters. Mr. Andrews has lived a long life, devoted to the good of his country and the church, and the general character of the community, in which he lives, has, to a great degree, been molded and made what it is by his firm principles and those of his worthy cotemporaries.

John Andrews, brother of the above James Andrews, settled here about the same time or in the following winter He married Miss Rhoda Jennings, but his life was short; he died in March, 1830.

Lewis Andrews, a cousin to the above, settled here on land now owned by William Rule, in 1830. He was married in Pennsylvania to Polly Concklin; she died, and he subsequently married Mrs. Margaret Osborn. He resided where he first settled a short time, and moved further down the creek, where he died. His children were Betsey, Isaac, Phebe, Samuel, Lavinia, Sarah Jane, Mary, Ann and Lewis.

Isaac Jennings and his son Cornelius, with their families, came here from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1829 and settled in the west part of Hale Township. But disease and sickness soon visited their families, several being taken away by death, and soon after the surviving ones moved away.

Jonathan Williams settled here a little later on land now owned by Mr. Butler. He came here from Logan County, but it is believed he never owned any land.

Four brothers—Amos, Cyrus, Abraham and Samuel Dille—sons of Isaac and Sarah Dille, of Washington County, Penn., who had a family of fourteen children, and became residents of Richland County, Ohio, where the parents died, settled in Hale Township as follows: Cyrus came here in November, 1830, and located on and purchased the land upon which the village of Mount Victory is now built. He married Susan Blair, a native of Greene County, Penn., by whom he had the following children: Ezra, Blair, Deborah, David, William, Cyrus, John, Isaac, Margaret J., Nolan P. and Susannah. Mr. Dille was one of the leading active men of that day, and in the civil affairs of the county and township filled many important offices, and was one of the first Commissioners of the county, and in September, 1833, was one of the grand jurors and foreman of the jury. Their session was held under some trees on the bank of the Scioto River, at which they returned seven indictments for selling liquor and were discharged. Mr. Dille was a man of more than ordinary ability, quick of thought and ready in action, kind and congenial as a neighbor and a most valued citizen. He died April 21, 1849, aged fifty-three years. His widow still survives and resides upon the old homestead at Mount Victory. Samuel, the youngest brother, came here a single man at the same time as Cyrus, and subsequently returned to Richland County and married Rachel Hall, and then settled on the place where Thomas McCall now lives; but resided here only a short time and removed to Iowa, where he died in 1881. They had but one child, a daughter—Mary. Abraham was the next of these brothers to settle in this township. He settled on the land now owned by Mr. A. Beard in 1834. He was married in Pennsylvania to Deborah Post. He remained a resident of this community through life, and died at his residence in Mount Victory, March 31, 1883, aged eighty-three

years. He was the father of the following children: Cyrus J., Munson, Asher, Wade, Emily, Isaac, Marion, Phebe, Jane and Stephen. Amos was the last of the four brothers to settle here. Soon after his brother Abram came here, he influenced Amos to come, and in 1834–35, he settled here on the Thomas McCall place, but remained only a few years and moved away, and died in Logan County August 3, 1845. His children were Martha Newton, Cephas, Sarah, Hannah, Amy Jane and Zenas.

Samuel Leonard settled here on land now owned by John Wagner, about 1834 or 1835, but resided here only a short time and moved away.

Thomas Dunson, a native of Logan County, Ohio, settled on the place where he still resides, in 1835. Here he opened out right in the woods, and has now a fine cultivated farm, with good buildings and improvements. Mr. Dunson is a quiet, unassuming man, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. He was been twice married; first to Miss Beulah Tharp, of Logan County; she died April 19, 1856, aged fifty-four years. By her he had nine children—Lewis, Eliza, Nancy, Anna, Lenora, Joseph, Emanuel, Mary and Temperance. He married, for his second wife, Mary Haney, by whom he has two children—William and Jonathan.

Abner Snoddy, a native of Kentucky, became an early settler of Logan County, Ohio, where he married Hannah King. He served in that county as an Associate Judge for several years About 1840, he became a resident of Hale Township, settling in the southwest part on land now owned by E. S. Butler, where he resided till his death, which occurred October 9, 1865, aged eighty-two years. His wife died October 21, 1860, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Snoddy was a prominent and useful citizen. He served as Treasurer for many years, and as Trustee and in other offices of trust and usefulness. His children were Jacob, John, William, Abner, David, George, James, Joseph, Hannah and Priscilla.

Harvey Buckmister was born in Stratford County, Vt., November 13, 1800. He emigrated to Tioga County, Penn., where he married, and, in February, 1828, came to Hardin County and located in a cabin south of Judge P. Wheeler's farm, near the Scioto River, in Dudley Township. He drove stage five years over the old Sandusky road, which was then the chief route of travel from Cincinnati to Sandusky City. There were then but three cabins between Judge Wheeler's farm and Bellefontaine, the whole route being through a dense forest. In 1838, he removed to Hale Township and opened a hotel at Grassy Point, where he continued for three years; then he purchased a farm in Buck Township, where he carried on the hotel business for thirteen years. After some years' residence here, he sold his farm and removed to Kenton, where he now resides. On July 7, 1868, his wife was taken sick, and on July 14, just seven days after, she died, having been a faithful and devoted wife through forty years of married life, the greater portion of that time being spent in the wilds of this new country, sharing with her husband all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. She bore him three children. Mr. Buckmister is now eighty-three years of age, and still quite sprightly and robust, and seems to enjoy life well.

Daniel Baldwin, a native of Tennessee, emigrated to Champaign County, Ohio, while a young single man, and there married Hannah Williams. Subsequently he removed to Logan County, and in April, 1835, came to this township and settled on land now owned by Charles Allen, where he resided thirty-six years, when he sold out and removed back to Logan County, where he died. He served as Associate Judge several years, and

filled most of the offices of his township. He was a Justice of the Peace for many years.

Jonathan Marsh, a native of Maryland, emigrated to Ohio, a young, single man, first locating in Harrison County; thence he went to Fairfield County, where he married Eleanor Pugh; thence he removed to Champaign County, then to Logan County, and, about 1835, he came to Hale Township and settled northeast of Mount Victory, on land now owned by J. W. Price, on Survey 6,440. Subsequently he purchased land south of Mount Victory, where he resided several years; thence he moved to Iowa, where he died, February 12, 1869, aged sixty-eight years. His wife died February 23, 1858, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Jones' body was brought back to this county and interred at Mount Victory in the Dille Cemetery beside that of his wife. Their children were Ananias, Ezerias, Margaret, Daniel, Michael, Thomas, Isaiah, Martha, Louisa and Almira. Peter Marsh came here from near Tiffin, Ohio, and settled in the eastern part of this township about 1842. He was a good citizen, and served as County Commissioner from 1859 to 1865, inclusive.

Among others who came here from 1835 to 1845, we mention Harrison Lake, Simon Schurtzer, Christopher Richardson, John Richardson, Barnet Richardson, John Robinson, Uriah Baldwin and C. Copp.

Moses Kennedy was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1822; came to Wyandot County in 1838, and, in 1842, married Nancy Kendrick. In 1844, he settled in this township at his present place of residence on Panther Creek. He has been an active citizen in promoting the growth and improvements of this county, and has been closely identified with the civil and religious institutions thereof. He has filled most of the important offices of his township, has been serving as County Commissioner for several years, and is one of the prominent and trustworthy citizens of Hale Township.

Thomas McCall was born in Washington County, Penn., December 10, 1811, and is a son of William and Elizabeth McCall. The grandfather, John McCall, was one of the pioneers of said Washington County, and served as teamster, being pressed into the service of Braddock's army, and was with that General when he was defeated by the British and Indians. At this time, John McCall was a lad of sixteen years, and subsequently married Sarah Hutton. He settled on a farm about twenty miles from the place of Braddock's defeat, where he resided through life. He raised four sons—Thomas, Joseph, William and John, and four daughters—Ruth, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth. Of these, William married Elizabeth Elliott and settled in his native county, where he resided till 1827. He removed to Portage County, Ohio, where he died about 1840, aged fifty-six years; subsequently his widow, with her family, removed to Logan County, where she died, aged sixty-six years. Thomas married Judith Bloomfield, a native of Crawford County, Penn., and, in January, 1842, settled in Hale Township on the place where he still lives and has resided for a period of forty-one years. At the time he settled here, there was not a settler or improvement on the road from Mount Victory to Kenton. Here he performed a large share of pioneer work; has cleared over 150 acres right from the heavy forests, and now owns 311 acres of good land, with good improvements. He started in life with very little capital, but by his own labor and industry has accumulated little by little, until now he is possessed of a competency, and is one of the independent and reliable farmers of Hardin County, and a much esteemed and respected citizen. He is the father of fifteen

children; eight of whom now survive—Malissa, Lucinda, Susan, Lewis B., William, Thomas M., Matilda Jane and Salmon P. Chase.

MILLS.

Moses Kennedy erected a saw-mill on Panther Creek, just above where Lick Run empties into it, about 1838 or 1840, which, it is said, was the first mill ever in Hale Township. This mill sawed the lumber for the first frame buildings of this neighborhood. Soon after, Mr. Kennedy attached a "corn cracker," which was the first mill for grinding corn in the township. This mill ran for several years, but as the steam mills came into use, his went out of use. Another early mill was erected by James Smith, on the South Branch of Panther Creek, about 1849, which continued to do business for about twelve or fourteen years. About 1864, F. W. Miller erected a steam saw-mill on his farm in the southeast part of the township, which continued to do quite a large business until about 1879, since which time it has remained out of use. There have been several portable mills in various portions of the township, located temporarily, and moved from one locality to another as demand required. In the villages of Ridgeway and Mount Victory there have been several mills erected, the history of which will be given respectively in the histories of those towns.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in this township was held in a cabin near James Andrews', which was opened December 1, 1839, by Enos Baldwin. Not more than two or three years later, a round-log house was built where the cattle pens are now located at Mount Victory, and the first teacher was either John Elder or Enos Baldwin. These were the real, rough, primitive schoolhouses, so often described in other pages of this work. From this time, as the settlements increased, more schools were established, and as the country improved, better buildings were erected for school purposes, and an abundance of wealth enabled them to have better teachers and more comfort and convenience, until the report of the Board of Education, in September, 1882, rendered to the Auditor of the county the following statistics: Total receipts for school purposes, $4,183.22; total expenditures, $4,180.05; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $3.17; total number of subschool districts, 9; number of schoolhouses, 9; number of schoolrooms, 12; number of teachers necessary to supply the schools, 12; average wages paid per month, males, $36, females, $24; average number of weeks the schools were in session, 30; total valuation of school property, $10,000; total enrollment of scholars, boys, 257, girls, 202; total, 459.

A further report of the schools of Ridgeway and Mount Victory will be given in the history of those towns respectively.

CEMETERIES.

In every new country, one of the earliest necessities is a burial place for the dead, and here it was no exception to that rule, for, in a very few months after the first settlers located in the west part of this township, sickness and death visited them and several of their number, from the infant to those of more mature years. The first one who died in Hale Township was a Mrs. Jennings, about the first of February, 1832. On the 4th of February, her oldest child died. On the 4th of March, of the same year, Isaac Jennings, the husband and father of the above, died; and on the 27th of the same month, his brother,

Cornelius Jennings, died. Oh, how ruthless was death to those two families! Only about four months previous to the death of the last mentioned, those families had entered this then wilderness with strong arms and radiant hopes, happy hearts, animated with the pleasant prospects of future homes and a competency, with the comforts and conveniences that such can produce. Alas, in so short a time four of the loved ones were consigned to their graves! Also in March of the same year (1830), John Andrews, a brother of the well-known old pioneer, James Andrews, died and was buried. These all passed away before any cemetery or burial place was estab lished, and were interred upon their own private lands, with probably now nothing to mark their quiet resting places. John Wolf is said to have made the first coffins. It is believed that the Eddy Cemetery was the first established burial place, and was first dedicated to use by the reception of the body of a child of James McConnel, about 1837, since which time, about one acre of ground was donated and set apart for this purpose, and in which many of the dead of this neighborhood have since been interred. And what appeared sad to the writer, as he walked among their silent graves, a large portion of them had no "head-stone" to tell one word as to who rests beneath the sod.

The second burial ground established was the Dille Cemetery at Mount Victory, which was donated for that purpose by Cyrus Dille, and the first body deposited here was a child of the donor. The first adult person interred here was a Mr. Monjar, and the second, Christopher Richardson. The latter died February 1, 1841, aged seventy-five years. This cemetery probably contains a little more than one acre of ground, and is now nearly filled with the remains of the departed. Ridgeway Cemetery consists of two and one-half acres of ground, situated about one and one-quarter miles northeast of the town, on the South Branch of Panther Creek, and was donated for the purpose by Samuel McCulloch about 1850, and for which, in 1860, a deed was duly made and executed, conveying the same to the incorporated village of West Ridgeway. In the east part of the township, by the Church of God, is a burial place, consisting of one-half acre, which was deeded by Hannah Schertzer to the "West Ohio Eldership of the Church of God," as a permanent burying ground. The last established cemetery is located west of Mount Victory, on the south side of the pike, near the West Branch of Panther Creek, and was purchased, in 1881, by the Township Trustees, and duly fenced in and laid out into lots, walks and driveways, as a public burial place for the township. This is centrally located, and will doubtless become the general burial place of the township. The Ridgeway Cemetery above mentioned is beautifully located on an elevated piece of ground, and is a very suitable and appropriate resting place for the dead.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Ridgeway is located on the Logan County line, near the southwest corner of the township, the extreme south part of the village lying in Logan County; the latter is located in about the geographical center of the township, both villages being situated on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. Ridgeway was surveyed and laid out into lots, streets and alleys by R. D. Millar, County Surveyor, for William Boggs and Samuel McCulloch, proprietors, May 20, 1851. In August and September of the same year, an extension was made of outlots. On December 7, 1858, on petition of forty-eight resident voters, the village was incorporated under the name of West Ridgeway. This village received its name

in honor of the Ridgeway Company, from whom Samuel McCulloch purchased the land. When the town was laid out, there was one log cabin standing on the lot where Dr. Crow's residence now stands, which had been erected by Judge A. Snoddy. After the town was laid out, Gorham Bunker erected the first house, a small frame, which is now occupied by Alonzo Bailey. W. P. Hews opened the first store and Robert Stevenson the first hotel and first blacksmith shop in 1852. Dr. D. C. Wooley was the first physician. The post office was established in 1851 or 1852, with Michael Printz as Postmaster. The first improvement, however, that was made in Ridgeway was the erection of a saw mill by William Callahan, on property now owned by R. P. Lukens, in the west part of the town, just south of the railroad. Mr. Callahan purchased four acres of land from Samuel McCulloch and erected the above mentioned mill in the spring of 1851, and soon after built himself a house. Subsequently he purchased three acres more of land adjoining his first purchases. This mill was run for several years and sawed all the lumber for the first houses of the town and vicinity, then went out of use. In 1859, Mr. Callahan purchased a saw mill which had been erected by Van Deuser & Headly a short time previous. Soon after, Mr. Callahan put in two run of buhrs and machinery for a grist mill and took in a partner in the person of William R. Watson. This was a good mill and did good work. About 1863, Messrs. Campbell & Howe erected a third saw mill and a stave factory combined, which was located on the ground where the present saw mill stands, and Mr. Callahan went in as a partner. This mill and factory did a large business several years, but finally went out of use; subsequently the property was purchased by Jacob Rumer, who rebuilt the saw mill, which is still in use, and is doing a good business. The grist mill above mentioned is now owned by Charles Rush, and although it is now old and quite dilapidated, yet it still does some business. The public school was organized and a small frame house built for school purposes in 1853. This was succeeded, in 1866-67, by a new union school brick building, consisting of two departments, which served the purpose until the increase of scholars demanded more room, and, in 1880, the present large and fine brick building was erected, containing four rooms, at a cost of about $5,000. The Board of Education of West Ridgeway returned to the County Auditor the following report: Total receipts for school purposes, $2,451.06; total expenditures, $1,756; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $695.06; number of school rooms, 2; number of teachers employed, 2; average wages per month, male, $45, female, $25; number of weeks the schools were in session, 28; number of scholars enrolled, primary, boys, 28, girls, 26; high, boys, 15, girls, 24; total 93. The town now embraces the following businesses: Two general stores, one by R. McElhaney and one by Moffat & Fisher; one grocery, by John Limes; one hardware, by Sarah Davis; one drug store, by A. D. Bailey; one bakery, by James Lake; one saddlery and harness shop, by R. J. Williams; one millinery store, by Mrs. Davis; one livery, by C. M. Kennedy; four blacksmiths, M. Ormsby, John Printz, L. Stevenson and J. L. Rumer; and four physicians, Drs. E. B. Crow, R. Edwards, W. C. Hodges and J. H. Crow; also one hotel, by Mrs. Culbertson.

Mount Victory.—This town was surveyed and laid out by R. D. Millar, for Ezra Dille, August 23, 1851. In May, 1856, an addition of outlots was made by M. Converse. Abner Snoddy made an addition April 3, 1868, and on June 10, 1872, Peter S. Howe made an addition. The name of the town came in this manner: The land upon which the town was laid out

belonged to the estate of Cyrus Dille, and was soon to be sold at administrator's sale. Samuel McCulloch had just laid out the town of Ridgeway, and for the interests of that village, he desired to prevent the starting of another town here; therefore he made an effort at the public sale of said land to outbid all others, purchase the land and turn it into a pasture. But Ezra Dille was on the alert; he bid off the land and returned home rejoicing. He was met by Thomas McCall, who inquired who succeeded in buying the land? Mr. Dille replied, "We did," and Mr. McCall immediately exclaimed "Victory! Victory! its name shall be Mount Victory." And the name was adopted by the proprietor of the town, and by that name it has ever since been known. Before the town was laid out, a cabin had been built on the ground where the Mount Victory Hotel now stands, by Thomas Manley. He moved away, and the cabin was occupied by Stephen Strickland; then Ezra Dille, the proprietor of the town, occupied it for a time. After the town was laid out, the first building erected was a small frame, built close by the above-mentioned cabin by Daniel Stone, which was occupied by Frank Seaman, who put in a small stock of goods, which was the first store for the new town; this was in the fall of 1851. In 1852, Seaman and Dille erected the long frame building, just south of the railroad, now occupied as a billiard room and a residence. In this building, Mr. Seaman and his brother George, put in a general stock of merchandise, and for several years carried quite an extensive trade. The next store was opened by David Ellis and Elihu Curl, and about this time (1853–54), the post office was established, with David Ellis as Postmaster. Russell & Elliott were the first blacksmiths. The first physician was Dr. Converse. The first hotel was kept by Jefferson Babcock, who was succeeded by Lewis Cowgill, and this was a part of the building now known as the Mount Victory Hotel. In 1852–53, Ezra Dille erected the large warehouse by the railroad, which is now a warehouse and grist mill. The first child born in Mount Victory was Lafayette W. Dille, and the first born in the township was Blair Dille, in the spring of 1832. The first saw mill in the village was erected by Jeremiah Elliot, about 1851; it was run by steam power and sawed large quantities of ties for the railroad, whose track was then being laid through the place. He was succeeded in the ownership of the mill, about 1854, by Joseph and Eli James, who continued to run it many years, but it went into decay and out of use. The grist mill was erected in the warehouse, in 1881, by Carter & Howe. The present population of the town is about 500, and has the following business interests now represented: Five general stores, Peter S. Howe, M. S. Elder & Co., Henry Williams, Shepherd Humphrey and J. W. Gregg; two groceries, William Bloomer (died in March, 1883), and Adam Allen; one drug store, R. L. Titsworth; one harness shop, Jefferson Boyd; one dealer in agricultural implements, Smithston & Co.; three boot and shoe shops, W. H. H. Fleck, T. B. Sampson and James McDonald; one wagon maker, Frank Schmidt; one livery, Rosebrook & Bro.; three blacksmiths, S. T Reams, Wooley & Son and Gustavus Garwood; one grist mill and warehouse, Burke, Greathouse & Monegar; one saw mill and handle factory, Boyd Bros. & Co.; one tile factory, Stewart Bros.; two millinery and fancy stores, M. C. Allen and Mrs. Euseba Overshiner; one hotel, L. M. Beebe; one attorney at law, Brice Williams; two physicians, Drs. D. H. Le Van and C. W. Morrow, and one veterinary surgeon, Dr. Robert Stewart. The schools of Mount Victory should, perhaps, receive a special notice. The first schoolhouse was a small frame, erected soon after the laying-out of

SAMUEL WILSON

the town, on a lot now owned by William Boyd. This was succeeded by a large frame building with two rooms, which is now occupied as a drug store. This house served for school purposes till 1875, when the present large and commodious brick house was erected, with four rooms, at a cost of $5,200. In 1876, through a desire of many citizens and some members of the Board of Directors, by earnest and diligent efforts of one or two of the Directors especially, the high school department of the school was made a township school, open and free to all in Hale Township. This gives a privilege to large and more advanced scholars throughout the township, which cannot but be appreciated more and more from year to year. The Board have also manifested great taste, and desire to render the school not only efficient and beneficial, but to make it "home-like" and pleasant for the scholars by grading the play grounds, setting out shade trees, and otherwise beautifying the premises.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Coleman Asbury Post, No. 257, G. A. R., was instituted August 25, 1882, by Col. W. P. Anderson, of Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, with the following charter members, viz.: J. W. Jones, W. H. H. Fleck, John H. Kemper, Levi E. Hager, Horton Park, George W. Peaver, E. L. Seabring, J. D. Henson, J. N. Richardson, John H. Shirk, William S. Carson, S. G. Humphrey, W. W. McFadden, W. Montz, Eli M. Golden, Milton Southard, Aaron Koplin, Henry Williams, C. W. Morrow and Adam Allen, and officered as follows: P. C., Henry Williams; S. V. C., W. W. Williamson; J. V. C., Aaron Koplin; Adjt., W. H. H. Fleck; Q. M., J. N. Richardson; Surg., C. W. Morrow; Chap., Levi E. Hager; O. D., John H. Shirk; O. G., J. W. Jones; S. M., E. L. Seabing; Q. M. S., William S. Carson. Present membership is twenty-eight, and officered as follows: P. C., Henry Williams; S. V. C., W. W. McFadden; J. V. C., R. A Powelson; Adjt., W. H. H. Fleck; Q. M., S. G. Humphrey; Surg., C. W. Morrow; Chap., Milton Southard; O. D., William Montz; O. G., Isaac H. Wilson; S. M., J. W. Jones; Q. M. S., William D. F. Matthews. The post meets every first and third Friday evenings, in Howe's Hall, at Mount Victory.

Grassy Point Grange, No. 165, was instituted November 16, 1872, by Deputy Swinnerton, of Marion County, Ohio, in the schoolhouse at Grassy Point, consisting of the following charter members: John Robinson, Ira Baker, Munson Dille, Park Snodgrass, Alfred Snodgrass, George Frame, Rebecca Robinson, Rebecca Baker, Nancy Ann Dille, Mary Robinson, Thomas Dunson, Mary Dunson, Isaiah Brugler, Nancy Brugler, George McDonald and W. H. Baldwin, with John Robinson, M. and Ira Baker, O. The present membership is sixty-five, with officers as follows: Walter Baldwin, M.; Brinton Peditt, O.; John C. Johnson, Chap.; W. H. Baldwin, L.; Daniel Baldwin, Secretary; and William Rule, Treasurer. Soon after its institution, they purchased the old schoolhouse property and erected an addition to said building, so that the house consists of three rooms—anteroom, hall and store room—at a cost of about $200.

Victory Lodge, No. 583, I. O. O. F., at Mount Victory, was instituted July 10, 1874, by M. Denel, M. W. G. M., of Urbana, Ohio, with the following charter members, viz.: Horton Park, Peter S. Howe, F. L. Denman, W. A. Rinehart, J. N. Richardson, A. Thompson, W. M. Titsworth, A. J. Stouffer, D. B. Rinehart, D. H. Le Van, E. W. Riley, C. W. Morrow, T. J. Boyd and Daniel Butler. Elective officers: Horton Park, N. G.; Daniel Butler, V. G.; W. N. Titsworth, R. S.; F. L. Denmon, P.

S.; and D. H. Le Van, Treasurer. Present membership, thirty-four, with the following officers: Peter S. Howe, N. G.; John McDonald, V. G.; T. P. Willaur, R. S.; L. Winders, P. S.; and Daniel Butler, Treasurer. The lodge meetings are every Saturday eve, at Odd Fellows Hall.

Ridgeway Lodge, No. 693, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 29, 1880, by H. P. Gravatt, M. W. G. M., with the following charter members, viz.: O. V. Fisher, A. Williams, M. M. Cottrell, J. A. Rumer, A. Baldwin, R. P. Lukens, Joseph Miner, E. W. Riley, A. Koplin, J. H. Dickison, J. Davis, R. McElhaney, T. J. Cottrell, D. H. Keech and O. C. Hutchison, with the following officers: D. H. Keech, N. G.; John Davis, V. G.; M. M. Cottrell, R. S.; E. W. Riley, P. S.; and R. P. Lukens, Treasurer. Present membership of the lodge is forty-one, with officers as follows: A. Baldwin, N. G.; Jacob Vasser, V. G.; James Gardner, R. S ; J. D. Corwin, P. S.; and T. G. Vasser, Treasurer. The meetings of the lodge are every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall, Ridgeway, Ohio.

CHURCHES.

The first sermon ever preached in Hale Township was by Thomas V. Green, a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the house of Lewis Andrews, in February, 1832, from the following text: Mark, xvi, 15th verse, "Go preach the Gospel to every nation." The first hymn sung, "Jesus, the name high over all." Second hymn, "How beauteous are their feet." At this meeting a class was organized of the following four members: James Andrews and wife Mary, and Lewis Andrews and wife Mary. The first circuit preacher was Rev. Thomas Simms. This was then a part of the Bellefontaine Circuit. The first family Bible and hymn book were bought by James Andrews, costing $4—half a month's wages in that day. Preaching continued to be held at his house for about ten years, Lewis and James Andrews serving as class leaders. Then meetings were held in the schoolhouse till the organization of churches at Mount Victory and Ridgeway, when the members here mostly united with those societies, and this organization ceased.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Ridgeway was first organized in the schoolhouse, about 1851–52, and erected a frame church building in 1852–53, which served as a place of worship till the summer of 1873, when they erected their present church edifice at a cost of about $2,500, and the house was dedicated to service in December of the same year, Rev. Thomas Harvey Wilson preaching the dedicatory sermon. Some of the first ministers on this circuit were Revs. William S. Morrow, D. D. Davidson and Mr. Day. Since 1856, they have been as follows: Revs. Lemuel Herbert, A. J. Frisbee, Joshua M. Longfellow, Samuel Boggs, H. J. Bigley, Hiram Shaffer, P. Webster, Leonard Richards, David Rinehart, L. O. Cook, Henry Boyer, J. W. Morrisson, Caleb Hill, Mr. Douglass, V. Pond, William Shultz, J. S. G. Reeder, J. W. Whiting, T. J. Jagger, and John Parlett, who is the present pastor in charge. Class Leaders, Moses Kennedy, George Rule, William Rumer, Charles Rush, and the present one now serving is Moses Kennedy. The present membership of the church is about thirty-six. A Sabbath school was organized at an early day, and has been kept in good prosperous condition most of the time, The average attendance at present is about forty-five, with Harper Willis as Superintendent.

After the organization of the society of Methodists ceased in the Andrews neighborhood, spoken of above, and about the same time the church at Ridgeway was organized, a class was formed at Mount Victory, some of

whom were as follows: Dr. Blair and wife, Timothy Meers, Jonathan Jones, Mary Asbury and James Boyd. They held their meetings first in the schoolhouse, then in the United Brethren Church, till about 1858, when they purchased of Isaac W. Pennock the unfinished Baptist Church, which he had bought at Sheriff's sale, then completed and soon after duly dedicated for service. This house served the people until the erection of the present large and substantial brick church in 1879, at a cost of $3,100. The church now has a membership of 140, with B. W. Day as pastor, and W. I. Witcraft, E. A. Chapin, F. M. List, Elias Converse and George W. Wooley as Class Leaders. The Trustees are W. I. Witcraft, Elias Converse, E. A. Chapin, J. M. Boyd, Harris Williams, S. G. Humphrey and William Bloomer (the latter died in March, 1883). They have a large and flourishing Sabbath school, average attendance 125, with E. A. Chapin as Superintendent.

Baptist Church, Mount Victory.—About 1852 or 1853, Elder Lyons organized a Baptist society, some of whom were as follows: Thomas Garwood and wife, Joseph Elliott and wife, William McClerin and wife, and Artimacy Elliott. In 1857, they commenced to erect a frame church, but were unable to completely finish the building, and becoming involved in debt, the house was finally sold at Sheriff's sale and purchased by I. W. Pennock, who sold it to the Methodists as above stated. From this time the society ceased to exist as an organization, and no church of that denomination has ever been organized here since.

United Brethren Church, Mount Victory, was organized at the schoolhouse, one-half mile south of the village, in January, 1852, by Rev. Henry Snell, consisting of the following members: John Garwood and wife, Thomas Garwood and wife, William McCall and wife, George Seaman and wife, David Williams and wife, Samuel Jones and wife, Anninias Jones and wife, Joshua James and wife, Isaac Andrews and wife, Rachel Dille, Hopy Garwood, Jonathan Jones, E. C. Wright and wife, James Wright and wife, and others whose names are not now obtainable, to the number of fifty-five in all. They erected the present frame church building the following summer, so as to be occupied for services, and subsequently finished the fitting up, and the house was dedicated in the summer of 1855, Rev. John Hill preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church has been served by the following ministers: Revs. Henry Snell, F. B. Hendricks, William Miller, James M. Ley, Thomas Downey, Hobert Wilgus, Mr. Bodey, Jacob Kiracoffe, Mr. Johnson, James Wilkison, R. Moore, J. H. Kiracoffe, Mr. Parthemore, and Mr. Montgomery, who is the present pastor. The first Class Leader was John Garwood, and Rev. Henry Snell is the present leader. In building the church, a great amount of work was done by the members without any charge, so that when the church was completed it had not cost, in actual money paid out, over $500. The church prospered for many years, and at one time contained a large membership, but from time to time many died and others moved away, until the membership became very small, so that at present there are only about twelve members. The house has become old and dilapidated, and unless the Grace of God moves the hearts of the people to more earnestness in behalf of the interests of the church, it is in great danger of becoming extinct. They had a Sabbath school connected with the church until a few years ago, when it ceased for want of sufficient interest to keep it up.

Church of God—This church was organized in February, 1872, by Elders D. S. Warner and Burchard, in the Schertzer Schoolhouse, with the

following members: Simon Schertzer and wife Bell, T. C. Bonham and wife Elizabeth, Milton Marsh and wife Louisa, J. W. Wade and wife Malinda, Silas Schertzer and wife Catharine, Solomon Schertzer and wife Lucinda, J. N. Haines and wife Charlotte, Allen Haines and wife Malissa, Edward Haines, Iowa Haines, Nancy Schertzer, John James and wife, James Ellison and wife, Thomas Thompson and wife Sarah, Mrs. Susan Harger, Charles Harger, Hannah Schertzer, Sarah Minshall, Ellis Minshall, Rees Minshall, Elizabeth Minshall and Henry Leadman, with Simon Schertzer and Milton Marsh as Elders, and J. W. Wade and Silas Schertzer as Deacons. In the summer of the same year, they erected their present frame church, 30x35 feet, at a cost of about $1,200, and the house was dedicated in the following December by a sermon by Elder J. C. Seabrooks, of Pennsylvania. The following ministers have served the church: Elders W. P. Small, Solomon Kline, J. W. Cassel and Aaron McNutt. The present membership is about thirty, with Samuel D. Young and T. C. Bonham as Elders, and Charles Melvin and Edward Buff as Deacons, the latter deceased March 8, 1883. Trustees, T. C. Bonham, Nathan Haines and Solomon Schertzer. The church has a small cemetery of its own, which is mentioned under the heading of cemeteries, Emanuel Schertzer, who died July 9, 1844, being the first person interred there. A good Sunday school has existed in connection with the church since its organization, with an average attendance of about thirty; present Superintendent, Charles Melvin.

Grassy Point Methodist Protestant Church was organized in the old schoolhouse at Grassy Point, it is believed, by Elder Plummer, consisting of the following members: Ira Baker and wife Rebecca, Benjamin Curl and wife Mary, Isaiah Oglesbee and wife Sarah, and Mrs. Oglesbee's father, James Paxton and wife, and probably a few others. They held their services in the old schoolhouse until the building of the new one, since which they have held services in it up to the present time. They have been administered to by the following pastors, viz., Elders Plummer, John Lawson, Mr. Senter, Mr. Mulvain, Mr. Shepherd (the latter died while on this charge), A. Munson, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Smith, who is now serving as the pastor of this people. Ira Baker was the first Class Leader, and served many years. The present membership is about forty, with Enos Baldwin as Leader.

Pleasant Grove Christian Church was organized April 3, 1872, at the Pleasant Grove Schoolhouse, by Elder William Webb, of Licking County, with the following members: Sarah A. Marshall, Thomas Dunson, Mary Dunson, Peter W. Lane, Matilda Lane, Harrison Lake, Mrs. Lake, Joseph E. Wood, Ruth A. Wood, Robert Hopkins, Andrew Thompson and Ann R. Thompson. Trustees, Robert Hopkins, Peter W. Lane and Joseph E. Wood; Treasurer, Harrison Lake; Clerk, Anderson Thompson. The first who served as Deacons were Peter W. Lane, Alexander McCulloch and Christian Copp. Services were held in the schoolhouse until the fall of 1878, when they erected their present frame church at a cost of about $1,000, and the same was dedicated on the second Sabbath in October of the same year, Dr. N. Summerbelle preaching the dedicatory sermon. He was from Yellow Springs, and was assisted by Elders C. T. Emmons, William Webb, Thomas Hestings and N. McCloud. The following ministers have served the church as pastors: Elders William Webb, for four years, N. McCloud, one year; C. T. Emmons, two years; L. D. Brown, two years, and A. C. Williams is now serving as their pastor. The present membership

of the church is about ninety-six, with Peter W. Lane, F. Wayne Sommers and G. L. Thompson filling the office of Deacons. A good Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church, with an average attendance of fifty scholars, with Zane M. Hiatt as Superintendent.

Presbyterian Church of Ridgeway was organized by Rev. Mr. Kalb at the White Swan Schoolhouse, in May, 1875, consisting of the following persons: Alexander Denison, W. J. Early, Nancy Early and Amy Hill, with Alexander Denison and W. J. Early as Elders. They held services in the above-mentioned schoolhouse and in the Methodist Church until in 1879, when they erected their present church edifice, at a cost of about $1,600, and the same was dedicated to service in December of that year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Robinson. Rev. J. Alexander has served this society as its pastor ever since its organization, and William Irwin, William J. Early and Alexander Denison have filled the office of Elders, the last two now serving in that office. The present membership is thirty. The present Trustees are William J. Early, R. J. Williams, Alexander Denison and William Swysgood.

*Catholic Mission, Mount Victory.**—At Mount Victory, the Catholic priests of Kenton, ever since the year 1866, would frequently collect a little band of worshipers in some private house. There the people would assist at holy mass, receive the sacraments and hear the word of God. Only two Catholic families remain in the village at present, although formerly there were more, but when all the members from the neighborhood and from Ridgeway are collected together it makes still a little congregation of eight families.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision is situated on the western boundary of the county, and is bounded on the north by Liberty Township, on the east by Cessna Township, on the south by the Scioto River and Round Head Township, and on the west by Allen County. It contains nearly thirty-two sections, or 20,343 acres, valued at $309,740, or an average value of $15.22 per acre—about 35 per cent of its selling value. The population of the township, according to the census of 1880, is 986 persons, all white, or a little over thirty to the square mile.

The township occupies the extreme summit of the water-shed of the State, the northern tier of sections being drained by Hog Creek, which heads up close to the Marsh, and the rest of the township by the Scioto River. The ridge in this township is among the highest lands of the State, being nearly a thousand feet above Lake Erie; although so flat and wet, the great Scioto Marsh covers nearly one-half the township in the southeast and central part thereof; the low lands extend, in some places, to near the Allen County line, near the middle of the western line of the township, although a ridge of about two miles wide runs across the northern part of the township, valuable rolling lands, equal in fertility to any in the county, and if the great marsh can be thoroughly drained, Marion Township will stand at the head of the agricultural list in the county.

*By A. S. Siebenfoercher.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Mathew Dolson, a native of Canada, settled on lands in the forks of the two roads, near Huntersville, in 1833. He married, and had a family of several children. He resided here several years, but subsequently moved away with all his family.

Isaac McElhaney, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America and first settled in Pennsylvania, but soon removed to Licking County, Ohio, where he married Miss Margaret Kirkland, and in the fall of 1834 removed to Hardin County and settled on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 10, in Marion Township, where he resided till his death. He died April 2, 1871, aged seventy-two years. He was thrice married, and was the father of the following children: Margaret, John, Mary Ellen, James, Martha J., Catharine and Nancy.

John McClure, a native of Ireland, married Mary Kirkland, in Licking County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1834 came to this township and settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 10, where he still lives and has resided a period of forty-nine years. His wife died February 4, 1866. Subsequently, he married Mrs. Eliza Ann Cory. Mr. McClure has sustained the reputation of an honest, upright man and a worthy citizen.

Sampson Shadley was a native of Virginia, and early removed to Licking County, Ohio; thence, in the fall of 1834, came to this county and settled on the north side of the marsh, south of Huntersville. He was twice married; by his first wife, Catharine Trump, he had the following children: Jacob, Christena, Ann, Hiram, Sampson, Lydia, Polly and Docia. His second wife, Mrs. Lyon, from Columbiana County, bore him five children, viz., Henry. Asa, Maria A., Sarah E. and William W. Mr. Shadley remained a resident of the place where he first settled till his death, and was interred upon his own farm. He was an honorable and a just man, and in his later years a devoted member of the Methodist Church.

John F. Sudor, a native of Harrison County, Va., born in 1812, married Nancy Brown, of Lewis County, of that State, and emigrated to Logan County, Ohio, in the fall of 1834; in 1839, came here with his family and settled on Section 32, where he resided till quite aged, when he removed to Ada, where he died November 11, 1879. His wife still survives, and resides upon the old home place with one of her daughters. Mr. Sudor purchased eighty acres when he first settled here, for which he paid $2.50 per acre, and commenced right in the woods, poor and penniless, and by industry and economy became the owner of 400 acres of excellent land. He sustained an untarnished integrity, and was respected by a large circle of friends. Their children were Minerva J., Margaret Ann, Permelia E., Mary D. and Sarah C.— all living.

James McAdams, a native of Tennessee, came to Fayette County, Ohio, in the summer of 1833, where he married Sarah Haines, and in the month of November, 1834, removed to this county and settled on Section 3, where he entered his land and began right in the woods; and here he resided till his death, November 21, 1856. His father, James McAdams, who also settled with him, died here. Mr. McAdams' children were Mary C., Hannah, Alfred O., Melvina, Samuel H., Charles G., Rachel J., James E. and five who died in infancy.

James Thompson, a native of Maryland, married Michey Kelly and removed to Harrison County, Ohio; thence, in 1835, settled in Marion Township, on the northwest quarter of Section 8, where he remained a resident till his death. Their children were Henry, Elizabeth, Thomas, Edwin, Charity and James.

Samuel Kirkland was a native of Virginia, but of Irish descent. He came here and settled near Huntersville in the spring of 1835. He was elected the first Justice of the Peace of this township, and served many years by re-election. He was a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, and was a highly esteemed citizen. Subsequently, he removed to Iowa, where he died. His first wife was Elizabeth Emmerson, by whom he had three children—Rebecca, James and Mary. His wife died of cancer. His second wife, Nancy McBride, bore him three children—Keziah, Margaret and John. His third wife, Love McBride, moved West with him, where she died—after which he was twice married.

Isaac McCoy was a native of Virginia; settled about two miles west of Huntersville, about 1835. He married Miss Christopher, a daughter of Leven Christopher. Subsequently, he sold his farm and removed to the place where he now lives, on the northwest quarter of Section 30.

Thomas Irwin, a native of Ireland, came to America while young, and, in the fall of 1835, settled in this township, near Huntersville. He married Esther Kirkland. About 1857–58, they bought property in Ada, to which they moved, and have since remained residents of that town.

David Kirkpatrick came from Guernsey County, Ohio, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 31, about 1835, where he resided about twenty years, and removed to Iowa, where he died. He was a man of considerable wealth, and when he settled here he entered nearly a whole section of land.

Thomas Monitt settled northwest of Huntersville, on Section 1, where he entered over one and a half sections of land, but resided there only a few years and moved away.

Jesse Garwood, a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Cidney Gregg, came to this county and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 3, in the spring of 1835–36. Here his wife died, and about eight years after, he married Mrs. Rachel Swain. He subsequently removed to Allen County; thence went to Iowa; but again returned to Allen County, after which he removed to Fulton County, Ohio, where he died. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. By his first wife he had the following children: Bani, Isaac, Fenton, Senith, Hannah, Joseph, Lydia, Catharine and Cynthia A.; by his second wife, Jesse, Malissa and one name not obtained.

Patrick Conner settled in the southwest quarter of Section 4, in 1836. He was thrice married. His second wife was Mrs. Margaret Smith. By his first wife his children were Sarah, Charles, Elijah, Abraham, John, Lizzie, Ann, Lydia and William; by his second wife, Jacob, Samuel, Lydia, Daniel and Mary.

Alexander Lantz was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1812, where he married Julia Ann Wolverton. In 1833, removed to Logan County, and, in the spring of 1836, to Hardin County and entered eighty acres of land on Section 31, where he has since resided. The great characteristic of Mr. Lantz's life has been his unflinching devotion to the business of buying and selling stock. For forty years he has made this his leading business. He has traveled almost every road and by-way in Northwest Ohio. He has, probably, bought, shipped and sold more stock than any other man in this part of the State. In an early day, he was a great hunter, and says that from the date of his killing his first deer to the time when he shot his last it was just forty years, and that, the last hunting he did, his last four shots killed five deer. He is the father of the following children: Sarah Ann, George, Elizabeth, Newton, Tamar, William,

Emily, Lot, Alexander, Julia Ann, James, and one who died in infancy, All are living but two—Julia Ann and William; the latter died in the war of the rebellion.

Samuel Patterson was born in Ireland in 1807, emigrated to America with his parents in 1812, and settled in Harrison County, Ohio, and there married Jane Davis. In the fall of 1836, they removed to Hardin County and settled on Section 19, Marion Township. Here he entered 240 acres and began right in the woods—not a stick amiss; and here he made a beautiful farm, with fine buildings and improvements. Subsequently, he purchased more land, until he owned 440 acres. He was a man of great industry and financial ability, and won the esteem and respect of his many acquaintances. He was an active Christian worker, first in the Methodist Church and later in the United Brethren Church. He was a local and itinerant preacher for about forty years. He died March 12, 1874. His children were William D., Catharine, Sarah Jane, Margaret, Samuel, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, Esther, Jemima, Joseph, Nancy, Ella and Susanna; all now living except Joseph, Rebecca and Esther. Henry Stull came here from Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1836, and entered, there, quarter sections of land; resided here a few years, sold out, and moved to Illinois with all his family.

Meshack Ryan came from Fayette County, Ohio, and settled near Huntersville in 1836, resided here many years, but subsequently removed to Indiana, where he died. He married Elizabeth Garner, by whom he had the following children: Henry, James, Mary, Elizabeth, Matilda, Enoch, Job and Benjamin.

Joshua Ford, a native of Maryland, came to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1827; in 1836, removed to this township and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 5. In 1838–39, he erected a horse mill for grinding—one of the first mills in this section of the county. He remained a resident here till his death. He married Sarah Kelly and had the following children: Ruth, Thomas, John, Joshua, Amos, Henry, James, Michey E. and Loyd.

Asaph Shadley, a native of Virginia, and a brother of the above Sampson Shadley, settled here, just west of said brother, in the fall of 1837. He married Margaret Wolverton in Virginia. He remained a resident here through life, but died suddenly in Michigan, while there on business; his remains were brought back and interred upon his own farm. His children were John S., Nathan, Ann, Susan Jane, William A., Daniel V., David and Elizabeth.

William Harriott, a native of Virginia, became an early settler of Adams County, Ohio; thence, in the spring of 1837, removed to this township and entered 160 acres in Section 31, where he resided till his death. He married Julia Ann Hoover, of Allen County, by whom he had the following children: Ephraim and Caroline, deceased—the former served in the war of the rebellion, was taken prisoner and confined in the Andersonville prison and was finally exchanged, but not until so far exhausted by starvation, that, upon obtaining food, he over ate, and died in a few days.

Hamilton Scott came here from Carroll County, Ohio, in 1837–38, and settled on Section 22, and remained a resident of the township until his death. He had a family of fourteen children, all deceased but two—Jane, now the wife of William Scott and resides in Ada, and Martha, who resides in Indiana.

Joseph Ryan came here from Fayette County, Ohio, and settled near the Scioto Marsh in 1838. He married Priscilla Bales and died on the

J. C. Rainsburg

place where he first settled. His wife still survives, and resides in Illinois. Their children were as follows: Priscilla, Thomas, William, James, John, Lucinda, Hinkle and one or two that died quite young.

James M. Nelson was born in Washington County, Penn., February 25, 1805; in 1815, came to Ashland County, Ohio, with his parents; in 1833, he married Susanna D. Mathews, of Crawford County, a daughter of Isaac and Nancy Mathews. In February, 1838, they removed to Hardin County, and settled on land now owned by S. W. Phillips, in Section 12, Marion Township, which he had previously entered in 1834. Here he resided through life. He died February 3, 1864. His wife died just thirteen days later, February 16, 1864, aged forty-nine years, both being taken away by that fatal disease, spotted fever. Mr. Nelson was an exceptional man in integrity of character and exemplariness of Christian life; ever ready, with his means and influence, to aid all matters for the general public good of his community, both in its secular and religious interests. He was identified with the Presbyterian Church from its first organization, becoming one of its constituent members at its organization in 1841, and was appointed its first Elder. He was the father of ten children, of whom seven now survive —Rachel J., Nancy M., John W., Emma K., Alvin S., Milton H. and Wilbur M. Those deceased were Willis C., died in 1855; Sarah M., died in 1870, and Mary E., who married William Cooney, and died in the fall of 1874.

James Miller was born in Center County, Penn., in 1808, and settled in Marion Township in 1839.

Marshall Carman, a native of Maryland, settled on northwest quarter Section 6 in 1842. John A. Dunlap settled on Section 33 in 1845. Joseph and James Powell, Robert Preston, Asa Cooney, Samuel Hagerman and the Dempsters were also early settlers.

TIMBER.

The principal timber is beech, white and black ash, elm, sugar and soft maple, basswood or lynn, burr oak, with some white oak, hickory, black-walnut, hackberry, mulberry and hornbeam or ironwood.

The timber trade of this part of the country is quite considerable; large quantities of ash are sawed into thick stuff and shipped to the different agricultural works of the State, and Hardin County hickory is shipped largely, in the log, to the penitentiary and other buggy wheel factories, and considered the best timber that can be had anywhere for the manufacture of buggies, and the best of ax-handle timber exists in great abundance.

The despised elm is now being cut into staves and shipped to all parts for salt, lime and flour barrels, and considerable lynn is used for the same purpose, but more of the lynn is used by the shavings mills for mattress, cushions, packing, etc. The sugar maple makes the best of chair timber, but this industry is not followed to any extent as yet in this part. The day has come when timber is not a nuisance as it was a few years back, when the farmer's only question was—How can I get rid of it the soonest, so I can cultivate the soil?

SOIL, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS.

The soil of Marion Township is a deep, black alluvium, of very different depths, resting on the drift clay, which is very heavy in this township—in fact, so deep that it has never been pierced to the underlying rocks at any points known of in the township. There have not, as yet, been any stone

quarries, gravel or sand pits discovered in the township, but strong indications of gravel deposits are seen in the washes along the road on Section 31, in the elevations seen in the southwest corner of the township, but no indication of stone is to be seen anywhere in the township. The stone, where found in the surrounding country, is all water lime, and it is reasonable to suppose that the drift clay of unknown thickness rests on a bed of that stone. Along the ridge north of the marsh, the soil proper is not so deep in many places—less than one foot in depth—while in the low lands surrounding the marsh, and in the bottoms of the swales, the alluvium has collected to the depth of several feet, making a soil almost inexhaustible, producing very heavy crops of corn, wheat and the grasses, while the lime in the underlying clay adds much to its productiveness and its lasting qualities.

The only stone found in the township is the drift bowlders, and they are not plenty—such as are suitable for pillars for barns, cribs, etc., having been generally used by the farmers. The largest bowlder met with in the township is seen near the northeast corner of Section 7, near the top of the water-shed. A good stone quarry in this township would be a mine of wealth—almost equal to a gold mine or a coal bank. The water supply is found by digging wells in the drift, and, generally, is not very abundant, but of good quality.

The climate, on account of the elevation and exposure, is as rigorous in winter as at any place in Ohio, and subject to all the changes produced by variable currents of wind. There is no place in the State subject to more sudden and extreme changes of temperature than the water-shed, but in summer, the cool breezes from Lake Erie are delightful, as they fan the brow of the husbandman under the scorching rays of a noonday sun. The prevalence of snow during the winter securely protects the wheat and other summer crops from the action of frost, which makes this one of the best counties for wheat and winter small grain in the State. The amount of rainfall is above the average for the State, and crops seldom suffer from drought, and the deep underlying drift holds moisture.

The products are wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, clover, timothy, Hungarian, millet and fruits of all kinds. The soil and climate are, perhaps, better suited to wheat than any other crop, and large quantities are annually raised of a superior quality. Indian corn also grows very luxuriant, but the seasons are rather short for the maturing of the large varieties of this valuable cereal. Oats, rye and buckwheat are raised only in small quantities, but seem to do well. The soil appears to be well adapted to barley, but has been but little tried as yet. Potatoes do well, and are raised in considerable quantity and fine quality. Some of the finest specimens of potatoes, both Early Rose and New York Peachblows, that we ever saw were raised by Albert Dempster. Millet makes a heavy crop. The different clovers grow almost spontaneously, and clover seed is quite an article of commerce. Garden vegetables are found in great abundance. Apples grow large, and are of good quality. Peaches have, so far, done tolerably well; but we think when the country grows older that the trees will not last, or the crop be so sure. Small fruits have been but little tried, except on the fruit farm of John S. Shadley, who has made a success with grapes, which are not troubled with mildew or rot, and his berries produce well.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The first election held in Marion Township was in the spring of 1836, when there were only about a dozen voters. The records of the township

prior to 1852 were kept on loose sheets of paper, and are lost. In 1852, the Clerk, Henry F. Thompson, procured a little quarto blank book, on which a skeleton of the records was kept. Who the first officers were cannot, with any certainty, be ascertained, but, like other backwoods townships, the officers served for little or no pay, and if the work was rough it was honestly done, and the affairs of the township went harmoniously and cheaply forward to prosperity. Among the early officers, Sampson Shadley, James Thompson, Samuel Patterson, Sr., Jesse Garwood and Marshal Carman were among the first Trustees. The present officers are A. Runser, William Winters, O. M. McAdams, Trustees; J. F. Thompson, Clerk; J. P. Conner, Treasurer; Elihu Garwood, Constable, and Harrison Carman, Assessor. The officers of the township in 1850—the oldest record that is preserved—were as follows: J. W. Dempster, G. R. Sutton and Asaph Shadley, Trustees; T. K. Ford, Clerk; James Powell, Treasurer, and Isaac Hitchcock, Assessor. The present Justices of the Peace are John W. Dempster, C. W. Runser, both of whom have served in that capacity for several years, to the satisfaction of the people of the township.

VILLAGES, ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Marion Township is almost entirely an agricultural township. The only village within her border, up to the fall of 1882, was Huntersville, laid out June 21, 1836, by Thomas Hitchcock, in the northeast corner of Section 12, on the Kenton & Lima road, and adjoining Cessna Township. Some years back it could boast of a post office, two stores, a saw mill and blacksmith shop, all of which were closed except Josiah Smith's shop. Dr. Evans located here a couple of years since, and is infusing new life into the old town. He started a small family grocery, and enjoys a fair and increasing practice in his profession. If they could succeed in regaining their post office, they might make it a place of some business yet.

Jagger is a new town, laid out in October, 1882, on the southeast corner of Section 8, where the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad crosses the Ada & Round Head Turnpike. Being near the middle of the township and, on a new through line of railroad, it may become a place of considerable trade. Two saw mills are already at work, with acres of logs around them, two or three new houses are in course of construction, and should the enterprise of draining the marsh prove a success, this new village, situated on its northwest border, will become a place of considerable trade and quite a shipping point.

The roads of the township are the Ada & Round Head Turnpike, which enters the township on the north, on the line of Sections 3 and 4; thence south to the quarter line of Section 9; thence west, on said line, to east line of Section 8; thence south, bending somewhat to the west, around the marsh, leaving in Section 32 about one and three-quarter miles from the county line, and the Kenton & Ada pike which runs from the above on the north line of the township one and a quarter miles, turning southward across Sections 2 and 1 to Huntersville. There are also mud roads on most of the section lines out of the marsh.

The only railroad in the township is the Chicago & Atlantic, which crosses the township nearly east and west a little north of the middle of the township. It was finished in the spring of 1883.

CHURCHES.

Previous to about 1850, preaching was held at the cabins of the pioneers As early as 1840, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at

the house of James Thompson. After some years, it was moved to Maysville, Allen County. They now have a good frame house half a mile south of Maysville, also a building on Section 9.

The United Brethren formed a class, about 1870, and, in 1872, erected a nice building on the southwest corner of Section 19, on Samuel Patterson's land, called Pleasant Valley Church. The United Brethren had a house on the north line of Section 10, but it is not now used.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools of the township were, like the most of backwoods settlements, kept in any old building that could be procured at long intervals and short terms. The first school of which we could get any account was taught some time about 1836, by Samuel Kirtland, in a house on Section 11, and a house was built on Section 5 soon after. A schoolhouse was built on Section 32 toward the close of the fourth decade.

There are at present six good brick and frame schoolhouses in the township, and they expended in the payment of teachers, in 1882, $1,370.92, and in building a new brick house in District No. 5, $1,940, and seating the same, $200. The people of the township are making very liberal appropriations for the education of the rising generation.

CEMETERIES.

There is but one cemetery in the township, on the northeast corner of southeast quarter of Section 9, and northwest corner of southwest quarter Section 10, each a quarter acre, making half an acre. There are a few scattered graves. Some of the Shadleys are buried on Section 11, but most of the dead are interred outside the township.

In closing this sketch, we would say that this township has within her borders elements of wealth second to no township in the county, and only needs the thorough draining of the great marsh to develop them.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township, it is believed, was named after Gen. Jackson, whose last term as President of the United States expired about the time of its organization or soon after. It was constituted a township in the spring of 1836. As originally organized, it embraced the two eastern tiers of sections of its present limits and four tiers of sections now embraced in Wyandot County. Each tier of sections was six sections long from north to south; thus the township embraced thirty-six sections. But upon the organization of Wyandot County, in 1845, the above-mentioned four tiers of sections were cut off and embraced in said county, when, to preserve the required territory and population for Jackson Township, two tiers of sections from the east side of Blanchard Township were struck off and embraced in said Jackson Township, which constituted its present limits, and is four sections wide from east to west, and six sections long from north to south, containing twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres. It is bounded on the north by Hancock and Wyandot Counties, on the east by Wyandot County, on the south by Goshen and Pleasant Townships and on the west by Jackson Town-

ship; hence its geographical position is the northeast corner of Hardin County.

The surface is generally very level, with some portions slightly undulating, except in the western and northwestern portions, or along the Blanchard River, where it is quite undulating and in some places hilly. In a few places the limestone crops out to the surface along this stream, and one or two good quarries are worked, from which some lime has been made of good quality, and large quantities of the stone have been broken up and used in the construction of roads and pikes.

The soil is exceedingly rich and fertile, and although, from the flatness of its surface and the saturable nature of the soil, it was originally very wet, yet, by a system of drainage, by ditching and tiling, it is now becoming very productive, and yields an abundant crop of wheat, corn, oats and hay; and as the system of drainage becomes more extended and perfected, so its productiveness and ease of cultivation are increasing.

The only stream of the township of any importance is the Blanchard River, the main stream entering this township in the southwest quarter of Section 23, and takes a zigzag course through the township a little east of north, and passes into Hancock County. In its course through Section 12, it receives its only tributary, in this township, which flows from the east border of the township in a northwest course, and emptying into the main stream as above-mentioned. The surface of this country was originally very heavily timbered, and requires a wonderful amount of toil and patient waiting of the pioneer to obtain a farm clear of stumps and roots, so as to be easy of cultivation.

This section was also, in an early day, quite affected with milk sickness, and being very flat and wet, with a luxurious growth of vegetation, followed by a rapid decay of the same, was very subject to malarial diseases, such as chills and fever. The sufferings and hardships of the first settlers here were probably equal to, and perhaps exceeded, those of most other countries; but as the forests were cleared away, and the son's rays, with their evaporating and purifying powers, were permitted to exert their influence upon the soil and atmosphere, together with the effects of proper drainage, disease and sickness rapidly disappeared, until it is now considered as healthy and subject to as few diseases as the average of countries. The progress in this particular, as well as the improvements of every kind, have been remarkable and rapid.

A little more than twenty years ago, the locality that now embraces the enterprising town of Forest was little more than a "frog pond," with just a few old frame houses set up on high blocks to keep them above the water. And not only has there been this wonderful improvement at and around Forest, but the township is now dotted all over with fine, cultivated farms and beautiful residences, showing a wonderful contrast to its former condition, and exhibiting a marked result from the indefatigable labors and enterprise of its citizens. In 1836, when this township was organized, there were less than a dozen voters in the entire township, as shown by the small number of votes cast at its first election. But after 1840, its settlement and progress was more rapid, as shown by the population at the various decennial periods since, as follows: In 1850, the township had a population of 530; in 1860, it had incressed to 913; in 1870, to 1,412; in 1880, to 2,200.

PIONEERS.

In this township we find no exception to the general rule in the locating of the first settlers; but observe that along the course of Blanchard River

were found its first pioneers. There is no question but that James E. Hueston was the first settler in what is now Jackson Township. In May, 1824, Mr. Hueston, with his family, came to Hardin County; but as a full sketch of this worthy pioneer will be found in Chapter IV of the general history, we refer the reader to that chapter for a further mention of his life.

Robert S. Wilson was born in Medina County, Ohio, and in 1833 came to Marion Township, Hardin County, a poor boy. He succeeded in obtaining employment in clearing land and assisting the inexperienced early settlers in erecting their log cabins. Game of all kinds was very plentiful, and one fall he sold coon skins enough, at 12½ cents each, to purchase a barrel of flour at $6.50, which was quite a treat in those days. In this manner he worked, and by strict economy until he had reached manhood, he had saved money enough to purchase forty acres of land in the dense forests of Jackson Township. He then married, and commenced to clear a spot for his cabin, while his young wife sat close by on a log with her knitting. He says that, while a hired young man, he cleared more than one hundred acres of land. After settling upon his own land and getting a good start in life, he commenced adding to his first piece more land, from time to time, till his farm contains 160 acres with good improvements. He is now living in Forest, where he has retired to spend the balance of his life in the enjoyment of the comforts of a competence which his own industry and energy has accumulated, an honored and respected citizen.

John Huffine came here from Pickaway County, Ohio, about 1829–30, and settled on land now owned by Samuel Briggs, where he resided several years, but subsequently removed to near Chillicothe. Peter Johnson, about 1833–35, came to this county, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 26, which was then embraced in Blanchard Township. He resided here till his death. He served as a Justice of the Peace several years, a worthy and honored citizen.

John Howey came here from Richland County, but was a native of Pennsylvania. He settled on land where Patterson now is in 1834, remaining there through life an honored and upright citizen.

John Packer came from Richland County and settled in the northwestern part of this township in 1834, where he resided many years, but subsequently removed to the West; finally returning to Ohio, he died in the southern part of the State.

Thomas Ketch, from Columbiana County, settled on land two miles west of Forest in 1834. After several years' residence here he removed to Hancock County, and thence to Nebraska. He married Miss Sarah Yerian, who died, and he subsequently married Rachel Mansfield. All his children moved to the West but one—Mary Ann, who married John Nous and resides in this township.

William Pisel came from Richland County about 1834, and settled where his widow still resides, and here he died October 13, 1859, aged forty-eight years. Their children were Sarah Jane, Jeremiah, Reuben, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Washington and Mary Ann.

John Ropp, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Logan County; thence, about 1833–34, removed to this county and settled on land on the Blanchard, now owned by his son, where he died September 3, 1838.

William Pimperton was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1791, where he married Susannah Bassett. In March, 1827, they emigrated to America, landing at Port Hope, Canada, the following May. In June, 1835, he came

to Hardin County, and entered 525 acres of land in Section 6, Jackson Township; returned to Canada, and, in 1838, brought his family to his new home. His wife died in 1846 and he in 1861.

Edward Warner was born in New Haven County, Conn., May 14, 1799, and when a lad, his parents, Richard and Polly Warner, removed to Cortland County, N. Y., but he remained with his grandfather in Connecticut for some time, after which he went to his parents in New York. In the fall of 1828, he removed to Seneca County, Ohio. Before leaving New York, he married Sophronia Sales. In the fall of 1835, he removed to this county and settled on land now owned by Samuel Waltermire, in Section 5, Jackson Township. Here he opened out right in the woods, and commenced to erect a cabin. From the few settlers then in the vicinity, he could get but seven to help him raise his cabin, and as a substitute for men he used oxen to roll up the logs to their proper places. He has now been a resident in the county nearly half a century; has witnessed the wonderful transformation of these mighty forests to fine, cultivated farms and beautiful homes. He was present at the organization of the township, and cast his vote at the first election, and was elected one of the first Trustees. He is now eighty-four years of age, and almost totally blind, having lost his sight about thirteen years ago. He is the father of nine children—Mary Othelia, Edward C., Bellva, Maria, Adeline, Lemira, Artemissa, Calvin E., Joseph V. and Sophronia C., all of whom, who now survive, have moved away.

Joseph Barnes, believed to have been a native of Pennsylvania, settled on the northwest quarter of Section 17 in 1835, where he resided several years; thence removed to Iowa. He was twice married, and raised a large family of children, who all moved away.

William Higgins was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Mary A. Trissler. In 1835, with his wife and four children, he came to Ohio and settled on Section 2, this township; where he entered forty acres, and also forty acres in Section 11. He came through from his native State in a wagon, which he sold to raise money to enter his land. He died in 1859, in his eighty-fourth year. His wife still survives.

Stephen Purdy was a native of New York, where, in Dutchess County, he was married, February 1, 1817. In 1829, they removed to Ohio, and settled in Richland County. In 1836, they removed to this county and bought eighty acres in Section 12, where he followed his trade, that of a blacksmith. It is believed he was the first of that trade in Jackson Township. He died September 5, 1865, aged seventy-three years. His wife was Ann Tibbs, a native of New York, and still survives at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Robert Briggs was born in Lincolnshire, England, where he married Mary Pickett, with whom he lived but a short time when, about 1834—or about one year after their arrival in this country and locating in Richland County, Ohio—she died, she, however, having borne him five children. In 1836, he removed to this county and purchased eighty acres of land in Section 2, in Jackson Township. He married, for his second wife, Mary Aldrich. She died, having borne him four children. Mr. Briggs died February 17, 1879, aged eighty years. He was a man of great moral worth, giving of his means freely for all educational and religious purposes and the general public good. Henry Zimmerman was a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and married Elizabeth Bilger, of Columbiana County, and in the fall of 1836 removed to this county and settled south of Forest, on land

now owned by Aaron Chance, in Section 18, where he remained till his death. He died November 22, 1870, aged sixty-five years. His children were John, George W., Rebecca A., Mary, Elizabeth, Franklin, Isabell, Samuel and Sarah (twins), Stanley and Jennie.

John Zimmerman, also a native of Mahoning County, settled in this township about 1837, where he soon after died from that terrible disease, so troublesome among the early settlers, milk sickness.

John McVitty was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 25, 1808, of Scotch-Irish descent. He settled here in 1837, entering a quarter section of land in Section 14. He taught, it is believed, the first school in the township, which was on the farm of Thomas Hueston. He died December 11, 1881. He was the father of twelve children, of whom five now survive. Mr. McVitty was one among the best of farmers, and an honorable and worthy citizen.

Jacob Zimmerman, native of Mahoning County, married Sarah ——, and settled here in 1837–38, locating one mile east of Henry Zimmerman, where he died April 8, 1846, aged thirty-seven years. His children were Peter, Uriah, Theodore, Susanna, Solomon and Sarah—all now deceased but Uriah, who now resides in Colorado.

David Warner, a brother of the above-mentioned Edward Warner, was born in Connecticut February 2, 1802, and came to New York State with his father's family, where he married Almira Robbins, a native of that State. In 1837, he emigrated to Ohio, and entered eighty acres of land in Jackson Township, and here he spent his entire life since—a period of nearly half a century. But of the particulars of the life of this worthy pioneer, we would refer the reader to the biographical department of this work, where his active, earnest and valuable labors of a long and well-spent life are briefly, yet faithfully, portrayed.

William C. Dewitt was born in Ulster County, N. Y., April 11, 1807. His father was a native of Holland, but emigrated to this country in an early day, and had one brother who served in the war of the Revolution. In 1818, they came to Ohio and settled in Richland County, but the father died in Delaware County. William C. grew to manhood in Richland County; thence, in 1828, he went to Seneca County, where he married Maria Norton, who was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., January 25, 1818, and a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Norton. Mr. Dewitt was married, January 31, 1835, and, in 1837, they settled in this county, where he entered forty acres in Section 1, Jackson Township, and has since remained a resident of this township. He has borne his full share of pioneer life, and is now quite aged and feeble. Their children have been as follows: Joseph M. (deceased), Charles F., who married Parmelia Johnson, by whom he had one child, Maggie M. (deceased); his wife died and he married Angeline Harris, by whom he had six children—Anna C., Guernsey B., Willie H., Sarah Bell, John D. and Calvin Edson; William H. married Catharine J. Petty; he died in the late war; Clavin C. married Margaret J. Harman, and had three children—Gussie R., George I. and Charles C. (deceased); Libbie E. married Joseph Zimmerman, has had three children—Charles C., Fannie Bell (deceased) and Franklin R.; David A. married Mrs. Mary E. George, have three children—Orrie M., William C. and Harry; Emily A. married David S. Gano, have one child—Amy Iona; Robert S. married Mrs. Maggie J. Dewitt; Josephine M. married Hiram T. Pingree, had one child, Elbert Earl (deceased).

Reuben Hamlin came here from Hancock County about 1838–39, and

JOHN R. GUNN

settled about one mile west of Forest, on the northwest quarter of Section 7, but, remaining a short time only, he removed into Wyandot County.

Jacob Bibbler, settled north of Forest, on land now owned by John Lafferty. William Copeland, who died in 1868, was an honored, early settler here. Many other early settlers, but who came some time later than the above-mentioned, who have been honored, useful and influential citizens of Jackson Township, will, we trust, be well represented in the biographical department of this work; therefore, we will not increase the list further here, but proceed to speak of other matters pertaining to the growth and progress of this township as it emerged from its primitive condition of a dense forest and a total wilderness.

ROADS AND PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

From the description above given of the soil and surface of Jackson Township and the naturally bad condition of the first roads opened out here, it would be expected that the people would desire an improvement at the earliest possible moment. For in such a deep, rich soil, and a country so level and wet as this was originally, the mud roads were, during some portions of the year, almost impassable; but for several years they have been ditching and draining off the surplus water, and have graveled several roads, so that most of the leading lines of roads are in quite a good condition. From Kenton to Forest is a good pike, running just east of and parallel with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. Another pike is built from Forest directly west to the township line, and there meets a good pike, which runs north and south on the said line the entire length of the township. These, with some others recently built and in process of building, will place the township in quite a good condition as regards its public roads.

Two railroads pass through the township, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western passing diagonally from northeast to southwest, nearly from corner to corner of the same, and crossing the other road at Forest, viz., the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, which passes through the second tier of sections from the northern boundary line, from east to west. These give excellent shipping facilities for grain, stock, lumber and all kinds of products and merchandise, whether in the way of exports or imports.

OFFICIALS.

The early records of the officials and elections of Jackson Township are not to be found, and are probably either lost or destroyed. But we are informed that the first election was held at the house of Joseph Barnes; then, for several successive years, they were held at the house of Israel Yauger, and then the place was regularly established at Patterson, and all voters of the township at each election repaired there to exercise their political prerogatives, until, a few years since, Forest became quite populous, and the township was divided into two voting precincts, one at Patterson and one at Forest. At the first election above mentioned, held at the house of Joseph Barnes, the following officers were elected, viz.: Trustees, Edward Warner, Joseph Barnes and Harry Bowers; Justice of the Peace, John Howey; Clerk, Mathew Cleveland; Treasurer, Jacob Deeringer. In 1881, there were cast the following number of votes: Patterson Precinct, 215; Forest, 297; total, 512. The present officers of the township are: Trustees, John McElree, John Weir and William Metzker; Clerk, W. S. Dyer; Treasurer, A. D. Pifer; Constables, G. W. Smith and Samuel Grafton.

SCHOOLS.

As the first settlement was made on the Blanchard, and the first family was Mr. James E. Hueston, so here, on the east side of that stream, on Mr. Hueston's land, near where the cemetery is located, or near where the pike crosses the stream, was erected the first schoolhouse—one of the primitive log houses—and John McVitty is said to have been the first teacher. This schoolhouse was used for school purposes about five years, at the expiration of which a new one was built on Section 12, on land which is now owned by D. Kellogg, and about the same time one was erected on Section 2, near where the District No. 2 Schoolhouse now stands. And thus, as the settlements increased in the various portions over the township, new districts were formed and schoolhouses erected; and finally the old, primitive cabins were supplanted by good frame and brick houses. And now (1882–83), the following is the condition of the schools in the township and in the towns of Forest and Patterson, as shown by the reports of the Boards of Education: Total receipts for school purposes for the schools (excluding those in Forest and Patterson), $5,029.30; total expenditure for the same, $3,615.95; balance on hand the 1st of September, 1882, $1,413.35. Number of schoolhouses, 5; number of teachers necessary to supply the same, 5; average wages of teachers—male, $33.93; female, $19.50. Average number of weeks schools were in session, 27; enrollment of scholars—boys, 96: girls, 100; total, 196. Total value of school property, $5,000.

Patterson Union Schools—One schoolhouse, with three rooms; teachers employed, 1 male and 2 females, total, 3; wages of male teacher, $60; females, $25. Number of weeks schools were in session, 28; number scholars enrolled—primary and intermediate rooms, 88; high school, 31; total, 119. Total receipts of funds for school purposes, $1,258.06; total expenditures for the same, $934.38; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $323.68.

Forest Union Schools—Total receipts for school purposes, $3,564.93; total expenditures for the same, $2,252.11; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $1,312.82. Number of houses, 1; rooms, 4; teachers, 1 male, 4 females, total, 5. Wages, per month—male, $66⅔; female, $33. Number of weeks the schools were in session, 36; scholars enrolled—primary and intermediate, 225; high school, 39; total, 264.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

There are two incorporated towns in Jackson Township—Patterson and Forest. The former was platted and surveyed by Charles Arentschields, for P. C. Boslow and H. G. Harris, August 29, 1846, Mr. Boslow owning all the land on the west side of Kenton street and Mr. Harris all on the east side. The name proposed for the town was Petersburg, but when the plat was recorded it was named Patterson, in honor of Robert Patterson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, now the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, who was a special friend of Mr. Boslow. Since the original plat of the town was made and recorded, the following additions have been made: First, by H. G. Harris, on April 14, 1855; second, by George W. Jackson, December 13, 1855, and third, by John Funk, January 30, 1866. The town, as first incorporated, embraced four entire sections of land, viz., Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, and remained thus until February 6, 1883, when it was reduced to its present limits of less than one-quarter of a section. The first building erected in the town plat was a frame, by P. C. Boslow, 18x24 feet.

The timber was sawed with a "whip saw," and this was said to be the first frame building in the township. Into this Capt. Boslow put a general stock of goods, which was the first store in Jackson Township. In about two years after, Capt. Boslow sold the building to William Buel, of Cary, Ohio, and erected another building, into which he moved his stock of goods. He also erected a warehouse at the railroad for the purpose of receiving grain and all kinds of produce for shipping to distant markets. Capt. Boslow rode on the first train ever run over the road, from Sandusky to Bellevue in May, 1838. The road was completed to Kenton in July, 1846. The engineer who ran the first train to Bellevue from Sandusky was a Mr. Hogg; the Chief Engineer, R. M. Shoemaker.

The first blacksmith in Patterson was Samuel Lewis.

The first hotel was a log house, which was moved from Thomas Ketch's farm, one mile and a half east, and was kept by Dr. Stanley; this was occupied as a house of public entertainment until he could erect a new house; it was called "The Hunters' Retreat." The new hotel, when erected, was known as the "Sylvia Hotel." Previous to Dr. Stanley's opening his tavern, Capt. Boslow used to accommodate the traveling public at his little log cabin, and was not accustomed to make any charge, but they became so numerous that he finally decided to charge "one shilling" per meal. On one occasion—a very wet and disagreeable day—Mr. Cook, of Blanchard, was passing through, wet and hungry, called for a dinner and to have his horse fed; when he came to settle his bill, he was charged two shillings; Mr. Cook laughed at the price, and told him he should have charged 50 cents. This incident illustrates the hospitality and low prices of the early settlers in those days.

The first physician was A. F. Stanley; Capt. Boslow's and A. F. Stanley's families were the first two located in Patterson. The next merchants to succeed Mr. Buel were Lewis & Hare. A post office, named Sylvia, was established here about 1847–48, with either Dr. A. F. Stanley or Mr. Lewis as Postmaster. Subsequently, about 1850, the name of the post office was changed to Patterson, by which name it has since been known. In 1847, the elections which had previously, for years, been held at McVitty's Schoolhouse, were held at Patterson.

The first carpenter to locate here was a Mr. Carr; and Caleb Gardner was the first cooper. The town grew very rapidly, and did a large business in lumber and mercantile trade for several years. About 1848, Isaiah Ickes built a tannery, which did an extensive business for thirty years. During this period, Mr. Ickes was succeeded by Mr. Walker, and he by J. M. Nelson, and the last to conduct the business was Alexander League.

The town now contains a population of about four hundred, with one general store, by M. C. McVitty, who is doing a large and prosperous trade; one grocery, by J. Swimley; one hotel, by John Perry; one blacksmith shop, by Funk Bros.; one wagon shop, by William Silverthorn; one shoe shop, by P. Woodard; one drug store, by Mr. Phillips; one billiard room, by D. Wilson; one grist mill, which is the building formerly used as the warehouse, which was transformed into a mill in 1863 by a joint-stock company, and subsequently bought by Capt. P. C. Boslow, who was succeeded by John Pouch, of Upper Sandusky, the present proprietor; one saw mill, erected by H. G. Harris in 1847, now owned by Funk Bros., and one cooper shop, by D. R. Timmons. There are two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, and one good brick schoolhouse with three rooms, erected in 1867 at a cost of about $5,000.

Forest.—It would appear, from the records at Kenton, that some difficulty arose or some peculiar condition of things existed at the time of the survey and laying-out of Forest, as we find recorded that John A. Gormley was appointed a Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Hardin County, at their June term in 1854, to act in the premises under especial authority, and that the survey was made and the town laid off in lots, streets and alleys by J. Harvey Davis, and the same platted and recorded, being duly acknowledged by said John A. Gormley March 13, 1855. The town was incorporated, on petition of fifty-six resident voters, by the Commissioners, September 6, 1865, since which there have been the following additions, viz.:

Addition by John A. Gormley, September 6, 1866.
Addition by Josiah Smith, September 10, 1867.
Addition by Josiah Smith, January 4, 1868.
Addition by John Campbell (outlots), March 26, 1868.
Addition by John Campbell (outlots), May 31, 1869.
Addition by J. F. Lillibridge, August 25, 1869.
Addition by Hiram Wise, November 8, 1869.
Addition by John Campbell (outlots), November 30, 1869.
Addition by S. F. Moore, December 16, 1869.
Addition by Pearce & Hueston (outlots), September 10, 1867.
Increase of corporation limits by extension, September 7, 1870.
Addition by Isaac Garrett, October 27, 1871.
Addition by Kellogg & Bohannon, December 2, 1871.
Addition by W. M. Pickett, December 2, 1871.
Addition by H. P. Gage, January 25, 1872.
Addition by John Campbell, April 3, 1873.
Addition by. H. O. Hotchkiss, December 14, 1881.
Addition by Henry M. Miller, January 7, 1882.
Addition by Gormley Brothers, April 27, 1882.

The first store in Forest was opened by Dr. Atwood; the second by Josiah Smith.

The first hotel was a frame building, erected and kept by Mr. P. Carson, on the site of the present Forest City House. John Mansfield was the first blacksmith. Dr. J. A. Stansill, the first physician. The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad was built and the first train ran through here to Kenton July 4, 1846. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was built in 1853–54, and in the latter year, the first train ran through Forest. The crossing of these two railroads here was the cause of the laying out of the town. But the town never grew or enjoyed any great prosperity till about 1870, at which time it seemed to receive a new impetus, and during the last six years has made a rapid growth in population and in business. It now has a population of about 1,200, embracing the following businesses: Three dry goods stores, A. D. Pifer, West & Shott and the New York Store, by M. Berkiwitz; three hardware stores, T. S. Williams, R. C. Wiley & Co., and Beanman & Co.; one general store, by E. Horton; seven groceries; two drug stores; several saloons; one boot and shoe store; two stove and tin stores, one of which—L. Struble—makes a specialty of iron roofing and does an extensive business in that line, he having letters patent for the article of which he is the patentee; one furniture store and undertaker; one furniture manufacturer; two harness and saddler shops; two millinery stores; two livery stables; one grist mill, erected about 1879 by Owens Bros., now owned by Henry Merchantell; one saw and planing mill, erected by Young,

Almy & Co., in 1881, who are still the proprietors and are doing a large business; one warehouse and grain dealer and shipper; two tile manufacturers, Lambright & Fogelsong and Frederick Berlin; four physicians, J. A. Stansill, W. T. Gemmill, W. A. Swimley and Dr. Perce; two attorneys, R. Rice and B. W. Waltermire; there are two hotels—Scott House and Forest City House; three churches—Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Protestant, and one fine, brick union school building, erected in 1872 at a cost of about $7,000.

There is one weekly newspaper called the *News*. It was established in August, 1875, by J. J. Wilkins, and was conducted by him until September 17, 1877, when it was purchased by Harvey S. Horn, the present publisher and proprietor. In August, 1878, the name of the paper was changed to the *Review*. It now has a circulation of 850, and under the management of its present enterprising and gentlemanly editor, we feel assured that the community will be furnished with an excellent local paper, and that its circulation will increase.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Senate Lodge of F. & A. M., No. 378, Forest, Ohio, was granted a dispensation, empowering them with privileges as a lodge, October 17, 1866, for whom a charter was duly granted on October 17, 1867, with the following charter members: J. A. Stansill, J. M. Pearce, G. B. Shultz, Butler Case, J. Heffenan, Alexander Shoemaker, George Stephens, John Campbell, R. C. Wiley, A. F. Stanley, W. H. Seymour, D. Case and David Newcomb, and officered as follows: J. A. Stansill, W. M.; J. M. Pearce, S. W.; George Stephens, J. W.; A. F. Stanley, Treas.; R. C. Wiley, Sec.; B. Case, S. D.; W. H. Seymour, J. D., and Alexander Shoemaker, T. The lodge meets in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening on or before each full moon of every month. Present membership, forty-one. Present officers: R. C. Wiley, W. M.; F. B. Reese, S. W.; W. T. Gemmill, J. W.; W. K. Evans, Sec.; C. W. Wykoff, Treas.; B. W. Waltermire, S. D.; A. Shoemaker, J. D., and M. Briggs, T.

Forest Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 394, was instituted by John A. Lee, G. M., July 17, 1867, with the following charter members: A. W. Worley, John Loubert, J. Van Tilbury, Adam Moore, Amos Waltermire, William Miller, B. W. McClosky, and officered as follows: A. W. Worley, N. G.; J. Loubert, V. G.; B. W. McClosky, R. Sec.; A. S. Waltermire, P. Sec., and Adam Moore, Treas. The lodge meets at the Odd Fellows Hall, in Odd Fellows Block, every Friday evening. Present membership, fifty-six, and officered as follows: W. J. Robey, N. G.; George A. Park, V. G.; Charles G. Wells, Sec., and Joseph L. Shields, Treas.

Hope Encampment, No. 160, Forest, Ohio, was instituted May 8, 1872, by William H. Hazlitt, R. W. G. P., with the following charter members: A. W. Worley, William Miller, W. H. Morris, B. F. Gardner, Solomon Kegg, D. W. Alter and John Loubert. Officers: A. W. Worley, C. P.; D. W. Alter, H. P.; John Loubert, S. W.; Solomon Kegg, J. W.; W. H. Morris, S., and B. F. Gardner, Treas. They meet in Odd Fellows Hall every second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. Present membership, thirty-three. Officers: A. D. Pifer, C. P. H. V. Waltermire, S. W.; A. J. Baker, J. W.; W. H. Herman, S. and S. Zimmerman, Treas.

Gormley Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 1955, was instituted, December 31, 1879, by J. B. King, Deputy, of Westerville, Ohio, with the following charter members: C. A. Stockton, W. T. Gemmill, W. A. Van Horn, H.

S. Horn, T. J. Cellar, E. H. Cook, E. A. Cook, J. A. Pittsford; Jonathan Bowser, J. J. Myer, B. W. Waltermire and D. T. Robey. Officers: B. W. Waltermire, D.; D. T. Robey, V. D.; H. S. Horn, R.; E. H. Cook, F. R., and C. A. Stockton, Treas. They meet in Odd Fellows Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. The present membership is twenty-two. Officers: F. B. Reese, D.; McD. Harmas, V. D.; H. S. Horn, R.; C. C. Harman, F. R., and D. W. Taft, Treasurer.

CHURCHES.

Harmony Presbyterian Church, it is believed, was organized in 1848, with the following constituent members: D. H. Warner and wife, Samuel Dunlap and wife, David Armstrong and wife, Robert Armstrong, A. W. Worley and wife, Abraham Clark and wife, Joseph McClurg and wife, Adam McClurg, Robert McMaster and wife, Reuben Gilliland and wife, William Moore and Mr. Allen. The church was organized by Rev. Mr. Clark, who preached a few times and was succeeded by Rev. Messrs. Graham, Emerson, Van Eman and perhaps one or two others. At the organization, A. W. Worley and Samuel Dunlap were chosen Elders. In May, 1857, the church was divided; twenty-seven members, with two others, were organized into the Patterson Church. The name "Harmony" was now dropped, and "Forest" substituted in its place. The church was organized in the house of D. H. Warner, where they continued to worship for a time; then in a little schoolhouse; then in Mr. Warner's barn; then, again, in the schoolhouse, and then in the churches of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant denominations until, in 1876, they erected the church edifice they now occupy, at a cost of about $1,700. The ministers who have served this church since the division of the old Harmony Church have been as follows: Revs. R. H. Holliday, W. Dalzell, J. K. Kost, James Pelan, W. M. Reed, R. M. Badeau, Henry Bain, J. B. Strain, W. F. Cellar and T. J. Cellar, the present supply, who has served the churches of Forest and Patterson for ten years. The Elders have been D. H. Warner, Adam McClurg, James Clark, John Alter, Dr. J. A. Stansill, Thomas Clark, D. W. Taft and Henry Schriver. Those now in service are D. H. Warner, John Alter, James Clark, D. W. Taft and Henry Schriver. The Trustees are David Alter, S. P. Zimmerman and Russell Price. The present number of communicants is sixty-five.

Patterson Presbyterian Church was organized May 28, 1857, by Rev R. H. Holliday—just after the division of the old Harmony Church—assisted by Elder B. Mansfield, a committee of the Presbytery of Findlay, with the following members: A. W. Worley and wife, Mrs. Harriet Boslow, Robert McMaster and wife, Miss Sarah Gardner, R. L. Chase and wife, Mrs. Frances McVitty, Mrs. Eliza B. Seymour, Mary A. Donnelly, —— Shay, E. Kettlewell, Sarah Hempstead, E. A. Clark, M. A. Clark, Isaiah Iches and wife, D. S. Kellogg, Isabella Kellogg, Richard Sanford, William Fitch and wife, Ann Huston, Ann Watt, Emily Ward, Margaret Howey and William B. Shoemaker and wife. A. W. Worley and Isaiah Iches were chosen Ruling Elders. The present church edifice was erected in 1856. P. C. Boslow, R. L. Chase and A. W. Worley were the Building Committee. In April, 1871, a difficulty arose and a separation was the result, seventeen members taking letters to other churches. The ministers who have served this church are Revs. R. H. Holliday, W. Dalzell, J. K. Kost, James Pelan, W. M. Reed, R. M. Badeau, Henry Bain, J. B. Strain, W. H. Hounell, and T. J. Cellar, who has served the church ten years. The

Elders have been A. W. Worley, Isaiah Iches, William H. Seymour, William Fitch, John Funk, E. H. Beardsley, Robert McMaster, Nicholas Iches, James B. Pool, George P. Codding, R. S. Latham and J. W. Iches. Those now in active service are W. H. Seymour, James B. Pool, R. S. Latham and J. W. Iches. Trustees, W. H. Seymour, J. W. Iches and Abram Hemmerly. The present membership is fifty.

Forest Methodist Protestant Church, it is believed, was organized in the fall of 1869, by Rev. Mr. Evans. The organization took place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and consisted of the following members: Dr. J. T. Lillibridge and wife, Sidney Moore and wife, Thompson Moore and wife, Mrs. D. B. Branch, Miss Miriam Mansfield, Mrs. Harlow Cook, Elnora Cook, George Bushong, Maggie Liles, Mrs. Martha Pearce, Mrs. Fanny Campbell, Eli Wells and wife, Richard Wells, Mrs. George Stephens, Anna Stephens, E. W. McClosky and wife, Thomas Callahan and wife, Augustus Caverly and wife, Miss Mercy Caverly, Dr. J. T. Gemmill and wife, John Wells and possibly a few others. They held services occasionally in the Methodist Episcopal Church until the summer of 1870, when they erected their present neat and commodious brick church, at a cost of about $4,000. The ministers who have served as pastors are Revs. Evans, Adams, Baker, Thrailkill, R. K. Davis, W. M. Creamer, Dr. J. Flood, Cadwallader, W. R. Seuman and A. A. Munson, who is the present pastor in charge. The first Class Leader was Eli Wells; the present one now in service is Samuel Bushong. Present membership is over one hundred. A good Sabbath school is connected with the church, with an average attendance of about seventy, with Samuel Bushong as Superintendent.

Saint Peter's German Reformed Church was organized August 16, 1868, at Forest, by Rev. Charles Shoaf, with fifteen members; but it continued for only a brief period, when the organization ceased and has never been re-organized.

*Catholic Church, Forest.**—About fifteen or twenty years ago, there were about fourteen Catholic families at Forest. Their number, however, never increased sufficiently to warrant the erection of a church; for, although new families would be added from time to time, yet death took away many of the members, whilst others moved to places closer to a church and Catholic school, so that at present only eight families remain. Thus, of the earliest Catholic settlers, John Sullivan, William Bowler, Thomas Manning, Peter Brown and James Dorgan died at Forest; Louis Bittel and Thomas Mongiven departed this life after moving elsewhere; Ferdinand Kurtz, James Moran and James Lilis are living at other places, whilst the Widow Manning, the Widow Curtin and the family of Jacob Schotts still remain. The first priests coming to Forest were Fathers Mathias, Kreusch, Henry Drees and Patrick Henneberry, of the Society of the Most Precious Blood. Father Mathias the people used to call "the old saint." Afterward Father Murphy, from Lima, attended; then again Father Mathias and Father Christian French, C. P. P. S. From 1866, the priests stationed at Kenton attended this place, as a rule, once in each month, generally on week days but exceptionally on Sundays. Then came, in order, Fathers Nicholas Raymond Young, Augustine M. Quatman, Nicholas J. V. Fas, and, toward the end of 1871, the writer of this sketch. Forest remained in our charge ever since, excepting about seven months in 1881, when the priest of Bellefontaine, Rev. Honoratus Bourion, had received the appointment. Our rev-

* By A. S. Siebenfoercher.

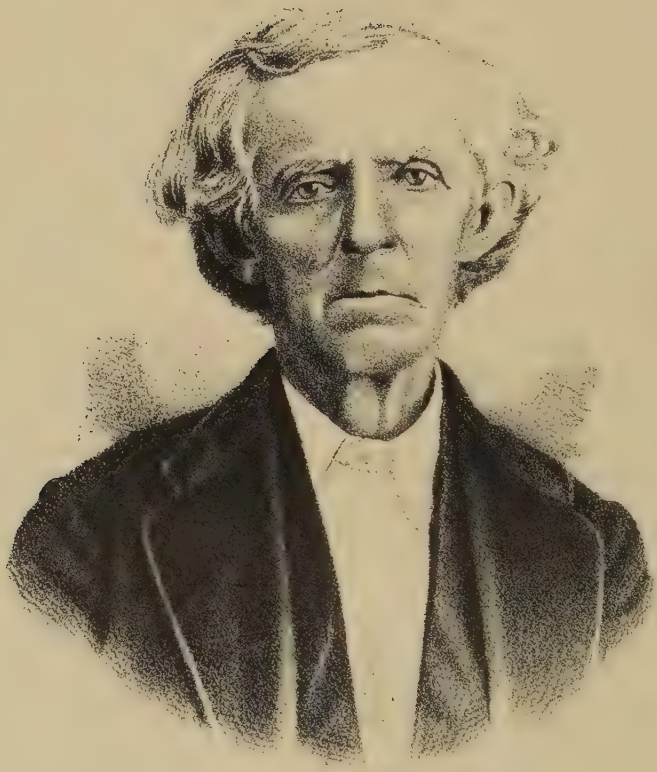
erend assistants, mentioned elsewhere in this work, very frequently conducted divine worship at this station. At first, service was held principally in the houses of Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Moran. The former still remembers helping Father Patrick to make the first rough confessional. In 1875, we celebrated mass in one of the rooms of the public school building. We recollect teaching catechism and hearing confession in one room, whilst the teachers' institute met in the other. Since 1875, service has been held in the house of Mr. Schotts. Among the more devoted members, for the last nine years, Jacob Weiman deserves to be honorably mentioned.

Patterson Methodist Episcopal Church.—We have been unable to obtain as full and complete a history of this society as we desired, from the fact that all its first members, it appears, have passed away, either by death or removal; but, from the best information we could obtain, it was organized about 1847, in the old log schoolhouse just east of the village, by Rev. Fechtly. Some of the members were as follows, viz.: A. F. Stanley, Elizabeth Price, Mrs. Purdy, John Jackson and Henry Zimmerman and wife Betsey, with A. F. Stanley as Class Leader. They held services in the schoolhouse until about 1852, when they erected their present frame church, which was duly dedicated to service. The society has had its seasons of prosperity and its times of adversity. They had, at one time, a season of great revival, and forty persons were taken into full connection in the church. At its maximum of prosperity, it has had a membership of about a hundred and forty members. Some of the early ministers were Revs. Williams, Hagerman, Joseph Good, Joseph Wykes, Enos Holmes, I. N. Smith and Bigley. The present membership is seventy-three, with Rev. J. H. Cater in charge. Stewards, Freeman Owen, Benjamin Jackson, C. L. Freeman Owen, John Gardner and Z. Sherwood.

Forest Methodist Episcopal Church.—The early history of this church is nearly gone to oblivion, like that of the Patterson Church. It was, however, probably organized a few years later than that at Patterson. Some of the first members are believed to have been as follows: Rev. Bainbridge, Henry Bainbridge, Andrew Bainbridge, Mr. Blue and Conrad Zimmerman. Their church building was the first erected in Forest, and has gradually increased in membership until now (1883) the church has a membership of 120, with Rev. J. H. Cater as its pastor, and J. S. Hale, Samuel Briggs and E. H. Van Buren, Stewards. Class Leaders are E. D. Cole, W. K. Evans and J. H. Forney.

CEMETERIES.

The first established burial-place in this township is on the Hueston land, on the bank of the Blanchard, in the southwest corner of Section 1, and was dedicated to the reception of the dead by James E. Hueston, on the death of his wife, Mrs. Margaret Hueston, who died August 18, 1831, and whose body is deposited here, and from that time to the present has received many of the dead of the early settlers of this neighborhood. The old Patterson Cemetery, situated half a mile northwest of Patterson, on the north line of Section 18, was generously donated for burial purposes by Josiah Price about 1849–50. A few years since, it was deeded to the Trustees, and is now kept fenced and put in order by them. Here rest the remains of many of the early and prominent men of Patterson and vicinity, such as A. W. Worley, Dr. A. F. Stanley, John McVitty, Henry Zimmerman and many others. Patterson Cemetery, situated just a few rods further, and on the opposite side of the road from the old cemetery, was



WILLIAM STEWART

purchased by the Trustees for burial purposes, and it is believed received the body of the child of Capt. P. C. Boslow for the first burial in these grounds, since which there have been deposited here the remains of William Pisel, Josiah Price, Stephen Purdy, William Copeland and others.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

From the most authentic sources now to be had, this township was organized by the Commissioners in December, 1835, or at their first regular meeting in 1836, as the first general election was held in the spring of the latter year at the cabin of Richard Hamilton, and the first officers elected were as follows: Township Clerk, George Adams; Justice of the Peace, Alexander Anderson; Trustees, Benjamin Ullin, George Lynch and John Fry; Constable, Richard Hamilton. At this election there were eleven votes cast, as follows: Allan McBride, Mahlon McBride, Asa Church, Alexander Anderson, John E. Fry, Richard Hamilton, Jacob Slider, Solomon Slider, Jacob Crow, George Lynch and George Adams. The Judges at this election were John E. Fry, Richard Hamilton and Asa Church; Clerks, Alexander Anderson and George Adams. This subdivision of Hardin County is in the central part of the northern tier of townships, and is designated as Town 3 south, Range 10 east. It is bounded on the north by Hancock County, on the east by Blanchard Township, on the south by Cessna Township, and on the west by Liberty Township. It is six sections or miles from east to west, and the same from north to south, forming a perfect square of thirty-six sections, or thirty-six square miles, containing an area of 23,040 acres.

STREAMS, SURFACE, SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

There is but one stream in this township of any importance—Hog Creek—which takes its rise in the north part of Cessna Township from two sources, one in Section 9 and the other in Section 4, flowing north-northwest into this township, forming a junction in the northeast quarter of Section 29, from which point originally it nearly lost its identity in its expansion into and over the great Hog Creek Marsh, but again re-appearing at the northwest part of the marsh in Liberty Township and flowing a west and thence in a northwest course until it empties into the Maumee River, and by it into Lake Erie. The entire surface is very level, with but very few undulations, and these are very slight. The soil is generally a deep, rich loam, with just enough admixture of clay and sand to give it the right consistency to constitute it one of the best and most productive soils in the county or in the State, yielding with ease of cultivation abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay, and especially adapted to the growth of all esculents, roots and vegetables.

This portion of the country, like the most of Hardin County, with the exception of the marsh (of which we shall speak more definitely hereafter), was originally very heavily timbered, and it took many hard blows from the ax, by the brawny arm of the pioneer, to fell the mighty giants of the forests, and years of patient waiting for the forces of nature to decompose

the stumps and roots, and thus remove them as obstacles to the free and easy cultivation of the soil. The principal varieties of timber were white, red and black oak, beech, ash, elm, maple—soft and sugar—hickory, lynn, and some walnut and sycamore; of these, oak, ash, beech and elm predominated.

A peculiar natural feature of this township was the "Hog Creek Marsh," which embraced most of the western portion of the township, including ten or twelve sections of land. This was covered in the summer with a tall, coarse grass or a thick growth of bushes, and in winter mostly covered with water, being entirely unfit for cultivation; in fact, much of it was impossible to be traversed, even by stock in the driest weather, without miring. The only benefits to be derived from it were a crop of flags which it produced, which were gathered in abundance, from which the long leaves were stripped and used by the coopers in the manufacture of barrels; and along the borders of said marsh some coarse grass was cut and cured for hay, and in some few places large crops of cranberries were gathered, which was probably the most valuable of anything obtained from this great and otherwise almost useless scope of lands. Not only were these lands a great expanded waste, but they were more than this—they were a barrier to the free intercourse of the surrounding sections of country one with the other, and to the commerce and the transportation of the products of those sections. In the construction of the road now known as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, which passes east and west through the center of Washington Township and also of the marsh, this great waste of land proved a very expensive portion of the road to build; the material upon which to lay the ties and rails had to be hauled great distances, and after completion and trains were running over it, every now and then a portion of the road would sink and require a large amount of material to again fill up and raise the road to its proper level. It seemed to be almost impossible to reach the bed of the marsh and obtain a solid road bed. This condition of things lasted for about ten years, till finally it ceased to sink, the material having reached a solid stratum at the bottom of the marsh. During this period of time, many a train was precipitated into the marsh, and much time wasted and many of thousands of dollars expended in repairing losses and damages. This marsh probably embraced about 8,000 acres of land, and before any ditching or draining was done was not in demand at the Government price, $1.25 per acre, and now some of it is worth from $75 to $100 per acre. And it is probable that the average value of the entire body of these lands would now be upward of $40 per acre. It is true it has cost many thousand dollars to drain it to its present condition, but if we enter into a little financial calculation, the result is astonishing. Assuming that there are 8,000 acres, and that the average value is now only $25 per acre, the difference in the value of this entire body of land now and its former value is $191,800—a nice little fortune—even after deducting the several thousand dollars that have been expended in draining and improving it.

ROADS AND PIKES.

From the description of the surface and the soil of this township, it is plainly discernible that here is not much material convenient for constructing pikes, hence we would not expect, neither do we find, but few pikes constructed within this territory. There are, however, three pikes built, viz., one from North Washington, south upon the section lines to the south boundary line of the township, a distance of nearly four miles; one run-

ning east and west upon the boundary line between Cessna and Washington Townships, a distance of three miles; and one from North Washington to Dunkirk, a distance of two miles within this township, thus constituting about nine miles of pike in the township; and these are of a superior quality, being thoroughly macadamized. The balance are mud roads, which in the summer season are, from the level and smooth surface of the country, among the most beautiful roads in the State over which to ride. And even in the winter and wet seasons, they are, from the nature of the soil, far better than those of some other portions of the county.

PIONEERS.

John Fry was one of the first to locate within what is now Washington Township. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and with his parents, Enoch and Mary Fry, emigrated to Ohio at an early day and settled in Coshocton County; thence, in 1832, removed to this county and located on land now owned by Mrs. Hannah Curn in Washington Township, from where, after a few years' residence, they removed into Blanchard Township and settled on land now owned by Alonzo Lynch, where the parents died from that terrible and then prevailing disease—milk sickness. Enoch Fry was the father of the following children: Jacob, John, Joshua, Daniel, Jonas, Stephen and Catharine. Of these, John died of milk sickness; Daniel accidentally shot himself, from the effects of which he died; the balance of the children, after a few years' residence here, returned to Coshocton County, where Jacob resided till his death, in April, 1881; Joshua and Catharine still reside in that county. Jonas is now a resident of Muskingum County, Ohio, and Stephen moved West. John Fry, the second son, married Mary Mowry, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of George W. Mowry, who settled in Blanchard Township in 1832, where he resided until his death; by her he had five children—Enoch, George W., Charity, Col. Jefferson and John. Of these, Charity, the only daughter, died young; George W., in 1850, moved to Illinois; in 1851, to Oregon; in 1853, to California, where he resided about twenty years, and thence removed to Washington Territory, where he still resides; Enoch, in the spring of 1851, crossed the plains to California, where he remained about five years; started to return by vessel, was shipwrecked, but was saved, and returned to California, where he remained one year longer and then returned to Ohio; and he, Col. Jefferson and John are now residents of Blanchard Township. Enoch, the eldest son above mentioned, served in the war of the rebellion, four years, in the Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Jefferson enlisted in the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served over three years, and re-enlisted as a veteran; was taken prisoner and confined in a rebel prison, but finally paroled. John also served about one year near the close of the war in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Andrew Petty settled and erected the first cabin in the north part of the township about 1832-33, but remained only a short time and moved away. Also another man by the name of Petty, about 1833, settled on land now owned by John Bame; was rather eccentric, an old bachelor, never married, resided here a few years and also moved away. About 1834, Mr. Young came from Pennsylvania and settled upon the land that Andrew Petty vacated, as mentioned above, but remained only a few years, when he returned to Pennsylvania. Richard Hamilton, a native of Richland County, Ohio, settled here one mile east of North Washington. He married a

Miss Lynch, a daughter of George Lynch. He located here about 1834, and resided about twenty-five years, and removed to Idaho, where he still resides. The first election of the township was held at his cabin, and he served as the first Constable, also filled the office of Justice of the Peace for more than twenty years.

John McBride settled on land now owned by N. Ahlefeld and George McElroy about 1834, where he resided until his death in 1862. He was a man of integrity, a good neighbor and worthy citizen. His children were as follows: Margaret, Mahlon, Allen and Mariah, who now survive and reside in the West; Nancy, Bebecca and Love are deceased.

William Thorne was a native of Maryland, then a resident of Virginia, where he married Margaret Fulk, and removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, thence to Trumbull County, and in July, 1836, came to this county and settled on land now owned by Elizabeth Summerville, where they resided till their death; he died about 1848 and she about 1853. Their children were James, Elizabeth, Henry, William, Mary, Thomas, Cassander, Benjamin, Sarah, Rachel, Jacob, Rebecca and one that died in infancy.

Robert McMillen, of Irish descent, came here from Knox County, Ohio, about the same date and settled on land now owned by the heirs of Joseph Ream. He was thrice married, his first wife dying before he came to Hardin County; his second wife was Susanna Baker; she died and he married Mary M. Smith. About 1843, he moved to near Dunkirk, thence a short time prior to the war of the rebellion he removed to Illinois, where his wife died. He subsequently removed to Missouri, and died in that State. Some of his children are dead and the balance of them are in the West.

Andrew Kridler was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Washington County, and when young went to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he married Mary Thorne, and in the fall of 1836 came to this county and settled on land now owned by Willis Young, where they resided until their death. His wife died December 8, 1866, aged fifty-nine years. Subsequently Mr. Kridler married, for his second wife, Margaret Arnold, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kridler died October 2, 1870, aged sixty-three years, and in twenty-four days after, or October 26, 1870, his wife died of cancer. Mr. Kridler was a resident here thirty-four years, and sustained an unblemished character for honor and integrity, and was a worthy member of the Christian Church. He was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, Cassander, Henry, Albert, Margaret, Lucinda, Andrew J., Sarah A., Samuel, Mary Matilda and one died in infancy.

John Gum came here from Knox County, Ohio, but was a native of the State of Delaware. He settled on land now owned by William McElroy. He was thrice married; his last wife was Mrs. Catharine Williamson. They subsequently removed to Dunkirk, where he died. She subsequently died in Kenton. A further account of the family will be found in the history of Blanchard Township in this volume.

Adam Orth, a native of Germany, married Mary Weaver and emigrated to America in 1831 and settled near Pittsburgh; thence he removed to Wayne County, Ohio, and from there came to Hardin County about 1835, and settled on land now owned by Jacob and Charles Stair, where he opened out right in the woods and resided on that place until about 1860, when he sold his farm and purchased another about two miles west of his first location, where he died December 22, 1870, aged seventy-six years. His first wife died in Pennsylvania soon after their arrival in that State. Subsequently he married Mary E. Troutman, also a native of Germany; she

died March 31, 1878. Mr. Orth by his first wife had the following children: Margaret, John (deceased), George, Leonard, Elizabeth, and one that died in infancy. By his second wife he had John G., J. Adam and Frederick (deceased). While a resident of Wayne County, Mr. Orth peddled clocks, but after his arrival in this county he gave his exclusive attention to farming. He cleared 100 acres right from the woods, had a good orchard and other improvements.

William Wilcox, a native of the State of New York, married Miss Lurena Hopkins, and, in 1838, settled in this township on land now owned by Marion Tarr. Here he resided several years; thence he returned to his native State, but finally removed to Wisconsin. He had three sons, David, Jackson, and one name not known, and two daughters, Mary and Lurena; the latter, the eldest child, is deceased

William S. Baird was a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and married Rachel Booth, and came to Hardin County about 1838, and settled on land now owned by Daniel Berger, where he died September 15, 1854, aged forty-five years. His wife died July 31, 1858, aged forty-eight years. He was a good farmer, and "the noblest work of God—an honest man." Their children were Mary, Rufus, Eli, William and Artimas; all survive but the latter.

Robert Summerville, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., was married in Beaver County, Penn., to Eleanor Derringer. Thence he removed to Wayne County, Ohio, and, in 1842, came to this county and settled on land now owned by Mr. William Pfeiffer. Subsequently he moved into Hancock County, where he died October 4, 1862. His wife died while a resident of this county—January 16, 1849. Their children were Hannah, John, Daniel James, Catharine, Benjamin and William, all now deceased but the two last mentioned.

Leonard Morrisson, a native of Butler County, Penn., married Mary Ann Whysong in Fayette County of the same State. In 1836, he removed to Hardin County, Ohio, and settled on land now owned by N. Ahlefeld; subsequently he moved to the farm known as the Emmett farm, situated in the east part of Washington Township; thence he moved to the place now owned by Peter Cerson, where he died May 7, 1867, aged sixty-two years. His wife still survives and resides with her son John L. Their children were as follows: Camille, Sarah Vinah, Angeline and James, all now deceased, and Savilla Ann, William R., Sarah, John L., Robert J. and Winfield S., who survive.

Reuben Zahner, a native of Pennsylvania, married Sophia Myers, and came to Hardin County and settled on land near the Sidney Baird farm in 1848, where he lived till his death. Their children were William, Michael, Mary Ann, Caroline, Cordelia, Jesse and Sophia, all married and settled in this neighborhood except Cordelia, who is deceased.

Barnhart Wagoner, a native of Germany, settled in Washington Township on land now owned by Samuel Taylor in 1834, where he resided many years. He was twice married and was the father of twenty-four children. He was a remarkably strong, active and muscular man. Subsequently he and all his family moved to the West. Some of his children who were well known here were Anthony, Barnhart, Francis, Lewis, Lena, Theresa, Sallie, Fanny, Susan and Margaret.

Jacob Griner, a native of Germany, settled in this township near Dunkirk about 1838–39, where he resided till his death. He was twice married. His second wife was Margaret Wagoner. He had three sons—Jacob, Isaac and Daniel.

William Hartoon settled near the Cessna Township line in 1836. He died on the place where he first settled, on the southwest quarter of Section 35. His children were William, Mollie and Caroline, who all moved away.

John Kraft, a native of Germany, settled on the southeast quarter of Section 34, where he died; his wife still survives, and now resides in Kenton. Most of their children died young. Two—Charles and Christopher—still survive.

Ephraim Crawford, from Columbiana County, settled on the southwest quarter of Section 34 about 1838. He was married in Columbiana County to Susan Hively and still resides here where they first settled. Their children were seven, two of whom were Emery and Stephen.

Samuel Hively also came from Columbiana County and settled on the east part of Section 33, in 1837, where they still reside. He married in Columbiana County, and has two sons—George and David—and four daughters.

Harman Obenour was born in Washington County, Penn.; removed to Stark County, Ohio, and, in 1836-37, came to this township and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 33, where he died in 1852. He was twice married, and was the father of the following children: By his first wife, John, Henry, Elizabeth, David, Susan and Frederick; by his second wife, Harman, Sarah, Josiah, Amos, and three who died in infancy. Those who survive are possessed of an excellent moral and Christian character, have made a success in life and are highly respected citizens of the community.

John Reifenstein was a native of Germany, where he married; came to America and settled on Section 32, where he and his wife died, leaving no issue. Mr. Reifenstein was an intelligent, educated man, and a valuable citizen.

Jacob Shroll was a native of Pennsylvania, but early came to Crawford County, Ohio, and married a Miss Sheofstall, of Bucyrus, Ohio; she died in 1879 or '80. They settled in this township on the southwest quarter of Section 31 in 1837. Their children were David, Emanuel, Catharine, Harman, Lydia and Frederick. Mr. Shroll still resides upon the place where he first settled; has accumulated an abundance of this world's goods, and more than all, has lived an honest, upright life, and is highly respected by his numerous friends.

Benjamin Ulin came from Coshocton County, Ohio, and settled on land now owned by Mr. Ibling about 1833-34, being one among the first settlers in the township. In 1838, he erected a horse-mill for grinding, which made very good flour. He resided here several years, thence moved to Iowa. His children were Eliza, John P., Andrew, Benjamin, Sarah, Elizabeth, William and Samuel, all of whom moved West except John P., who now resides in Cessna Township.

Harrison P. Darst, a native of Woodstock, Va., born in 1817. About 1831, he emigrated to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he married Catharine Teegarden, born in that county in 1815. In 1839, they removed to Hardin County and settled in this township, on the southeast quarter of Section 27, on land which he entered from the Government, upon which he resided till his death October 31, 1860. Mr. Darst was an active member of the Christian Church, and a minister in the same about, twenty years. Their children were as follows: Sarah E., George W., John S., Rebecca J. and Maria M., now living, and Susanna, Lucinda and two infants, deceased.

John L. Kahler was born in Germany in 1778 and married Mary A.

Schiber, born March 26, 1785. They emigrated to America in June, 1834, and, in 1836, entered forty acres of land in the southwest quarter of Section 34, Washington Township, where he resided till his death in May, 1841. Mr. Kahler was a weaver by trade. His children, John L., Frederick, John G. and Elizabeth, are all deceased but John G., who married Mary E. Markley and is still a resident of this township.

Frederick Markley, a native of Germany, emigrated to America about 1836, and, in 1838, settled on Section 32, where he still resides. Children —Mary E., Frederick, Catharine, Barbara, Mary M., Sarah and Christina.

Archibald Smith came here from Franklinton, Ohio, and settled on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, in 1840–41. He married Elizabeth Williams; she died on the place where they first settled. He died while on a journey to his son in Union County. Children—Magdalena, Mary, William and John.

Conrad Wejount, a native of Germany, married there and emigrated to America in 1835, and settled on Section —, where they died. Children—Susanna (deceased), and Mary, now the wife of Charles Tierce, of Dunkirk.

John G. Smith, a native of Germany, married Susannah Wejount and settled on Section 33, where he still resides. His wife died and subsequently he married Dorothy Baker. Children—John, Henry, Jacob, Adam, Mary, Susanna, Margaret, Catharine and Sarah.

George Lynch and Jacob Crow were early settlers, locating here about 1834–35; the former has a son now a resident of Kenton.

TOWNS.

North Washington is the only town in the township. It was platted and laid out into lots, streets and alleys by Judy Shaw and A. Landis in the summer of 1852. The first house erected here was a log cabin, built by Ephraim Harvey, and the second by George Orth. The first frame house was erected by C. W. Show, which is now occupied as a drug store and dwelling. The first store was opened by Show & Darst, in the above-mentioned frame house. Peter Ash was the first blacksmith; the first physician, Dr. Rayl; but the first to remain and become permanently settled was Dr. E. B. Heistand. The post office was established about 1852 or 1853, and Samuel Andrews was appointed Postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Frank Kinnear, Pierce and Lukens, Albert Behrends and Ezra Maynard, the present incumbent.

The village is now represented by the following businesses: Two general stores, G. W. Burnworth and John Reifenstine; one grocery, by Mrs. Smith; one drug store, by J. J. Orth; two blacksmiths, Charles Guider and Henry Mason; one saw mill, with one set of buhrs for grinding, owned by G. W. Burnworth; one warehouse, owned by Frank and Levi Pores; and two physicians, Dr. Joseph Saeger and Dr. W. R. Brayton.

SCHOOLS.

It is believed that the first school ever taught in this township was by Wilmot Munson in 1838. In 1841, William Simpson taught in a cabin on land then owned by Renatus Gum. Then there was a log schoolhouse built on Andrew Kridler's place; this was one of the primitive kind, with puncheon floor, slab seats and greased paper for window lights. This house was succeeded by a small frame house built on Mr. Thorne's place about 1850; then this was succeeded by the present frame schoolhouse,

built in 1874. Other schools were established in the east and southern parts of the township soon after, and now (1883) this township is divided into eleven subdistricts, with eleven good schoolhouses, in which are employed eleven teachers. The average number of weeks of school session is 29, enrolling 242 boys and 222 girls; total scholarship, 464; total receipts for school purposes in 1882 were $3,615.86; total expenditures, $3,448.44, leaving balance on hand, September 1, 1882, $167.42; total valuation of school property, $5,000.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church, northwest corner of Section 34.—This society was organized about 1843, by Rev. Christian Stipp, assisted by Conrad Show, with the following constituent members, viz.: Mrs. James Leper, Mary Leper, Catharine Leper, Anna Leper, Rebecca Leper, Harrison P. Darst, Catharine Darst, Benjamin Ulin, Elizabeth Ulin, Sarah Ulin, John Ulin, Andrew Ulin and wife, Richard Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, Moses Riley and wife, John Riley and wife, Anthony Wagoner and wife, Thomas Dunlap and wife and two daughters (Lavinia and Vina), Samuel Axford and wife, Leonard Packer and wife, and perhaps a few others. About 1844–45, they erected a log church edifice, which has served as a place of worship to the present time. Benjamin Ulin and H. P. Darst were chosen as the first Deacons, after which the office was filled by Anthony Wagoner and Andrew Ulin. The ministers who have served the church as pastors have been Revs. Christian Stipp, Martz, Harrison P. Darst, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Thompson, David Kinnear and Rev. Holverstott. This society was quite large and prosperous for several years, but subsequently many died and a large number moved away to the West, until at the present time there are only about ten members, with George Orth and Walter McCloud as Deacons. Rev. Nicholas McCloud is their present pastor. A Sabbath school has been organized for many years, and is conducted through the summer seasons with a good attendance.

The United Brethren in Christ at North Washington was organized into a society at the schoolhouse in April, 1875, by Elder William H. Ogle, consisting of the following members: C. A. Guider, Thomas Waters, B. D. Brayton, Savilla Waters, Samantha Pierce, Martha Andrews and Eleanor Obenour, with C. A. Guider as Class Leader. They have no church edifice, but have held their services in the schoolhouse since their organization. The following have served as ministers of the congregation, viz.: Elders William H. Ogle for two years; Merritt and Miller two years; Mr. Johnson one year; Mr. Stewart two years; and J. W. Lower is now serving the society. C. A. Guider and B. D. Brayton have filled the office of Class Leader. A Sabbath school has been held every summer, and during last season had an average attendance of about sixty, with B. D. Brayton as Superintendent.

Willow Grove Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in the Kridler Schoolhouse in 1876 by Rev. Taylor P. Jagger, with the following members: Daniel Helm, Elizabeth Helm, Frank Helm, Jacob Clark, Jacob Derringer, Emma Derringer, Mary Pugh, Charles Yocomb and Elizabeth Summerville, with Daniel Helm chosen Class Leader. The society was quite prosperous for some time, but from various causes it began to decrease in interest and membership, until finally it ceased to exist as an organization. From the time of its formation they held services about four years, during which they were served by the following ministers: Revs. Taylor, P. Jagger, and Andrew J. Frisbee.

H. R. Trissler

St. John's Lutheran Church.—This society was organized in an old log schoolhouse in District No. 2, in 1853–54 with the following constituent members: G. Borset, Michael Frank, Tobias Frank, George Karn, Adam Hensel, George Shultz, F. Speer, M. Casper, A. Guider and Louisa Kraft. They held services in the schoolhouse until, in 1873, they erected their present frame church building, at a cost of about $1,600, and the same was dedicated to service in October of that year, by Revs. Heiley and G. F. Roitz. Ministers who have served this church as pastors have been Revs. Harman, Mochalds, Doring, Bretsler, Bergley, George Miller, G. F. Roitz and Rev. Greicher, who is now administering to the society. Present membership is about thirty, with Adam Hensel and George Shultz as Elders; Trustees are M. Casper, George Wolfert and George Karn.

CEMETERIES.

In the first settling of this township many of the first dead were interred upon the lands upon which they lived, many of whom have no tombstone or anything to mark their last resting place. The Kridler Cemetery, on Section 4, in the north part of the township, was established as a family burying place at quite an early day, in which are interred some of the Moses, Baird and Kridler families, and perhaps a few others. It is kept well preserved, with a good fence inclosing it. The principal cemeteries of this township which are under the protection and care of the township are the Washington and the one on the township line on the southeast corner of Section 33. The former is located on the Dunkirk & Washington pike, on the southeast quarter of Section 14. It contains about one acre of ground, is well inclosed with a good board fence, and has been in use for nearly forty years, and contains the dead of many of the early pioneers and their families. The latter contains about the same amount of ground and is well fenced and cared for. This has also been used for many years, receiving the dead of many of the early settlers of this vicinity. Both of these cemeteries are pleasantly situated and very appropriate places for the purposes for which they have been dedicated.

McDONALD TOWNSHIP.

As there are no records, either of the county or township, of an official character to give us any data upon the organization of this township, we have been compelled to take the statements of old pioneers who were residents here at the time of its institution, relative to that matter. From them we learn that the territory now embraced in McDonald Township was originally included in Round Head Township, and held their elections under her authority, which was under the jurisdiction of Logan County until the organization of Hardin County in 1833. This township continued as a part of said Round Head Township till 1836, when the new township was erected by the official act of the Commissioners of said Hardin County, under the name of "McDonald Township." This name was suggested and given to the Commissioners for said new township by Peter C. McArthur, one of the early settlers, and it is said by some to have been thus given in honor of McDonald, an Indian chief, while others claim that it was thus named after William McDonald, one of the pioneers, which is, doubtless,

the correct version. The records of the township during the first sixteen years of its existence have been lost or destroyed, and the first elections and officials which are found upon record on the Township Clerk's books are for the year 1852, so that we are unable to give an account of its early officials.

BOUNDARIES, STREAMS, SURFACE, SOIL AND TIMBER.

The geographical position of this township is in the southwest part of Hardin County, and approaches a rectangle in shape, being longest from north to south, its width from east to west being much less, and, calculating its dimensions as a rectangle, it is eight miles long from north to south, and five miles wide from east to west, containing forty square miles, or about 25,600 acres. It is bounded on the north by Marion and Cessna Townships, on the east by Lynn and Taylor Creek Townships, on the south by Logan County, and on the west by Round Head and Marion Townships. The village of Round Head, which is noted as the locality and great camping-grounds of the Indians, prior to being occupied by the white settlers, lies almost contiguous to the western border of this township, and to this village, and through it, coursing in a northeast direction through McDonald Township, was the trail of the Indians as they passed to and fro from their towns in the Southwest to Fort McArthur and Sandusky; and on or near this trail were located the first settlers of this county, and of this township. The streams of this township consist of the head-waters of the North Branch of the Miami River, which rise in the eastern-central portion of the township and runs in a southwest course through the southern-central portions of the township, and passes into Logan County, leaving this township and county on the farm of F. Harrod; and the Scioto River, which strikes this township on its west boundary line about one mile south of the Kenton & Round Head pike, thence flowing in a north and northeast course, forms the boundary line of the township on the west and north to the extreme northeast corner of McDonald Township, a distance of about ten miles, receiving no tributaries of any significance during this entire course, but passes through the center of the great Scioto Marsh, thus bringing a large portion of it embraced in McDonald, and, on the west and north of the river, leaves large portions embraced in Marion and Cessna Townships.

The surface of the township is somewhat diversified. The southern and southeastern portions are generally level; the central and western portions are undulating, some of the extreme western part along the Scioto River being somewhat hilly, and the northern portion, including the marsh, very level.

The soil of the flat, level portions is composed of a black loam, deep and rich, with a clay subsoil. The undulating or rolling lands are a loam and clay soil, underlaid with clay and gravel. The marsh is composed of a soil of great depth, but it is now so completely wet and saturated with water, as to be an entire waste, unfit and impossible of cultivation, and will thus remain, until some great artificial outlet is made by which the surplus water can be taken away, and these lands be thoroughly drained, then they would become the richest, most productive, and among the best lands of the county. How soon this will be accomplished we do not pretend to predict, but that it will be done, and these lands brought into fine cultivated farms, we deem just as certain, as was the results of the wonderful and mighty inventions of railroads, telegraphs and the innumerable and remarkable labor-saving machines of the present day.

The lands of this township, where brought into cultivation, yield to the earnest tiller of the soil abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay, and as they are from year to year becoming better ditched, tiled and drained, and brought under the evaporating and congenial influences of the sun and atmosphere, so are the labors of the husbandman becoming better and better remunerated by an increase of crops and ease of cultivation.

The lands of this township, with the exception of the marsh, were originally very heavily timbered, and, unlike some of the county, it contained an almost impenetrable thicket of undergrowth of the spice and thorn bush, which rendered the labors of the pioneers still more tedious and laborious in opening out the country and preparing themselves homes and farms. The principal varieties of the timber were white, red and black oak, beech, elm, ash, hickory, maple, and some walnut and cherry, the latter two varieties having now, however, become almost extinct.

This township consists entirely of the Virginia Military Lands, and is situated on the extreme northwest corner of that body of lands; the Scioto River which, as above mentioned, forms for so long a distance the boundary line of the township, is the dividing line between the Military and the Congress Lands, all on the west and north of it belonging to the latter class of lands.

This township is well supplied with the best of gravel for making good roads and pikes, as every knoll or little hill is imbedded with excellent gravel, and the citizens have been making abundant use of the material, and have many good pikes already built, and others in progress of building. The first pikes built were the Belle Center & Roundhead, the Kenton & Roundhead pikes; then the Belle Center & Yelverton pike was built, then the McDonald pike was the next constructed, and the last and more recent one built, and one of the longest in the township, is the Belle Center & Marsh pike, which extends in a straight line due north and south for about eight miles in this township, and one of the most important to the citizens of any in the township. The Chicago & Atlantic Railway crosses the north corner of the township.

PIONEERS.

The first to locate in this township were the families of Donald McArthur and Daniel Campbell, who settled a short distance northeast of the village of Round Head in 1822. Peter C. McArthur and Daniel Campbell had previously come from Ross County in 1818, and erected a cabin in the unbroken forest, but went back to Ross, and did not return until the year first mentioned. These families being the very first permanent pioneers of Hardin County, we have thought it best to give their history in Chapter IV of the general work, where the principal events connected with their settlement will be found.

Alexander Given was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 14, 1811, a son of William and Jane Given, he a native of Maryland and she of Virginia, who emigrated while young to Ross County, where they were married, and, in 1829, he removed to Hardin County and settled near the Scioto River in Round Head Township, where they resided till their death; he died in 1848 and she in 1851. Alexander Given came in 1830 and was united in marriage, May 6, 1832, with Mary J. Campbell, a daughter of one of the first settlers of McDonald Township. She was born in Ross County in 1816. Mr. Given settled on the place where he still lives and where he has now made a continued residence of over half a century. Here he purchased 100 acres and commenced right in the woods; to this land he has since added by purchase 100 acres more, so that now he owns 200 acres, and has brought it all under fence and all in cultivation but about twenty-five acres, which he has reserved for wood and timber. Mr. Given was not only one of the first settlers of this township, but he has been closely identified with its growth and progress, and its secular and political affairs, having served in all the prominent offices; was Treasurer for twenty years and a Justice of the Peace for eighteen years; also served as Land Appraiser in 1850 for the district embracing the five townships of Buck, Taylor Creek, Lynn, McDonald and Round Head. His wife died in 1850, and, in 1855, he married

Mrs. Isabella S. Gunn. She was born in Logan County in 1811. Mr. Given is the father of five children, all by his first wife, viz.: Eliza J., wife of Squire Cooney; Mary H., wife of Thomas J. McDonald; Alexander F. and two deceased—Daniel and Rebecca.

Isaac Holt was probably the next settler in this township. He came here from near "Little Sandusky" about 1829–30, and settled on land now owned by John Hineman, where he remained about three or four years, then removed to Iowa.

David Poe, a native of Kentucky, born in Breckinridge County, but early emigrated to Ohio, was married in Brown County to his wife Elizabeth, who was born in Ireland, but who, while young, emigrated to America with her parents and settled in Washington County, Penn., where her parents died, after which she came to Brown County, Ohio. After their marriage, they removed to Kentucky, thence to Ross County, Ohio, and from there to Fayette County, and thence, about 1831, removed to Hardin County and settled on land now owned by John Miller, where he remained till quite aged, when he removed to the village of Round Head, where he died. He was twice married and was the father of the following children: William, Andrew, Barbara, Robert Allen, John, Stephen, Genova and one daughter who married George G. Moore and died young. Several of the children, now quite advanced in years, are still residents of this township, and are among the reliable and worthy citizens. Of these, R. A. Poe, in 1845, married Jane Breece, who was born in Logan County in 1824, a daughter of Robert and Alida Breece. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Church since 1854 up to the time of her death, February 11, 1882. To them were born seven children, of whom five now survive—Lydia E., wife of E. Hatfield; George H.; Genova, wife of L. H Mahan; Anna, wife of John W. Thomas, and Griffith B.; Lizzie and Emma are deceased. On September 10, 1882, Mr. Poe married for, his second wife, Miss Margaret Shaffer, a native of this county.

Another settler of this period was William McDonald, after whom it is said the township was named.

Jacob Fuls was born in Pendleton County, Va., February 3, 1794; emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Anna Hessar in 1820; thence he removed to Fayette County, and thence, in April, 1832, he removed to Hardin County and settled in the woods of McDonald Township on land now owned by John Faurot. There were then only three settlers within a distance of five miles, the closest neighbors, and in other directions it was much further to any settler, and here he resided till his death, August 31, 1868; his wife died January 15, 1872, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Fuls' aged mother came to this wilderness with him and died January 27, 1836. Mr. Fuls was a plain pioneer farmer, honest and upright, a kind neighbor and a good citizen and a devoted Methodist. His children were as follows: Elizabeth, Margaret, Philip, Mary Ann, Amelia, John, Anna C., Jacob, Samuel, Phebe and Simon P.

James Hayes came here from Logan County about 1832–33, and settled on land now owned by Joseph Zahler, but resided here only a few years and removed to Illinois.

Michael Fickel settled on land where the White Schoolhouse now stands, about 1833, but resided there only about three or four years and moved away.

Ezekiel Storer settled where J. H. Fields now owns and resides, about 1832, where a few years after he died and was buried in the Fuls Burying Ground. Of his children, some died and the others all moved away.

William Connell, who came here from Fayette County, Ohio, settled on land now owned by Joseph Zahler about 1834–35; remained here only a few years and moved away.

Thomas Coil also came here from Fayette County about 1836, but remained only about two years and moved away.

William Hemphill was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1826. His father, Andrew Hemphill, was born in Kentucky in 1799, emigrating with his parents to Ross County in 1800, where he married his wife, Anna, who was a native of that county, born in 1802. They removed to Highland County, Ohio, and, about 1833, came with his family to Hardin County and settled in this township, where his wife died in 1840. Subsequently he married Mary Riley, and finally removed to Logan County, where he remained till the death of his second wife, after which he returned to this township and resided till his death in 1879. William was but a child when brought to this county by his parents, grew to manhood under the sturdy influences of pioneer life, and was united in marriage with Margaret Derr, who was born in Wayne County in 1827. Mr. Hemphill has now been a resident here for about half a century, and has been one of the township's tried, faithful and best citizens. He is the father of the following children: Joseph S., John D., James, Martha A., Lizzie, Mary F. and William S.

Samuel Bell settled on the place now owned by Mr. P. Wells about 1835, where he resided till his death. He was a good substantial citizen, and served as one of the early Justices of the Peace. John Bell, a brother to Samuel, came here at the same date and located on land adjoining his brother on the west, but after a few years' residence moved away.

Martin Bruen came here about 1835–36 and settled near Mr. Fuls; then he settled on land now owned by George Littleton.

Jacob Zahler came here with his father (a native of Germany) about 1836, and settled on the place where he still resides. Mr. Zahler is one of the true pioneers, an excellent neighbor and most worthy citizen; has filled many of the township offices, and is now serving as one of its Trustees.

John Fuls, a brother of the above-mentioned Jacob Fuls, was born in Ross County, Ohio; removed to Fayette County, where he married Mary Miller, and about 1834–35, came to this county and settled on the place now owned by Mr. Cameron, where he resided till his death, February 13, 1867, aged fifty-six years. He was an honest man, a good citizen and a devoted member of the United Brethren Church. He was the father of the following children: Elizabeth, Martin, Mary Ann, Sarah, John, Catharine, Armilda, Lydia, Ann, Sienda, George and Amanda.

Benjamin Rightmire came here from Morgan County, Ohio, about 1834–35 and settled on land now owned by John Flynn. He married Martha Holt, and they remained residents here until their death. They were interred in the Fuls Cemetery. He was a worthy citizen, a religious man and a member of the United Brethren Church. Their children were William H., Mary, Martha, Sarah and Nancy.

Moses Vansky came here from Licking County, Ohio, about 1834–35 and settled where Mr. McConnell now lives. Subsequently he moved on to land on the Scioto Marsh, where he died in 1865. He married Rachel Fickel, by whom he had the following children: Perry, Silas, Jane, George, Elizabeth, Isaac, Michael, Zachariah and Lucinda. Mr. Vansky was a man of integrity, possessing the confidence of his neighbors, and a worthy member of the United Brethren Church.

John Hatfield was a native of Maryland, but with his family emigrated to

Jefferson County, Ohio, thence to Carroll County and from there, about 1836, came to this township and settled on the William Lawrence land, where he died in 1855 and his wife in 1864. Their children were William, John, Nelson, Samuel, Henry, Eliza, Elizabeth, Mary and Catharine.

Elder Enoch Harvey, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Union County in quite an early day; thence, about 1834, he removed to this county and settled in this township on the Isaac Holt farm, where he resided till his death. He married Delilah Helverson, also a native of Virginia. Mr. Harvey was a pioneer preacher in the Christian Church for many years, a man zealous in good works and one who exerted a great influence in molding the moral and Christian character in this community in an early day, at a time when such influences were especially needed to polish and smooth down the rough and uncouth principles that are apt to follow in close accompaniment with the rugged pioneer. He continued to work in the ministry to the very close of his long and useful life. On the Saturday night prior to his death, he preached a sermon, and on the following day delivered two sermons; on Tuesday night following, he ate a hearty supper and died that evening—March 7, 1871—aged seventy-nine years. His wife died August 27, 1866, aged seventy-two years. They had the following children: Ephraim, James M., Joel, Eliza and Enoch, all deceased but Ephraim, who now resides in Michigan.

John Hites, a native of Virginia, with his wife Elizabeth, moved to Jefferson County, Ohio; thence to Carroll County, and, about 1836, came to this township and settled on land where his son Benjamin still resides. Here, in 1840, his wife died, and subsequently he married Margaret Hubbard. Mr. Hites died in 1876. He served in the war of 1812, for which his widow is drawing a pension. He was an honest, good man. His children were George, Catharine, Elizabeth, David and John.

William Sheldon was a native of England, but emigrated to America in an early day. About 1840, he settled where his son now lives. He died September 18, 1850, aged eighty-two years.

Joseph Williams, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Licking County, and, about 1840, came to this township and settled on the place now owned by Ray Littleton. He married Jerusha Decker, and resided here till about 1866, when he left his family here and went to Missouri. His wife died November 24, 1879, aged sixty-three years. Their children were Cornelius, James W., Henrietta, Simeon, Ithermore, Melvina, Charlotte and Elizabeth Ellen. Jonathan Williams, a brother of the above, married Jane Vansky, and settled near his brother and remained a resident of this township until the fall of 1882, when he removed to Missouri. They had the following children: David, Darius, Minerva, Sallie Ann, Eliza, Margaret, Nancy, Rebecca, Jane and Mahala, all deceased but three. Minerva, Jane and David. Mrs. Williams died here and was buried with several of her children in the Fuls Cemetery.

James Faurot, a native of the State of New York, while a young single man came to Champaign County, Ohio, where he married Rebecca Tucker, and, about 1843, removed to this township and settled on land now owned by Sandusky Wallace, where he resided till his death, in June, 1872. He was the father of the following children: George, Michael, Anna, Elizabeth, Henry, Samuel and Sarah.

Armstead Carder came here from Fayette County, Ohio, about 1844, and settled on land now owned by James Lightner. He married Elizabeth Braggs, by whom he had the following children: John, George W., Sarah,

Nancy, Phebe, Duncan and James. Mrs. Carder died and her remains were deposited in the Fuls Cemetery. Subsequently Mr. Carder removed to Iowa, but after a few years returned to Ohio, and died while living with his daughter at or near Belle Centre, Logan Co., Ohio.

James Wilson became one of the early settlers of Taylor Creek Township, this county, but about 1839–40, removed into McDonald Township and settled on the William Lawrence land. Subsequently he removed to the State of Indiana, but soon returned and resided here till his death. He died in February, 1865, aged seventy-five years. He was the father of the following children: Matthew, Polly, Perry, John, William, Hazzard, James, Malinda, Elizabeth, Alonzo, Aaron, Sarah and Frank, all now deceased but Hazzard and John.

Elijah Zimmerman was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1815. He was a son of Andrew and Ruth Zimmerman, who were natives of Pennsylvania, but who early became settlers of Ross County, and, about 1840–42, settled in this township, where he died in 1844. His wife died in 1855. Elijah married Calista Stamates, in 1838, a native of Licking County, Ohio, born in 1816. Their children were seven, six now surviving, viz., Augusta, Margaret, Elizabeth, Martha, Hiram L., and Byron L., and Peter, deceased.

This township possesses neither town, village nor hamlet, yet there has been carried on within its borders some mercantile trade. About 1857–58, Mr. Henry Chapman opened a grocery store near where the White Schoolhouse now stands, where he continued business until his death in 1859–60, after which the stock was closed out and the business ceased. The next to open a store was William Layton, which was located further east on the Kenton pike, near the east line of the township. Here he put in a stock of groceries and continued the business until his death, since which his father, Elias Layton, has continued the business. In the spring of 1881, Walter Blansfield opened a store on his place just north of Mr. Layton's, and, in the spring of 1883, a post office was established here under the name of "Jumbo," with Walter Blansfield as Postmaster. These have constituted the mercantile trade of this township.

MILLS.

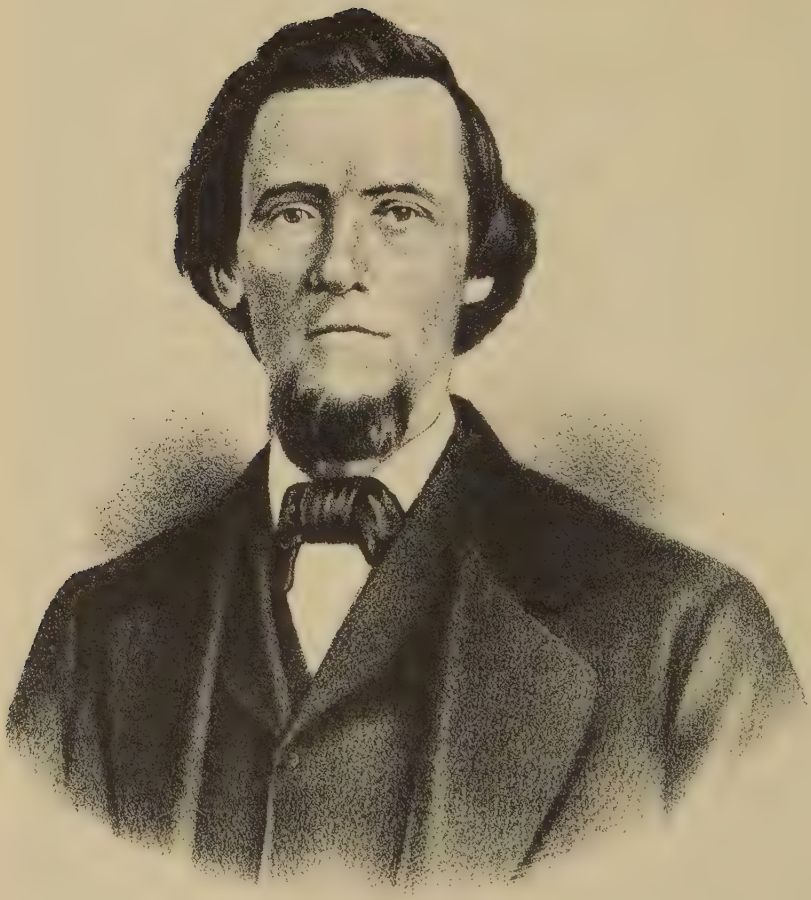
There is not now nor ever has been a grist mill in McDonald Township, and, in the first settling of the country, the people here had to go about twenty miles to Cherokee or West Liberty in Logan County to purchase grain and obtain their grinding. A great share of the milling was done from this section at Moot's Mill, twenty-eight miles distant, on Mad River The first saw mill erected in this vicinity was by Jacob Kimberlin, some time prior to 1840; it was located above the village of Round Head, on the Scioto River near the McDonald Township line. Another early saw mill, run by water-power, was erected by Wesley King about 1850–51, on land now owned by Ithermore Williams. This mill continued to do business for several years, and sawed most of the lumber for the first frame buildings of this neighborhood. Aside from these, there have been from time to time several portable steam saw mills, which have moved from place to place, and have sawed great quantities of lumber and supplied the demands of the communities. About 1880, Mr. Clark erected a tile factory on the Belle Centre & Marsh pike, about one mile south of the Kenton & Round Head pike. This supplies the neighborhood for the demand of this much needed industry, as the proper ditching and tiling of these lands is the great important need which is now claiming the attention of the farmers and which greatly increases the productiveness of their lands.

SCHOOLS.

As soon as a sufficient settlement was made to enable the pioneers here to support a school on the then only plan of subscription, we find them providing for the intellectual wants of their children. It is probable that the first school ever in this township was taught in a log schoolhouse erected on the lands of P. Wells about 1836–37. This was then succeeded by a frame house erected at the crossing of the Belle Centre & Marsh and Kenton & Round Head pikes. This house was subsequently painted white, being the first to be painted in the township, which fact gave it the euphonious name of the "White Schoolhouse," by which name the schoolhouse in District No. 5 has ever since been known. This frame schoolhouse was subsequently succeeded by the present frame, which is now serving the people of this district for school purposes. One of the next earliest schools was taught by Mrs. Marman in a log house in what is now Subdistrict No. 6. This was then succeeded by the present frame house. Thus, from settlement to settlement, schools were established, and finally the township was divided into nine sub-school districts. The old log schoolhouses have been succeeded by good and comfortable frame houses, and some of these again by the still better brick house. Now there are nine good frame or brick schoolhouses, with nine rooms, supplied with nine good teachers. The schools are taught an average of thirty weeks each year; male teachers are paid an average per month of $37, and female, $21. The enrollment of 1882 was—boys, 223; girls, 207; total, 430; total cash receipts for school purposes, $3,378.58; total expenditures, $2,756.95; total valuation of school property, $5,000.

CHURCHES.

The first administration of the Gospel in this township was made at the house of Donald McArthur, by Revs. James B. Finley and Thomas Simms, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, without doubt, a class was then organized, at a very early day, as the old gentleman, Donald McArthur, was an earnest Chistian of that denomination; but, as the village of Round Head was early established as the center of secular and religious interests, the first churches were organized there, and this class never developed into a local church. *McDonald Christian Church* was the first to effect a permanent organization, and to develop a church building. This society was organized by Elder Samuel Tingle, in the Lynn Schoolhouse, in 1842, consisting of the following persons: Martin Bruen, Priscilla Bruen, Samuel Bell, Jemima Bell, John Bell, Rachel Bell, Elizabeth Hatfield, John Hatfield, Enoch Harvey, Ephraim Harvey, Elizabeth Harvey, and possibly a few others. They held their services in the schoolhouse several years, but many of the members were taken away by death and others moved away, until they ceased to exist as an organization. During the existence of this society, the following ministers served as pastors: Elders Samuel Tingle, Michael Martz, Benjamin Rea and Enoch Harvey. A second organization was effected in the spring of 1857 under Elder Daniel Lepley, consisting of the following persons: S. P. Helfinstine, Nancy J. Helfinstine, E. J. Helfinstine, David Helfinstine, Elizabeth Harvey, Anna Fuls, Newel Philbrick, Mary Philbrick, Sarah Holt, Enoch Harvey, Rachel Decker and Catharine Fuls, with S. P. Helfinstine chosen Deacon. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1866, when they erected a frame church on the same locality as the present one. Individual members did much of the work and furnished much of the material, so that the actual cash paid out in its erec-



A. G. Standley

tion was only about $300. The house was duly dedicated to service by a sermon from Elder Daniel Lepley. This house served the people till the summer of 1881, when their present substantial frame church was built, 34x48 feet, at a cost of $1;600; and was dedicated in February, 1882, by Elder T. J. Robison. The following ministers have served this society: Elders Daniel Lepley, who was succeeded, in 1859, by John Bushon; in 1862, by David E. Wilson; in 1864, by Rhoda Franks; in 1867, by Nelson Hurd; in 1879, by N. S. McCloud; and in 1882, by Henry S. Oakley, their present minister. E. P. Helfinstine and P. Wells served as Deacons until the winter of 1882, since which John James, Benjamin Holt and I. G. Decker have filled that office. The present membership is eighty-four. A Sabbath school is connected with the church, and now has an average attendance of about thirty, with A. J. Fletcher as Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in March, 1879, by Rev. Thomas Christopher. The class consisted of the following members: John Emmons, Jennie Emmons, Noah F. Banister, Miram E. Banister, M. Cornelius, C. Cornelius, O. N. Hedges, S. Hedges, M. J. Wolf, D. M. Patterson, L. Patterson, A. G. Kidd, Elizabeth Wells, Thomas Wells, I. G. Bruner, Annis Robinson, Luther Ellis and Ray Littleton, with John Emmons as Class Leader. The following have served as ministers: Revs. Thomas Christopher, Taylor I. Jagger and John Parlett. Board of Trustees are J. H. Fields, A. E. Fields, P. C. Hesser, S. B. Gilpin, T. M. Patterson, Ray Littleton, A. C. Fletcher, J. W. Williams and C. Williams. Present membership is thirty-three. Their services are now held in the White Schoolhouse, but they are preparing to build and have $1,200 subscribed for that purpose.

CEMETERIES.

One of the first burial places was on the McArthur farm, but now owned by A. Given, Esq. This was established as a private family burial ground, and principally contains the remains of several of that family. Here were deposited, in 1835, the remains of one of the first pioneer settlers of McDonald Township, Donald McArthur. The next place set apart to receive the dead was the Fuls Burial Ground. It is located on the southeast corner of what is now J. H. Fields' farm. The first buried here was a child, Amanda Miller, in 1834, since which it has received many of the early settlers of this neighborhood. It is now but little used and is grown up with small trees and bushes, but is kept well inclosed with a good board fence. The last and principal cemetery of McDonald Township is the "Harvey Cemetery," located on the south side of the Kenton & Round Head pike, about one-half mile west of the Christian Church, and is near the geographical center of said township. This piece of land was first donated for the purpose by Ephraim Harvey and dedicated to its use by receiving the body of John King; then it received the bodies of several of the children of its donor. Now there rest here the remains of a large number of the settlers of McDonald Township. It is located on a high, elevated portion of ground, very suitable for cemetery purposes. In or about 1863, it was deeded to the Trustees of the township; it contains a little over one acre of ground, and well inclosed with a good board fence. It contains several large and pretty monuments.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision was organized in 1837, and at the first election in the fall of that year Hugh W. McElroy was elected Justice of the Peace, and Amariah Thorne, Lewis Long and Hugh W. McElroy, Trustees. There were eleven votes cast at this election, which was held at the house of Amariah Thorne, and where they were continued to be held until the erection of the schoolhouse in Ada, in 1851, since which they have been held in that town. The election records of the township have, many of them, been destroyed, hence it is difficult to give all the early officers. John Latimer was elected Justice of the Peace in 1840–41, and served by re-election many years. This township occupies the extreme northwest corner of Hardin County, and is known as Township 3 south, Range 9 east, and is bounded on the north by Hancock County, east by Washington Township, south by Marion Township and west by Allen County, and is six sections square, containing thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres.

STREAMS, SOIL AND TIMBER.

Hog Creek is its principal stream, which courses through the township from east to west, passing through the second tier of sections south from the north boundary line, and flows into Allen County and empties into the Auglaize River. Its principal tributary is Grass Run, which takes its rise on the farm of S. Hetrick, in Section 33, flows northeast and empties into Hog Creek in Section 11. The surface is level, almost uniformly so, having but few and slight undulations. The soil is generally deep, rich and fertile, and composed of loam and clay, and underlaid with limestone strata. The eastern central portion of the township embraces 2,000 acres or more of the Hog Creek Marsh, which, until a few years ago, was a perfect waste, being too wet to admit of any cultivation or even pasturage; but since the great work of lowering the bed of Hog Creek, and a general system of ditching and drainage was adopted, the greater portion of this land has been brought into cultivation, and is the best and most productive land in the township. The productions are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and hay, the latter being produced in abundance upon the marsh lands.

This country (except the marsh lands, which were covered with large, coarse grass and a low growth of bushes) was originally very heavily timbered, embracing the various species of oak, also walnut, hickory, elm, beech, maple, buckeye, ash and some poplar and sycamore. The timber, for many years, formed the great source of revenue to the people, the oak, walnut, hickory and ash having been especially valuable; the former having yielded thousands of dollars, manufuctured into staves and barrels; the hickory into spokes, ax handles and hoop poles, and walnut and ash into logs and lumber, which were shipped to distant markets by hundreds of car loads. Some of the walnut was especially large and fine; one tree, on the farm of Joel Klingler, measured nine feet in diameter.

PIONEERS.

James Marshall Candler, a native of Campbell County, Va., emigrated to Ohio with his parents while a young man, and they first settled in Clinton

County, Ohio; thence they removed to Madison County, and, in 1829, they removed to Allen County and settled near La Fayette; thence, in 1832, they removed to this township and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 7, where his father died on September 3, 1835, and was buried upon his own place, being the first person interred on what is known as the Candler Cemetery. Mr. Candler was united in marriage with Susanna Rayl, of Allen County. Here Mr. Candler settled, and began his pioneer work. He deadened the first tree, burned the first brush heap, in fact, did the first pioneer work in Liberty Township, as he was the first white settler within its precincts. Mr. Candler resided on this place about twenty-four years, opened out a good farm and made good improvements, and during this period he cleared for other people, in the neighborhood and vicinity, 116 acres of land, which, including what he has cleared for himself upon his own farms, numbers over two hundred acres, which probably few men, if any, have ever exceeded or equaled. And while Mr. Candler has been one of the most active of the early settlers in secular matters, he has also been an active worker in the Christian Church, having organized many churches in various localities for that denomination, and has been an ordained minister for twenty-three years. In 1873, he located on the farm where he now lives, on Section 16, where he has since resided. He has ever taken great interest in schools and the education of the rising generation, knowing, from experience in his younger years, the want of school privileges, giving his early attention and aid to the establishing of schools in this neighborhood in its early settlement. He was instrumental in getting up the first subscription school ever taught in Liberty Township. He is the father of the following children: Alvira S., Roxanna A., Nancy M., James M., John W. and William E., who now survive, and Prudence A. and Mary Jane, deceased.

John Latimer came from Columbiana County, Ohio, to Richland County, where he married Jane Bell, a native of Pennsylvania, and, in the spring of 1835, removed to Hardin County and settled on land now owned by John Lynch on Section 8, where he opened out right in the forest, and, it is believed, was the second settler to locate in what is now Liberty Township. and was also the second man to fill the office of Justice of the Peace of this township, and served in this office by re-election many years. He also filled most of the offices of his township. He was a man of great integrity, kind-hearted and generous to a fault, too much so for his own financial good, accommodating his friends and neighbors, who, in some instances, proved unworthy of the confidence he so generously reposed in them. He was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He died about 1866, on the place where he first settled, aged fifty-six years, and in his death this community and township lost one of its noblest and best citizens. His widow still survives. Their children were eleven in number, of whom Sarah Jane, William, John, Almira and Robert B. are now living; the deceased were James, Elizabeth, George, Margery Ann, Nancy and one infant.

George Hacket, the third settler, was a native of Richland County, Ohio, and married Sarah Latimer, and, in the fall of 1835, came to this township and settled on land now owned by Mrs. Stover. In 1840, he erected a grist mill, run by water, on Hog Creek. It was built on land now owned by Mrs. Sperr. This was the first mill for grinding ever erected in Liberty Township and did quite a business and was a great convenience to the community for several years, until he was compelled to remove it by

complaint of one of his neighbors, on account of the dam backing water upon his land. Soon after Mr. Hacket settled here he was injured by a falling tree, and there being no physicians here at that date, he returned to his native county for treatment, and as soon as restored sufficiently returned here and erected the above-mentioned mill. About 1852, he removed with his family to Iowa, where his wife died; he still survives.

Hugh W. McElroy, a native of Ireland, married Susanna Brooks, of Fayette County, Penn.; then became a settler of Columbiana County, Ohio, and, in the spring of 1836, removed to this township and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 1. This 160 acres of land he had previously entered from the Government, and here he struck the first blow to clear up his land from the mighty forest to make a home and a farm, and here resided till his death. He died October 3, 1854, aged fifty-seven years. His wife survived him many years, and died November 23, 1875, aged seventy-six years. Mr. McElroy was a true pioneer, and was here at the erection of the township and voted at its first election, and was elected the first Justice of the Peace. He was a reliable and worthy citizen and a devoted member of the Disciple Church. He was the father of sixteen children, viz., James J., David, Joseph, William, George, Henry and Mary Jane, now living; and John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Margaret, Hugh D., Jacob and four who died in infancy, all deceased. John McElroy, a brother of Hugh W., was born on the ocean while his parents were coming to America. He married Sarah Weaver and settled in this township, on the northwest corner of Section 1, in 1836, and resided here till his death. His children were George and John, deceased, and Jacob, Polly, Betsey, James, Hugh, Margaret J. and Sarah Ann, now living. Thomas McElroy, also a brother of the above Hugh W., was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1806; in 1811, with his parents, he removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth Morrison, and, in 1836, came to Hardin County and entered 160 acres of land just over the line in Hancock County. Here he opened out in the woods, cleared up a good farm and made improvements until he had a pleasant home, where he resided till, about 1875, he removed to Ada, where he has since resided. His wife died January 22, 1880. His children were John, Catharine and Elizabeth, deceased, and Hamilton, James, Thomas, Frank, Ann and Sarah, who still survive.

Amariah Thorne came to this township from Trumbull County, in 1836, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 15. He married Cassander Thorne, a daughter of William Thorne, one of the early settlers of Washington Township. Mr. Thorne remained a resident on the land where he first located until his death, and his remains were interred upon his brother, Noah Thorne's, farm. Mr. Thorne was a true type of the pioneer, and endured his numerous hardships. He was a noted hunter in those days of abundance of game. At his house was held the first election of the township, where they continued to be held until the erection of a schoolhouse at Ada, about 1851. Mr. Thorne had a large family of children, most of whom are deceased—one son died while serving in the army in the war of the rebellion. Mrs. Thorne still survives, and resides on the old home place with her daughter Tabitha. Noah Thorne, a brother of Amariah Thorne, settled at the same date on land adjoining him on the south. Here he resided several years, during which time his wife died, and soon after he removed back to their native State of Virginia.

Richard M. Johnson, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., emigrated to Richland County, Ohio, in 1820, with his parents, where they died and

where he married Rebecca Walkup, and, in the spring of 1836, removed to this county and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 15, where he entered forty acres of land, upon which he erected his cabin and commenced in the woods, and here he still lives, having made a continued residence of forty-seven years. After he located here, he says he lived six weeks without seeing the face of a white man. He was one of the eleven voters at the first election after the organization of Liberty Township. Mr. Johnson experienced the "true inwardness" of pioneer life. He saw the erection of the first house and the first business interest of the now thriving town of Ada; has seen her spread her incorporate limits and erect her fine houses, until all his land is embraced within its limits and fine dwellings erected to his place and beyond it, a distance of more than half a mile northward from where the first house was built; and has also witnessed the extension of the town to an equal distance in a southward direction. And well may he exclaim, "What a wonderful change!" Mr. Johnson is a man of reserved habits, very unassuming, but of undoubted integrity. He is the father of the following children, viz.: Barbara, Margery, Andrew, Austin, John, Lydia, Mary and Samuel, all of whom are living except Margery.

David Sleichter was a native of Pennsylvania, but who became an early settler of Columbiana County; thence, about 1835–36, he removed to this township and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 32. Subsequently he removed to Ada, and in partnership with Calvin Gilbert erected a steam grist mill—the first in Liberty Township—but soon after sold the mill property and entered upon the grocery trade, but subsequently removed to Michigan; thence to Indiana, where he died. His children were George, Catharine, David, Emanuel and Jacob.

Eli Pugh settled on the southwest quarter of Section 28, about 1836–37, where he resided till his death, an honored and respected citizen. His children were as follows: Cornelius, James, Catharine, Henry and Martin V.

Philip Hoon, a native of Ireland, came here from Columbiana County, Ohio, and settled on the east half of Section 28, in the spring of 1838, and here resided till his death. He died April 17, 1858, aged fifty-seven years, and his remains were interred upon his own farm, but were subsequently disinterred and placed in an established cemetery just south of his place. He married Mary Angerstein. His children were Daniel, John, Julia Ann, Harriet, Catharine and Elizabeth.

Jacob Sapp settled on the southeast quarter of Section 21, on what has since been known as the "Dobbins place" and is now embraced in the village of Ada, about 1837. In 1839, he erected a horse mill for grinding—the first in Liberty Township—but remained here only a few years and moved away.

John Wilson, a native of Virginia, married Elizabeth Thorne, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 10, about 1837–38. Here he opened a country store, being the first merchant in this township. At one time he had quite a large stock of goods, but failed to make a financial success, and finally removed his goods to Kenton. Mr. Wilson dealt largely in stock and in furs, and especially in coon skins, and in consequence of the large amount of the latter which he purchased and sold, he was termed "Coon Skin Wilson." He at one time did quite an extensive business, and was well known over a large extent of country. Of his children were Thomas, Martin and James; the former is deceased.

John Hoon, a brother of Philip Hoon, was born in Somerset County,

Penn., in 1808; in 1816, with his parents, he removed to Columbiana County, Ohio, and, in 1837–38, removed to Liberty Township with his parents, five brothers and four sisters. He entered forty acres of land on Section 28. He paid the Government $50, all the money he had. Then he worked here and there for his neighbors as he could obtain work, and finally cleared up his land, raised grain and sold it for 40 cents per bushel, purchased more land, and before his death owned a good and valuable farm. He lived a life of celibacy and died February 16, 1881, aged seventy-three years.

Issam G. Kindle, a native of Virginia, emigrated with his parents to Perry County, Ohio, where they died. There Issam married Anna Plummer, and, in 1836, removed to this county and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 7, where he resided till his death. He died, a few years since, at an advanced age. He was a man of marked eccentricities, yet of strict integrity; an excellent neighbor and a worthy citizen. He was four times married and was the father of twenty children, all of whom are now deceased except five, viz., Lucinda, Eliza, Andrew, Thomas and Harman. Robert Kindle, a brother of Issam G., came here at same date. He died many years ago. His wife survived him and died in 1881 or 1882. Of his children were Elizabeth, James, Mary, John and Catharine.

Nicholas High, a native of Germany, married Charlotte Sutter; and, in 1833, emigrated to America and settled in Richland County, Ohio. In 1838, they removed to Hardin County and settled on Section 28, Liberty Township, where his son Nicholas now resides, and here remained till, his death, on October 6, 1846. His widow still survives, and resides on the old homestead with her son. After their arrival, and before their cabin was completed, he was taken sick, and Mrs. High chinked and daubed the cabin and brought it into condition so they could live in it. For some time they hauled and carried their water from the Runser place, a distance of nearly two miles, until they succeeded in getting a well dug. They were a family who knew and experienced full well the deprivations and hardships of pioneer life; but their labors were not in vain, for were duly rewarded, and now they have a beautiful farm and home. They had the following children: Elizabeth, Jacob, Barbara, Nicholas and Catharine, and two who died in Germany.

Thomas Ryan settled on land now owned by Evan Jackson in Section 35, about 1835. He was crippled and could not farm, but obtained his livelihood by manufacturing measures for measuring grain, and after a few years' residence here he moved away.

Robert Hyndman was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1804; emigrated to America in 1834, and, in the fall of 1838, came to Hardin County and settled on the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, where he has ever since resided. He erected a small log cabin; now he has a good farm and good buildings and improvements. Being a man of intelligence, and of unquestioned integrity, his fellow-citizens have repeatedly placed him in service as a township officer. He served as Treasurer twelve years successively. When he first settled here, the Wyandot Indians were in the habit of hunting through the forests, and one morning he heard the sharp crack of a rifle near his barn in the edge of the clearing, and there he found an Indian skinning a deer, who kindly gave him a piece for his breakfast. The Indians were very friendly, and often came to his cabin and ate with him. He remarked one peculiarity in the Indians—they were always hungry; and were great eaters whenever they could have an oppor-

tunity to gratify their appetites. Mr. Hyndman was accustomed to attend most of the cabin-raisings and log-rollings in the settlement for many years, and thus experienced the difficulties and hardships of the early settlers; for then all were glad to see new neighbors come to improve the land of the township. It was then the custom to have plenty of whisky at such gatherings, and it was generally freely used; yet Mr. Hyndman claims to have been a strict temperance man and refrained from the use of all stimulants on all occasions, and this virtue, with his many other good qualities, gave him a high position in the esteem and confidence of his many acquaintances.

Daniel Emerson came from Morgan County, Ohio, and settled on Section 31, Liberty Township, in 1838–39, where he resided till his death. He married Mary Swift, by whom he had several children, but all have died or moved away.

George Dougherty came from Morgan County, and bought a piece of land of the above-mentioned Mr. Emerson, upon which he settled in 1839–40. He married a Miss Matheny. He died upon the place where he first settled. His wife survived him several years, and died while living with her daughter. Their children were Joseph, Mary, Daniel, Jane, George and William, of whom Joseph and George are still residents of the township; all the others are either dead or moved away.

William Ansley, a native of Tennessee, became an early settler of Logan County, and, in 1838–39, removed to this county and settled on Section 34 in this township, where he now resides. He married Catharine McAdams.

John Shuster was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1800; in 1814, he removed with his parents to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he married Elizabeth Winget, in 1821. In 1839, he removed with his family to Hardin County and settled on Section 9, Liberty Township. He had previously, in 1834, entered his land. In 1841, his house was destroyed by fire; it occurred in the night, and nothing was saved out of the house but two feather beds, the family barely escaping in their night-clothes. He came here and commenced right in the woods with but $37. His son Daniel went to Logan County and worked at $8 per month to get provisions for the family until they could clear land and raise a crop. His wife died February 4, 1869. For further particulars of the family, see biographical sketch in another part of this work.

William Clappin was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1793, where he married Sarah Powell. In 1826, they emigrated to Quebec, Canada; from there to Upper Sandusky, where they resided four years; thence to Big Island Township, Marion County, and resided seven years; thence, in 1839–40, came to this county and settled on Section 26. About 1870–71, he left his farm and removed to Ada, and resided several years; thence removed to Kenton, where he now resides at the advanced age of ninety years.

Elijah Wilson was born in the State of New York in 1801, but early emigrated to Washington County, Ohio, and, in the fall of 1840, removed to Hardin County and settled sixteen miles northwest of Kenton, where he engaged in farming several years; thence he removed to within eight miles of Kenton, where he kept a tavern; thence he removed to Ada, where he lived till he died at the age of seventy-six years. His wife died, aged sixty-eight years. They were members of the Christian Church. Of their children, George Wilson was born in Washington County in 1821, and came with his

parents to this county in 1840, where he married and has since resided—a period of forty-three years. He labored hard, principally on the railroad, for thirty-five years. Mr. Wilson says he helped to lay the first T-rail ever placed upon a road in Ohio, at Sandusky. He is the father of eight children, of whom only three survive.

The above embrace, we think, most of the earliest settlers who came here prior to 1840. From this date to 1850, a large number came and settled in Liberty Township, many of whom saw and experienced as many hardships as those who came earlier, and truly lived and performed a pioneer life. Of these, we mention John Trassel, Esq., James Mustard, John J. Garlinger, Hammond Gilbert, Eli Newman, George Rusher, Samuel Anspach, Solomon Anspach, David Klingler, Charles Asire, John Long, John Shanks and the Runser families and Horace Gilbert, all of whom have been prominent, active and useful citizens of the township.

RAILROADS, ROADS AND PIKES.

In the first settling of this township, as they opened out roads from settlement to settlement, the flat and wet condition of the surface made the roads, during a large portion of the year, almost impassable. The soil was deep and rich, with a wonderful capacity of retaining water. But as improvements were made, and the lands ditched and drained, so the roads became drier, and in better condition for easy and comfortable travel. One railroad, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, passes through the center of the township from east to west. This was completed about 1853, and is one among the best roads in Ohio. The building of this road gave a great impetus to the improvement and progress of the township, opening out a means of transportation both for imports and exports; since which the progress of the township has been rapid and permanent. During the last few years, much attention has been given to the construction of pikes, several having been completed. In the bed of Hog Creek is an abundance of limestone, and here they have erected stone-crushers, run by steam power, by which the stone is broken up fine, and with which they build the best of macadamized pikes. Of these is the Kenton & Ada pike, which has been continued northward to within one mile of the Hancock County line, and one from Ada westward to the Allen County line, and one on the section line between Sections 30 and 31, following said line eastward to the Washington Township line, and others are in contemplation. These make solid, smooth and durable roads.

SCHOOLS.

The first school existing in Liberty Township was a subscription school, taught in a cabin on Marshall Candler's place by Roxanna Vincent, in 1837–38. Twelve scholars were obtained by the efforts of Mr. Candler. The teacher was paid $3 per scholar for a term of twelve weeks. In the northeast part of the township, the first school was taught by John Cooney, in the house of Hugh W. McElroy. Soon after, a small frame schoolhouse was erected on the southeast corner of John Garlinger's farm, opposite the present house, and Eli Strock was the first teacher. In 1873, this house was succeeded by the present neat and substantial brick house. And thus from settlement to settlement, in the different parts of the township, were established these pioneer schools, which were the germs of the present fine schools of this township. In the spring of 1850, the incorporation of the railroad company was made by the Legislature, and soon after surveys were

J. A. Stansell M.D.

made, locating the road, and settlers began to locate in the vicinity of Ada, and, in 1851, a frame school building was erected on Main street, on the west side, about two squares north of the railroad. This house served the purposes of a schoolhouse and a place for holding elections for about fifteen years, when the great increase in the number of scholars made it necessary to build a larger and more commodious house. They erected a large, two-story brick house. This in a few years, from the rapid growth of the town, became insufficient to accommodate the children, and an extensive addition was built, attached to the former building, making it as it now exists. Again this became insufficient, and a frame building was erected with two rooms, on the same lot near the brick house. For several years this has been one of the best and most flourishing union schools in the county. The rapid growth of the town, with its enterprising class of citizens and excellent corps of teachers, have given this school a prestige perhaps second to none in the county. These school buildings, as they now stand, have cost about $14,000; and now (1883) their capacity is insufficient to properly accommodate the increased number of scholars, and they premeditate building larger this summer. Ada is also the favored location of one of the largest and best normal schools in the State, a full and extended history of which is given elsewhere in this work. The following is the last report of the Board of Education of Liberty Township:

Total receipts for school purposes, $3,807.97; total expenditures for school purposes, $3,917.17; amount overpaid by the Treasurer, $99.20. Number of schoolhouses, 8; rooms, 8; teachers, 8. Average wages per month paid teachers—male, $37; female, $22. Total valuation of school property, $6,000.

Ada Union Schools—Total receipts, $8,263.28; total expenditures, $5,814.29; balance on hand, September 1, 1883, $2,448.99. Number of houses, 9; rooms, 9; teachers, 9. Average wages paid teachers, male, $43; female, $30. Valuation of school property, $50,000. A Superintendent is employed and paid for half-time at $60 per month. Entire enrollment of scholars, 578.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO NORMAL SCHOOL.*

The Northwestern Ohio Normal School is located in the village of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, midway between the intersections of the D. & M. and L. E. & W. Railways at Lima and the I. B. &. W. at Forest. The village of Ada is situated in a healthy country on the water-shed dividing the waters flowing into the Gulf from those emptying into the Great Lakes. The country in the immediate vicinity, and for many miles in every direction, is very fertile and under a high state of cultivation. The population is composed principally of native-born Americans. The inhabitants are generally moral, opposed to saloons and their concomitants. The village being small, numbering about 2,000 inhabitants, is free from many of the vices so prevalent in our large cities. The facilities for cheap boarding are good, and, all things considered, the advantages for obtaining a practical education are most excellent.

ORIGIN.

In the spring of 1866, H. S. Lehr, the present Principal of the institution, came to Ada, then called Johnstown, and made the following proposition to the School Board: That he be paid $60 per month for the first

* By H. S. Lehr.

year's work, and allowed the use of the school building for select school when not in public use, and that, should he prove successful in procuring foreign scholars, the citizens of the town and vicinity should assist him in erecting buildings suitable for a normal school. In a short time, the limits of the old frame schoolhouse were outgrown and a commodious brick building was erected; wages were increased, commensurate with the prosperity of the school, and the school kept on increasing, when, after teaching four years in the fall of 1870 the foreign students amounted to 120, and the new schoolhouse was found too small. The propitious time for asking the citizens for the promised help seemed to have arrived. A meeting of the citizens was called, and the following proposition was made for their consideration: That H. S. Lehr would furnish $5,000 toward the erection of a normal school building, if they would furnish a like amount. The proposition was accepted, and in order to raise his portion, Prof. Lehr admitted J. G. Park and B. F. Neisz as partners. The building was commenced at once, and in the fall of 1871 was sufficiently far advanced in construction to admit of dedication, and the school was formally opened August 11, 1871. The enrollment for the first term was 147. The enrollment for the spring term of 1883 will reach 1,000 different students.

First Faculty—H. S. Lehr, A. M., President; B. F. Neisz, B. S., Vice President; J. G. Park, Secretary; Theo. Presser.

PROGRESS AND VICCISSITUDES OF THE INSTITUTION.

The enrollment of the first term was 147, but the second, or winter, term was much smaller. The first year, the High School scholars of the Union school attended the Normal School, which increased the enrollment and helped the finances. The school did not grow much the second year, for various reasons. First, the building and furnishing of the house involved the faculty to a considerable extent, and therefore they were unable to advertise. Second, some of the citizens failed to pay their subscriptions according to agreement, which gave the contractors an excuse for not completing the building according to contract. The roof being deficient, afforded an opportunity for litigation between the faculty and the Board of Trustees, who represented the citizens' capital in the building. At the end of the second year, a settlement was made between the Faculty and Trustees, and the building was fully repaired and completed by the faculty. Ever since, the growth has been constant, and the ratio of increase has been 10 to 40 per cent on each preceding corresponding term.

About this time, another partner, Lewis Rutledge, was added to the firm. He purchased the half interest of H. S. Lehr. In the spring of 1875, B. F. Neisz sold his interest to J. J. Wood. In the fall of 1875, the normal school known as the Northwestern Normal School located at Fostoria, Ohio, under supervision of J. Fraise Richard, was bought by this school and moved to Ada. This removed a competitor, and as a consequence the school grew very rapidly. In July, 1876, Frederick Maglott purchased the one-fourth interest owned by J. J. Wood, and made preparations to devote his life to the normal school work.

In a short time, the number of students exceeded the facilities for accommodation. Another building and more apparatus must be supplied by some means. The question, "How shall the money be obtained?" presented itself forcibly. The faculty proposed to the citizens of Ada that the town be taxed to the amount of $20,000 for a new building, furniture and apparatus, and that the school furnish tuition free to all the High School

scholars after passing a certain grade. After much discussion, it was found that a majority of the citizens were in favor of the project, and at a meeting of the citizens a committee was appointed to go to Columbus and secure legislation empowering them to tax themselves for this purpose. The Committee consisted of J. E. Lowery, W. L. Reece, G. H. Zuschgwert and H. S. Lehr.

The Legislature passed a bill enabling the citizens to tax themselves, providing that at a special election, to be held for the purpose of determining, the measure be carried by a three-fourths vote in favor of the bill. The vote stood 329 in favor, 23 opposed. The contract for a new house was let at once, and in the fall of 1879 the building was ready for use. The growth of the institution now was marvelous. In a short time, its enrollment was doubled. The following table shows the annual enrollment:

School year 1871–72, number of pupils, 288; 1872–73, 281; 1873–74, 316; 1874–75, 357; 1875–76, 449; 1876–77, 476; 1877–78, 473; 1878–79, 695; 1879–80, 1,006; 1880–81, 1,402; 1881–82, 1,918.

In July, 1880, G. W. Rutledge sold his interest to N. G. Stringfellow and H. E. Neff. Mr. Stringfellow died February 2, 1883, his widow still owning an eighth interest in the school.

The institution has again outgrown its accommodations, and the faculty has contracted for the erection of a large frame building, to be used for recitations and a reading room. The proprietors are considering the propriety of changing the name and character of the school, making it a university in name and fact.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

The institution is owned by the faculty, and under the immediate control of the same, both as regards its finances and its government. There are eight courses sustained: Teachers', Scientific, Classical, Commercial, Musical, Telegraphic, Engineering and Medical. Arrangements are now being made for a Law Department. There have been many graduates in the classical course who have read more Latin and Greek than any college in Ohio requires in its course.

FACILITIES.

The school is well supplied with maps, charts, cabinets and libraries.

There is a well-appointed laboratory, in which students are required to spend not less than two hours per day for at least one term, doing actual chemical work; a dissecting room, where the medical students have subjects for dissection. There is a full supply of philosophical apparatus, a fine museum, and the finest supply of surveying and engineering instruments in any school in Ohio. The commercial department is fitted with offices and college currency, and carries on actual business, such as banking, importing, merchandising, jobbing, stock exchange, railroading, etc. Every department is fully equipped for honest, practical work.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

At the founding of the school, the students were divided by lot into two divisions, A and B, and formed two literary societies. They have since been re-christened—the A's the Franklin Literary Society, and the B's the Philomathean Literary Society. These societies have always formed one of the important features of the school, by giving a thorough training in literary work, parliamentary law and actual business management; the management of them being left entirely in the hands of the students. It

calls out their executive and financial abilities. They are often involved in debt—sometimes $1,000 each—and soon pay out. One society at one time cleared $600 within six weeks. The increasing attendance made it necessary to form a third society—the Adelphian—and they now each have an elegantly furnished hall, with a piano of the best and most elaborate make, extensive and well-selected libraries, having in all over two thousand volumes of the choicest matter. They each have a reading room, well supplied with the best magazines and periodicals published.

Aside from the society libraries, the school has a large library of text-books, works on teaching, miscellaneous works, and a large collection of rare and very valuable public documents, for which we are indebted to Gen. J. S. Robinson, of Kenton, Ohio.

GRADUATES.

The following are the graduates of the institution, with the occupation, so far as known:

S. P. Grey, merchant, Columbia, Tenn.
A. D. Snively, farmer, Xenia, Ohio.
C. W. Butler, Superintendent, Defiance, Ohio.
R. C. Eastman, attorney, Lima, Ohio.
Mollie Hickernell, née Schoonover, Teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
Sallie Lislie, née Lindsey.
Sue Pooley, née Fogle, deceased.
Metta Pifer, née Ferrall.
E. L. Sincleir.
Anna Stayner, deceased.
J. W. Zellar, Superintendent, Findlay, Ohio.
U. R. Neisz.
J. M. Reid, Principal Normal School, Morill, Kan.
O. P. Wilson, farmer, Ada, Ohio.
Lottie Butler, née Bloom.
Mollie Deleal, née McNerney.
Emma Johnson.
Ollie Loveland née Dobbins.
A. C. Pierson, teacher, Hiram College.
G. W. Rutledge, editor *Republican*, Kenton, Ohio.
O. M. Bowman, teacher, Kansas.
E. L. Miller, editor, Kenton, Ohio.
A. M. Tidd, attorney, Marion, Ohio.
B. W. Waltermire, attorney, Forest, Ohio.
S. F. Wilson.
Eliza Davenport.
J. J. Houser, Superintendent, Belle Centre, Ohio.
Fannie Galbraith, teacher, Salt Lake City, U. T.
A. R. Huffman, deceased.
Fred Maglott, member faculty, N. W. O. N. S.
Eva Maglott, née Sisson, teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
S. A. Court, attorney, Marion, Ohio.
M. Jay Ewing, teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
G. W. Hall.
Mattie Gibson.
U. G. Stringfellow, deceased.
E. D. Bosworth.

W. D. Stratton.
D. G. Wylie, senior, Yale College.
Mary Dulebohn, née Young.
Eva Drawn, teacher, Weston, Ohio.
Frank Hufford, Superintendent, Ada, Ohio.
Rose D. B. Holleywell, teacher, Kenton, Ohio.
Chloe B. Jones, teacher, Los Angelos, Cal.
H. E. Lacey, attorney, Athelston, Kan.
Charles Melhorn, attorney, Kenton, Ohio.
C. B. Hickernell, teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
R. L. Miller, Superintendent, Colorado Springs, Colo.
J. W. Caldwell, attorney, Toledo, Ohio.
J. Cook, Superintendent, Genoa, Ohio.
G. F. Getty, attorney.
L. E. Griffin, attorney, Hicksville, Ohio.
Retta Murray.
D. E. Niver, Superintendent, Nevada, Ohio.
S. J. Shetler, doctor, Justus, Ohio.
F. D. Ward, Superintendent, Le Roy, Ohio.
Mattie White.
Lillie Woodruff.
Cora Welsh, née Houfstater.
G. C. Dulebohn.
C. S. Barron, minister.
A. E. Ewers.
J. H. Fimple.
Anson Shuster, teacher.
R. L. Starr, attorney, West Unity, Ohio.
D. W. Steiner, doctor.
Ewing Stumm, teacher, Dunkirk, Ohio.
T. B. Black, attorney.
N. H. Colwell, civil engineer, Kenton, Ohio.
Allen Cook.
Alex Comrie, teacher, Ada, Ohio.
George Conley, Superintendent, Shiloh, Ohio.
O. E. DeWitt, teacher, Shiloh, Ohio.
A. M. Ebersole.
M. F. Egerman, teacher, Ada, Ohio.
W. B. Jackson, teacher.
C. D. Kelley, salesman, Kenton, Ohio.
Laura Krebs, teacher, Waynesfield, Ohio.
Emma Morehead.
Flora Miller, née Teegarden.
A. J. Meyres, insurance agent, Bucyrus, Ohio.
H. E. Neff, member faculty, N. W. O. N. S.
Ida Sisson.
B. F. Stratton.
U. K. Stringfellow, teacher, Benton Ridge, Ohio.
R. J. Babbitt.
H. E. Blacksten, doctor.
J. L. Hampton, teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
F. V. Irish, teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
C. F. Zimmerman, Superintendent, Forest, Ohio.

H. C. Campbell, Superintendent, Green Springs, Ohio.
W. J. Cookson, druggist, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Nona Gilbert, teacher, Ada, Ohio.
J. F. Garvin.
Mary E. Holtz.
Mary McElroy.
J. H. Peachey.
A. S. Rudy, doctor.
T. J. Robinson, teacher.
B. H. Turner, stock dealer, Col. Grove, Ohio.
H. P. Wagner, book dealer, Ada, Ohio.
W. H. Wagner.
S. P. Fisher, N. W. O. N. S.
Florence Harford, teacher, Michigan.
C. N. Haskins, teacher Deaf and Mute Institute, Columbus, Ohio.
Thomas O'Farrell.
A. E. Winter.
C. H. Apt.
B. T. Buchanan.
C. R. Carlo, Superintendent, La Fayette, Ohio.
T. H. Cecil.
I. J. Conklin, teacher, Morill Normal School.
Regina M. Dixon, teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
P. H. Daub.
Ralph Diehl.
Lydia Easton.
J. F. Kimerline, Superintendent, New Washington, Ohio.
J. McAdams.
J. E. McAdams.
Emma McElroy.
J. F. Miller, editor, Franklin, Ohio.
W. T. Mooney.
S. P. Morgan.
Etta Nelson.
S. S. Palmer.
R. E. Sawyer.
Gertrude Scott.
Nannie Smith.
Mary C. Thomas.
R. S. Torbert.
W. H. Troup.
C. H. Workman, teacher, N. W. O. N. S.
D. E. Shaw.
J. M. De Ford.

The class of 1883 will have thirty-five members. Present Proprietors: H. S. Lehr, A. M., President; J. G. Park, A. M., Vice President; Fred Maglott, A. M., H. E. Neff, B. S., Mrs. Rachel Stringfellow.

PRESENT CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

H. S. Lehr, A. M., Theory and Practice of Teaching, School Government, General History and Political Economy.

J. G. Park, A. M., English Grammar and Analysis, Logic, Greek and Surveying and Engineering.

Frederick Maglott, A. M., Geography, Arithmetic, German, Latin and Greek.

Mrs. Eva Maglott, A. M., Mathematics, Latin, Letter-Writing and Composition.

M. Jay Ewing, M. S., the Natural Sciences.

L. M. Sniff, A. M., Mathematics and Botany.

Mrs. L. M. Sniff, Preceptress of Female Department.

C. B. Hickernell, A. B., Latin, Greek and Parliamentary Law.

Mrs. Mollie Hickernell, A. M., Rhetoric, English Literature, Latin and French.

C. H. Workman, Rhetoric and English Literature.

I. C. Guinther, German.

S. P. Fisher, Latin and Greek.

F. V. Irish, A. B., Arithmetic, Grammar, Orthography, Word Analysis and Latin.

Mrs. Regina M. Dixon, B. S, Assistant Teacher of Mathematics.

W. D. Woodard, Book-keeping and Commercial Law.

J. H. Baldwin, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.

Gertrude Fryett, Painting and Drawing.

J. C. Holland, Architecture.

C. E. Rowley, Elocution and Voice Culture.

Mrs. C. E. Rowley, Piano and Organ.

J. J. Jelley, Vocal Music, Harmony, Organ and Director of Chorus.

F. R. Webb, Piano and Organ.

B. S. Young, Orchestra.

May Deming, Special Teacher of Elocution.

P. W. Ream, Telegraphy.

The Lecturers will be the best in the field. The following able instructors have been employed to teach during the summer months: Hon. J. J. Burns, Chillicothe, Ohio; Superintendent G. W. Walker, Lima, Ohio; Superintendent J. W. Zeller, Findlay, Ohio; Superintendent C. W. Butler, Plymouth, Ohio; Superintendent D. E. Niver, Nevada, Ohio.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church of Ada.—This is the oldest church organization in this part of the county, and is, in one sense, a mother to many of the other churches, they being formed and organized within the walls of her church edifice. This society was organized August 21, 1841, in Huntersville, by Rev. Thomas B. Clark, with the following constituent members: Isaac Mathews, Nancy Mathews, James M. Nelson, Susanna Nelson and James Hamilton, who were received upon certificates from the Kenton Church, and Thomas Irwin, John McClure, Robert Hyndman and Jackson Mathews by examination, with Isaac Mathews and James M. Nelson chosen Elders. The society continued to hold its services at Huntersville for about fourteen years, when it was removed to the town of Ada—then called Johntown—where its services were held in the schoolhouse, but was still known as the Huntersville Church. On April 11, 1860, at a meeting of the Findlay Presbytery, held at Mount Blanchard, it was changed to the Johnstown Church, and was thus known and recognized until, on April 22, 1868, its name was changed to the Ada Church, by which name it has since been known. On January 7, 1861, the following persons were chosen as a Building Committee, to take charge of the work of erecting a church edifice, viz., James M. Nelson, Robert Hyndman, Thomas Irwin, John H. Mustard and

S. M. Johnson, and the contract of building the house was let to John H. Mustard. The work was immediately commenced, the frame erected and the house inclosed; but on account of the war of the rebellion, then in progress, and from other causes, the house was not entirely completed till 1864, when it was finished and ready for use. The dedication of the house, it is believed, took place in the spring of 1867, Rev. T. P. Johnson, of Lima, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The following ministers have served the church as its pastors since its organization: Revs. Thomas B. Clark, John Ustick, James E. Marquis, R. M. Badeau, William M. Reed, J. A. Meeks, Mr. Edgar, John Kelly, C. K. Lehman and Z. B. Campbell, who is the present pastor, and is serving in his third year as such. The Elders have been Isaac Mathews, James M. Nelson, Robert Hyndman, Elihu Mathews, John W. Nelson, John Dobbins, Alexander Sanderson, Alvin S. Nelson, Dr. I. C. McGinnis and D. G. Kemp. In February, 1883, the church was duly made an incorporate body, according to the laws of Ohio. The present membership is 150. Present Trustees, D. G. Kemp, I. C. McGinnis, A. C. Dobbins, George Epley and P. W. Ream. A union Sabbath school was early established in the schoolhouse, and was carried on for some time by non-church members. After the building of the above-mentioned church, its meetings were removed from the schoolhouse to the church, and became a large and interesting Sabbath school. After the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ada, they established a Sabbath school, after which the union school continued for a short time and was disbanded. Then this church organized a Sabbath school of their own, which has since continued, and is now a very flourishing and interesting school, with an average attendance of about a hundred and fifty, with D. G. Kemp as Superintendent.

The Christian Church of Ada.— This society was organized in the fall of 1866. Elder Dana Call held a meeting in the old schoolhouse and organized a society of seventeen persons, viz., H. S. Lehr, George Sutton, William Kingsburry, Samuel Dickinson, Elizabeth Sutton, Harry Sutton, Charles Sutton, Queen Sutton, Robert Morrison, Rosetta Morrison, Marshall Carman, Deborah Carman, Lydia Scott, Lucinda Cochran, Malinda Dickens, Evan Jackson and Delilah Jackson, with H. S. Lehr and George Sutton chosen Elders, and William Kingsbury and Samuel Dickinson as Deacons. About one year after the organization, the old schoolhouse was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the society was left without a place for holding meetings; but subsequently the Presbyterian society kindly offered the use of their church, which was duly accepted, but after a short time, everything not working harmoniously, the society was again without a place of meeting. The use of the town hall was then obtained at a nominal rent, where the society worshiped until, in the fall of 1877, the church had erected their present frame house, into which they moved and have since worshiped. The lot upon which the church is built was purchased by A. Ream in the fall of 1868. The house was not built till 1877, and cost about $1,800. To Elder Orrin Gates belongs the honor of forming the present organization and of working up an interest by which the present house of worship was erected. Elder O. A. Burgess dedicated the house in the fall of 1877. The ministers who have served the church as its pastors are as follows: Elders O. Gates, Maxwell Thurman and Z. O. Shepherd, various other ministers having been employed to hold revival meetings. The present membership is about one hundred. Present officers are: Elders, H. S. Lehr and M. J. Ewing; Deacons, N. R. Park, J. G. Park and George

William Henry

Sousely; Clerk, Alva Gardner; Treasurer, N. R. Park; Trustees, T. J. Wise, Evan Jackson, Mr. Phillips, L. B. Sniff and H. S. Lehr.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Ada.—At quite an early day a class was organized at the Sleichter Schoolhouse, where they held meetings for several years, but about 1853, the town of Ada having been laid out and a little village started, Rev. Jacob Fechtley held a meeting at the old schoolhouse of said village, and organized a class embracing some of the members of the former class, and others, as follows: Eli Pugh, Eli Newman and wife, daughter and son, Judge Simon's wife, George McElroy and wife, Jane Lynch and probably a few others. Services were then held in the schoolhouse until the erection of the Presbyterian Church, when they kindly shared the house with them, and services were held there until the erection of their church edifice in 1867-68. At the fourth quarterly conference of the church, held May 18, 1867, the following persons were elected as Trustees: S. S. Smick, N. Ahlefeld, Horace Gilbert, Dr. R. Davenport, John Davenport, J. O. Phillippi, T. J. Carson, Samuel Arbuthnot and Samuel Stringfellow, who were to purchase a lot and take charge of the erection of said house. The building, a large frame, was erected and so far completed as to be used for holding services, and the same was duly dedicated by a sermon by Rev. Granville Moody, of Cincinnati. The following ministers have been pastors from time to time of this charge: Joseph Wykes, 1862; Joseph Wykes and Silas Maltby in 1863; William J. Peck and Hamilton J. Bigley in 1864; William J. Peck and Thomas J. Mather in 1865; James S. DeLisle, 1866–67; Benjamin L. Rowand, 1868–69; John W. Hill, 1870–72: Isaac N. Smith, 1873–75; Philip A. Drown, 1876; Dwight R. Cook, 1878; William Fitzgerald, 1879; Dwight R. Cook, 1880–81, and A. C. Cook, 1882–83. Class Leaders as follows: Hammond Gilbert, Samuel Arbuthnot, Joseph Myers, C. E. Livenspire, E. W. Gilbert, W. L. Reece, J. T. Cunningham, R. R. Bryan, Rufus S. Stockwell, John M. Gilbert, John Davenport, R. G. Hubble, William N. Bryan, Thomas Boyd, Thomas J. Cary, Daniel Helms, A. A. Thomas, T. S. Russell and B. Mowan. Present membership, 218. Present Stewards: James T. Cunningham, William L. Reece, John Davenport, Joseph Myers, Thomas Boyd, Daniel Helms and Samuel Cary. Trustees: John Davenport, W. L. Reece, P. K. Sale, W. N. Bryan, E. W. Gilbert, J. L. Dally, C. B. Hickernell, L. Richeson and J. T. Cunningham.

First Regular Baptist Church of Ada—This society was organized in the Presbyterian Church October 2, 1866, by Rev. Chapman, of Lima, Ohio, consisting of the following eleven constituent members, viz.: Mary A. Gilbert, E. L. Sanford, Cyrena Judd, William League, N. B. Holder, D. S. Judd, Rachel Sanford, Clara C. McClenahan, Elizabeth Perry, Ann Glass and John Gilbert, with John Gilbert chosen as Deacon. Prior to the above organization, by the request of several persons of the Baptist faith in Ada and vicinity, Rev. E. D. Thomas was sent here by the Home Missionary Society to hold a series of meetings, with the view of organizing a church if the interest in the cause should manifest itself so as to justify such an organization. The result of said meetings was the above-mentioned organization. In 1867, they erected their present frame church edifice at a cost of about $2,500. The house was duly dedicated to service May 10, 1868, by a sermon by Rev. Chapman, of Lima. Rev. E. D. Thomas remained as pastor until his death. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. Albert; then Rev. R. R. Williams accepted the call of the church, and proved a very earnest and faithful minister of the Gospel, and under his earnest labors

the church increased in members and usefulness, and through his faithful labors much good was done in this community. He was succeeded by Rev. Crandall; then Rev. Spencer came to the charge, who was succeeded by Rev. William Leet, and he by Rev. J. D. Allerton; then Rev. M. L. Bowers served the church for a time, after whom Rev. J. D. Allerton returned, who was the last minister in charge. The society is at present without a pastor; but it is to be hoped that they will not long remain without a shepherd, but that the Spirit of Grace may arouse their zeal to activity and their faith be shown by their good works. The present Deacons are John Gilbert, S. M. Drury and Mr. Wood.

*Catholic Church, Ada.**—After Kenton, Ada was generally considered the most prominent station for the priest of Hardin County. This village being situated in the extreme northwestern corner of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, just three miles east and south of the boundaries of the diocese of Cleveland, priests from the latter diocese frequently attended the same. Thus, twenty-five years ago, Father Sullivan, from Tiffin, afterward Father Murphy, from Lima, both priests from the Diocese of Cleveland, visited the Catholics of Ada. When in June, 1866, Rev. Nicholas Raymond Young, the first Catholic priest resident in this county, had arrived in Kenton, this station fell to his charge. Father Young frequently visited the people of Ada on Sundays and conducted divine service in the second story of a frame building situated on the northwest corner of Buckeye and Johnson streets, owned by Bartholomew Bastable, afterward destroyed by fire. Rev. Augustine M. Quatman succeeded Father Young toward the close of 1869, but not remaining in Kenton very long, he attended Ada only on two or three occasions. The next Catholic pastor of the Hardin County stations was Rev. Nicholas J. V. Fas, who arrived in Kenton in June, 1870. Father Fas, finding the increasing work throughout the county rather difficult for one priest, negotiated with the Bishops of both dioceses, and the charge of Ada was again given to the priest of Lima, who at that time was Rev. Alexander R. Sidley. This priest attended Ada for about three years, celebrating mass in different private houses, but finally in a small room above E. E. Bauman's grocery, on the southeast corner of Buckeye and Main streets. By order of His Grace, the Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, we took charge of Ada in the beginning of 1874. We found in the little room a board for an altar, a small confessional, a table and several benches. On June 24 of the same year, we gave first holy communion to ten young persons. The congregation of Ada has remained in our charge ever since, with but one short interruption, which was in the year 1881, when from May 12 until December 31, Rev. Honoratus Bourion, A. M., of Bellfontaine, had charge of the Hardin County stations outside of the Kenton congregation. Our assistants, the Revs. Joseph M. Quatman, Alfred D. Dexter, Andrew Ebert, William B. Miggeel and F. X. Lasance, in their turn, aided us, in attending to the spiritual wants of the people. The first Catholic land owner in this vicinity was F. C. Baker, who entered a large farm, at present adjoining the corporation of Ada, as far back as 1837, but owing to the great distance from a Catholic Church, he soon returned to Columbus. His son, Anthony C. Baker, is at present living on this farm. The oldest actual settlers belonging to the Catholic faith, as far as we are able to ascertain, were Messrs. Michael Flynn and James Morrow, who arrived in 1856. Both own beautiful farms at present, the former four miles west of Ada, in Allen County,

*By Rev. A. S. Siebenfoercher.

the latter close to Ada. Daniel Breen came about 1858. Thomas Bastable, who died in 1874, and his brother Bartholomew, arrived in 1861; Daniel Hanley in 1863; Bartholomew O'Leary one year later. Jacob Forbing, at present one of the committeemen of the Kenton Church, formerly a resident of Ada, had donated a lot on the southeast corner of Ballard and Johnson streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Catholic house of worship. With Mr. Forbing's consent, however, we sold that lot in 1874, and bought two lots on the corner of Simon and Hoosier streets, which were considered better located for the purpose. The foundation of the Ada Church was begun on the 10th of September, 1874, and on the 8th of December of the same year the church, a frame structure, 30x50, was completed, with altar, pews, organ and bell, just as we see it at present. By permission of the Archbishop, Rev. A. M. Quatman, from the cathedral, dedicated the church on that day the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. For the special patron of the church was chosen "Mary Immaculate," under the title of our "Lady of Lourdes." Quite a number of non-Catholics contributed freely toward the new church; we collected from them about $600, toward which Nathan Ahlefeld alone gave $200, and Henry Zugschwert $100. More than $600 were collected by Father Joseph Quatman and ourselves outside of Ada, mostly in Cincinnati. At present the church is free from debt. The total cost of lots, church building, furniture, etc., came to $3,227.50. The only time the Archbishop visited Ada was July 10, 1871. Fathers James A. Burns, Henry J. Moeller, D. D., A. M. Quatman, J. W. Quatman, A. H. Dexter and ourselves, also Messrs. Bernard Matthews and John McGuigin accompanied the aged prelate from Kenton. On that occasion seventeen persons received the sacrament of confirmation, and Rev. Dr. Moeller, then pastor at Bellefontaine, at present Secretary to Right Rev. William Henry Elder, D. D., Coadjutor Bishop of this archdiocese, delivered a very interesting lecture on the sacrament of the Eucharist. From the 15th to the 19th of May, 1878, Father Augustine, of the Passionist Order, preached the first, and indeed, a most fruitful mission to the people of Ada. His rare eloquence will long be remembered. June 28, 1880, Bishop Elder visited Ada and confirmed twelve persons, being assisted by Rev. A. D. Dexter and A. S. Siebenfoercher. From April 8 to 11, Father Robert C. P. gave the second mission at Ada, the success being in every particular similar o that of the mission five years previous. In early times, the priests who visited Ada would stop with different families, but later on, generally at Mr. Forbings or at Mr. Hanley's, until after the building of the church, the kindly tendered hospitality of Mr. O'Leary, who lived nearest to the church, was accepted.

The number of Catholic families belonging to the Ada congregation at present is about thirty. The first election of a regular church committee took place January 19, 1878, and resulted in the choice of Anthony C. Baker and Francis Owens for two years, and Thomas Fielding and Peter Sweeny for one year. Services are held at Ada twice each month on Sundays and frequently on week days. Recitation of catechism takes place every Sunday afternoon, under the direction of Mr. D. Hanley. The Catholics of Ada have long been known for their singular attachment to the attending priests, nor has this true Catholic spirit in the least diminished. During the building of the church and on all occasions the greatest possible harmony existed between the priest and people. The thought about the past history of the church at Ada is that of great pleasure and satisfaction, but the crowning work of all is that much has been accomplished for the good of the people and the glory of God.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This society was organized August 23, 1876, at the house of Samuel Anspach, Esq., in Ada, by Rev. J. L. Smith, Missionary President of the District Synod of Ohio, who gave them a constitution, and the organization was then completed by Rev. J. G. Neiffer, of Lima, Ohio, consisting of the following constituent members, viz.: Samuel Anspach, Mrs. Samuel Anspach, J. H. Umbaugh, Mrs. J. H. Umbaugh, S. M. Anspach, Mrs. S. M. Anspach, J. W. Umbaugh, Mrs. J. W. Umbaugh, L. M. McCreery, A. Cronebaugh, Mrs. A. Cronebaugh and Mrs. A. Oberlin. The erection of a church edifice was immediately commenced, the corner stone of which was laid in the summer of 1877, and the house was completed and dedicated to service August 25, 1878, by Rev. J. Weber, of Adamsville, Ohio, assisted by Revs. T. W. Corbet, of La Fayette, Ohio, and J. G. Neiffer, of Lima, Ohio. The church is a fine brick structure, 32x48 feet, with tower and vestibule, costing about $3,500. Rev. J. G. Neiffer preached for the society every two weeks during the greater part of the year of 1877. Rev. F. P. Cook, of Mount Pleasant, N. C., having received a call from the congregation, which he accepted, became its pastor in January, 1878, and was formally installed at the dedicatory services of the church the following August, Rev. T. W. Corbet, of La Fayette, preaching the installation sermon. Rev. Cook has since remained the pastor in charge. The first Deacons of the church were J. W. Umbaugh, Samuel Anspach, S. M. Anspach and J. H. Smith; present officers, Deacons, John Tressel, J. W. Umbaugh, Augustus Cronebaugh and D. M. Anspach; Trustees, Samuel Anspach, J. W. Umbaugh, John Tressel, S. M. Anspach and Samuel Kuhn; present membership, fifty. A Sabbath school was organized soon after the church was dedicated, and now has an average attendance of about fifty to sixty, with J. W. Umbaugh as Superintendent.

Wesleyan Methodist Church at Ada.—This religious body was organized in August, 1878, with the following members, to wit: Rev. S. Rice, Miss Mary G. Rice, Rev. C. E. Rowley, Mrs. Rebecca Mathews, W. R. Mathews, Mrs. Mary Mathews, Eliza Jane Hodge, Richard Williams, Mrs. R. Williams and Mrs. Rebecca Hively, with Mrs. Rebecca Mathews as Class Leader. They held services in the public hall on Main street until the erection of their church edifice, which was dedicated to service on Sunday, November 23, 1879, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Rev. T. K. Doty, of Cleveland, Ohio. The church building, completed and furnished, cost $2,700. William Lenty, of Ligonier, Ind., donated to the building of this house of worship $2,150. The first ministers appointed as pastors of this society were Revs. S. Rice and C. E. Rowley. A Sabbath school was organized September 19, 1880, with special reference to the students. Attendance, seventy-two, and arranged in seven classes. The present membership of the church is thirty, with Rev. C. E. Rowley as pastor, L. J. Geesaman, Leader; and H. Livingston and L. J. Geesaman as the Board of Trustees.

Summit Christian Church.—This society was organized, it is believed, in 1859, in the Summit Schoolhouse, by Rev. H. P. Darst, consisting of the following persons: Andrew Kridler, Mary Kridler, Christina Garlinger, Susanna McElroy, William Summerville, Cassander Summerville, Cassander Thorne, William Hodge, Catharine Hodge, Andrew Gross and wife and Mrs. Starritt. They have continued to hold services in the schoolhouse up to the present time. They, however, anticipate building a house for worship this summer. The following ministers have served this society as its pastors: Rev. H. P. Darst, until his death, who was succeeded by

Rev. John Bushong; then Rev. Shaw; next Rev. Edmunds, followed by Rev. James Wilson; then Rev. Enoch Harvey, succeeded by Rev. Marshall Candler, then came Rev. Elijah Grubb, followed by Rev. Nelson Hurd; then Rhoda Franks, followed by Dr. J. T. Robinson, and he succeeded by Rev. Marshall Candler, who is the present pastor in charge. This society was quite large and prosperous for several years, but many have died and others moved away, until it is now reduced to about nine members, with Henry McElroy as Deacon. A Sabbath school has been held for many years during the summer season, and has been well attended. Last summer the attendance averaged forty, with Mr. Atkins as its Superintendent.

Ames Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized at the house of William Vincent, in the east part of Allen County, about 1846 or 1848, consisting of the following persons: William Vincent and wife, Eli Newman and wife, Hammond Gilbert, William Bell and wife, and probably a few others, whose names have passed from recollection. They continued to hold services at the above-mentioned house until the erection of the Wood Schoolhouse in 1851, when the society was moved to it, where services were held more or less regularly until about 1871, when, from various causes, the organization was abandoned, and for about four years no meetings were held. But about 1875, Rev. Samuel Hagerman held a meeting in the schoolhouse, when a re-organization was effected, with the following members: John Peltier and wife, Jeremiah Nixon, Jane E. Nixon, Jonathan Shaw, Nancy Shaw, Nancy Derry, Franklin Turner, Minerva J. Shaw, with John Peltier as leader. They continued to hold services in the schoolhouse until the erection of the present frame church in the summer of 1877, at a cost of about $1,200. The house was dedicated in January, 1878, by Rev. William S. Paul, the Presiding Elder. The following ministers have served as pastors since its organization: Revs. Alexander Harmount, Harrison Maltby, Mr. Krebbs, N. B. C. Love, James S. DeLisle, John Brice, John K. Ford, Lorenzo D. Rodgers, Mr. Peoples, Benjamin B. Powell, Mr. Crozier, Isaac N. Kalb, Richard Biggs, Charles Ashton, Mr. Plant, Benjamin L. Rowan and John W. Hill, all of whom served prior to the abandonment of the society. Since the re-organization, in 1875, the following have served, viz., Revs. Taylor, I. Jagger, A. J. Frisbee, Dwight R. Cook, Jesse Carr, and J. W. Hill, the present pastor in charge, who has served three years. Present membership, thirty-three; Class Leader, Jeremiah Nixon; Stewards, Jonathan Shaw and Levi L. Larne; Trustees, Jonathan Shaw, Jeremiah Nixon and Thomas Jones. A Sabbath school was early organized and conducted through the summer seasons for many years, but during the past two years it has been held through the entire year, with an average attendance of about thirty, with Levi L. Larne as Superintendent. The building of the church was superintended by the following Board of Trustees: Jeremiah Nixon, Jonathan Shaw, Isaac B. Turner, M. W. Nichols and James R. Harshey.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church and St. Paul's Reformed Church.—On March 1, 1851, the following persons met at the house of George Rusher as representatives of the faith and doctrines of the two above denominations, respectively, for the purpose of organizing a church, viz.: Of the first-mentioned church, George Rusher, Samuel Anspach and Solomon Anspach; of the last-mentioned church, David A. Klingler, Charles Asire and Christian King. At said meeting, the following were elected as a Building Committee and Board of Trustees, viz., George Rusher, Samuel Anspach and Charles Asire, with George Rusher as Clerk. They soon

commenced the work of getting out the material for the erection of a log house for church purposes, which was completed in the fall of 1852. The house was built, 26x34 feet—a log house—and was duly dedicated to service November 14, 1852, by a sermon by Rev. A. Doner, Lutheran minister, from the text, eighth chapter, 36th and 37th verses, of the Gospel of St. Mark. This was the first church edifice ever erected in Liberty Township. At the first communion service, held by Rev. A. Doner, April 3, 1853, there were the following members: Lutheran—George Rusher, Samuel Anspach, Esther Anspach, Jonathan Anspach, Elizabeth Anspach, Solomon Anspach, Hannah King and Esther Long; of the Reformed—David A. Klingler, Sarah Klingler, Charles Asire, Susanna Asire, Christian King, John Long and Margaret Anspach. They continued to worship together under the ministerial efforts of Rev. A. Doner for about eighteen months until his death. From this time on to 1874, they held services together, preaching being had every two weeks during most of the time, alternately by the Lutheran and Reformed ministers. At the above date—1874—it became necessary to erect a new house of worship, as the old one had become dilapidated and unfit for use, and as the matter came up before the congregation, some differences of opinion arose, and it was finally decided that each denomination should build a house of their own, which they did, two houses being erected, after which each denomination worshiped in their own house. The Lutherans elected the following as a building committee and Board of Trustees, viz.: George Rusher, Gottlieb Adam and Solomon Anspach, with George Rusher as Treasurer, who also acted as Clerk. They decided to locate the house at the cross-roads, about one-half mile south of the old church. During 1874–75, a good, substantial frame house was erected and the same dedicated June 6, 1875, by Rev. T. W. Corbet, assisted by Brother Prof. D. Worley. The house cost, all completed, about $1,700, and soon after the dedication the indebtedness was all paid and the house made clear of incumbrance. The present membership is sixty-one, with the following officers: Deacons, George H. Rusher and William Lones; Elders, George Rusher and Gottlieb Adam; Trustees, George Rusher, Gottlieb Adam and Solomon Anspach; pastor in charge, Rev. F. P. Cook. They have held a Sabbath school during the summer seasons for several years, and now have an average attendance of about forty, with George Rusher as Superintendent and Gottlieb Adam, Assistant.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—At the above date, 1874, when the two denominations ceased to worship together, this congregation elected the following persons as Trustees and a building committee, and at once commenced to erect a house for church purposes, viz.: S. Hertick, S. G. Fought, David Klingler and John Klingler. A good brick house, 36x50 feet, was erected, and the same dedicated in January, 1875, by the Rev. Prof. Good, of Tiffin, Ohio, assisted by the pastor in charge, Rev. James P. Hale. The church has been quite prosperous, and now has a membership of about seventy, with Rev. J. J. M. Gruber as pastor, and S. Hetrick, S. G. Fought and J. A. Klingler as Elders, and R. C. Klingler, David Klingler and Amos Klingler as Deacons. A Sabbath school was organized soon after the new house was built, and has been very flourishing, having now an average attendance of about eighty, with Noah Hetrick as Superintendent and David Klingler as Assistant.

CEMETERIES.

The Candler Cemetery was probably the earliest established burial place in the township. It is located on the old Candler farm, in the south

west corner of Section 7, and was dedicated as a burial place by the reception of the body of Mr. Candler, the father of James Marshall Candler, who died September 3, 1835, since which it has received a large number of the dead of this neighborhood. The McElroy Cemetery, located near the southwest corner of Section 1, was very early donated for a burial place by Hugh W. McElroy, and received the body of Heziah McBride, wife of John McBride, who died August 13, 1839, since which there have been interred here many of the pioneers and others of this neighborhood. Several of the early settlers were buried upon their own farms, and some have been interred in adjoining townships. But the principal cemetery of the township, and which is in the care of the Trustees, is located about two miles south of Ada on the northeast corner of Section 33. This is pleasantly situated, and will now become the principal place of interment for Liberty Township. The St. Paul Cemetery is located on the northeast quarter of Section 30. It was donated to the St. Paul Lutheran and the St. Paul Reformed Churches by David A. Klingler, and contained two acres. Subsequently one-half acre was sold to the Reformed Church, upon which they erected their house of worship, so that it now contains one acre and a half. It is well fenced and is in the care of six Trustees, three of whom are appointed by the St. Paul Lutheran Church, and the other three by the St. Paul Reformed Church. They are as follows: Of the first-named church, George Rusher, George H. Rusher and William Lones; of the second-named church, John W. Klingler, Samuel Fought and Jonas Long, with John W. Klingler as Treasurer and George H. Rusher as Secretary. The first person interred here was Adam Anspach, a son of Solomon and Margaret Anspach.

MILLS.

The first settlers for several years had to go through the almost unbroken forests into Logan County to obtain their grinding. This was very tedious and laborious, and often took from four to five days to make the round trip. The first relief from this was when Jacob Sapp came and settled where the south part of Ada now stands, who brought with him a small pair of buhrs, and then, with his ax, drawing-knife and auger, erected a small horse-mill, which cracked the first corn in this region. This was in 1838–39. In 1840, George Hacket erected a grist mill about two miles north of Ada, on Hog Creek, run by water-power. This he ran but a short time, when he was compelled, through a complaint of his neighbor that water was backed on to his land, to tear away his dam and relinquish all further business with his mill. In 1843, John Tressel, Esq., erected a water grist mill on Hog Creek. This did a good business until the project of draining the marsh was commenced, when his dam had to be torn out and his mill was useless. The next to be erected was a steam grist mill at Ada, which was built in 1858 by David Sleichter and Calvin Gilbert, which, in 1859, was purchased by Christian Young, who ran it seven years, when he took in his two brothers, Henry and William, and under the firm name of Young & Brothers carried on a prosperous business till about 1872, when William Edwards purchased the property. In 1873, he was succeeded by Rinehart & Lowry, and then by John Carey, who continued to run it till about 1879, when it went out of use. About 1874, Joseph Ream & Son erected the present steam mill in the west part of the town. They soon after made an assignment to C. W. Gilbert, who made sale of the property to Smith & Richards; then Smith became sole proprietor and conducted the business till his death, after which the property was sold at administrator's sale to Park Bros., who were

succeeded in the ownership of the property by Lyle & Hall, who are now running the mill and are doing a good business. Several saw mills have from time to time been temporarily located in various parts of the township. There are two in the country at the present time which are doing quite a business—one in the north part of the township on Section 10, and one in the southern part on Section 28; the latter is the property of Nicholas High, who has been doing quite an extensive business there for several years. Other mills have existed in Ada, which will be written of in the history of that town.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

There is but one town—Ada—formerly known as Johnstown. This town was laid out into lots, streets and alleys by William Mitchell as proprietor, July 30, 1853. The original plat consisted of seventy-five lots, all on the north side of the railroad, and was named Johnstown. On May 24, 1861, upon petition of thirty-eight residents of the town, it was, by the act of the Commisioners, Samuel Wood, E. C. McLane and Peter Marsh, made and constituted an incorporated village, and subsequently its name was changed to Ada in correspondence with the name of the post office, which was established soon after the building of the railroad by the name of Ada. The following are the various additions which have since been made to the town, viz.: B. Mowan, made May 18, 1863; S. M. Johnson, December 30, 1864; E. B. Heistand, March 27, 1867; L. F. Stumm, July 22, 1867; A. Ream, December 19, 1866; Ahlefeld & Aruthnot, September 30, 1867; William Edwards, December 10, 1867; S. M. Johnson, 2d and 3d, eastern and southern, December 30, 1869; P. Ahlefeld, February 3, 1871; Thomas Irwin, February 29, 1872; S. S. Smick, January 20, 1872; A. Ream, second addition, March 16, 1872; John Dobbins, subdivision, April 19, 1872; James M. Diefenderfer, October 28, 1872. By an act of the County Commissioners, on November 9, 1872, the corporate limits of the village were extended, after which were made the following additions: A. Ream, third addition, January 4, 1875; E. B. Heistand, December 16, 1875; John Dobbins, February 18, 1878; H. S. Lehr, April 20, 1878; Hugh Dobbins, March 10, 1879; Hugh Dobbins, second addition, April 10, 1879; H. S. Lehr, July 14, 1879; John F. Rice, July 8, 1879; Ream & Gilbert, November 24, 1879; G. W. Rutledge, April 12, 1880; M. Bryan, April 25, 1881; P. Ahlefeld, August 30, 1881; F. Maglotts, February 4, 1882; and Genevra & Hayden, June 16, 1882.

It will be seen by the extensions and many additions of Ada, that it has had a very rapid growth. At the time the railroad was being built, the company needed large amounts of timber and lumber, and S. M. Johnson was prevailed upon to locate at this place and erect a saw mill. This was the first business and the beginning and foundation of the town. Very soon after, a company store was started here, of which the head and principal was William Mitchell. He was succeeded by Horace Gilbert, William Wilson, Mr. Greene and William League, who constituted the first and earliest merchants. The saw mill employed several men, who, with their families, made a demand for houses. These were the nucleus from which has sprung the present large and flourishing town. The next most important business carried on here was the hoop pole and stave trade; many thousands of car loads of hoop poles, staves and barrels were shipped from this station, Mr. League being the principal dealer and manufacturer of barrels, and employed many men. Joseph Crawford is said to have been the first blacksmith, and Mr. Morgan (colored) the second. The first phy-

Gu C Borders

sicians were Dr. Ward and Dr. Kyle. The town had only a moderate growth up to about 1860, but in the meantime the country around was becoming thickly settled and improved, which gave a support and impetus to a more rapid growth. In the spring of 1862, N. B. Holder located here and opened the first drug store of the place. Business of all kinds rapidly increased and stores were multiplied and a steady growth of the town was maintained until 1870, the Normal School building was erected, and from this time forward to say the town grew rapidly does not express the true condition—it really "jumped" from a thriving village to a prosperous town of almost 2,000 inhabitants. We have thus briefly traced the history of the town, which has now been in existence scarcely thirty years, and will now sum up the present business interests numerically, which will show to generations in the future its volume of business in 1883; they are as follows: Four dry goods and general stores, seven groceries, one produce dealer, two hardware stores, three stove and tin stores, three drug stores, three boot and shoe stores, one book store, three clothing houses, two furniture stores, four millinery and fancy goods stores, one saddle and harness shop, three restaurants, three saloons, two billiard parlors, two banks, two livery stables, one grist mill, five blacksmiths, one scroll saw and planing mill, one saw mill, two carriage and wagon manufactories, three hotels, three barber shops, one artist and photographer, two bakeries, two jewelers, one gents' furnishing goods, two warehouses and grain elevators, four meat markets, one bed spring factory, one tile factory, one architect, eight physicians, three dentists, two attorneys at law, and one newspaper (weekly) established in 1872 by B. L. Thompson as a neutral paper, and known as the Ada *Record*. In 1877, J. E. Fisher became business editor, and its name was changed to *The Commercial*. In September, 1878, Mr. Fisher retired. In November, 1877, the *Literary Casket* was established by Miller & Rutledge. In September, 1878, Mr. Rutledge sold his interest to B. L. Thompson, and the firm—now Miller & Thompson—purchased the *Commercial* of Mr. Fisher and consolidated the two into one paper, under the name of the Ada *Record*. In December, 1879, Mr. Miller purchased the interest of Mr. Thompson, and, in August, 1881, Mr. Welsh became sole proprietor of the paper, and has since conducted its publication, and has now a circulation of about 1,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Ada Lodge, No. 1882, Knights of Honor.—This society was instituted November 21, 1879, by J. B. King, D. G. D., with the following charter members: S. Watt, J. H. Ballard, J. N. Church, A. Shaw, J. H. Smick, M. V. Gilbert, H. Schindewolf, E. N. How, J. N. Bodge, W. H. Christopher, W. N. Bryan, O. N. Judd, G. G. Westhoven, A. F. Nye, A. M. Dary, J. V. McGregor, L. L. Dobbins, A. Welsh, O. M. Bowman, L. H. Wells, F. H. Moses and T. C. Christopher, with the following officers: S. Watt, Jr., P. D.; J. H. Ballard, D.; J. N. Church, V. D.; J. M. Bodge, A. D.; M. V. Gilbert, Chaplain; A. Welsh, R.; A. Shaw, F. R.; H. Shindewolf, Treasurer; A. M. Davy, G.; L. H. Wells, Guide; G. G Westhoven, Sent.; and W. H. Christopher, M. D.; present membership, thirty-eight; present officers: F. H. Moses, P. D.; H. Schindewolf, D.; L. L. Dobbins, V. D.; William Eifert, A. E.; G. G. Westhoven, R.; A. B. Charles, F. R.; S. Watt, Treasurer; C. H. Thomas, Guide; W. N. Bryan, Chaplain; Winfield Houser, G.; D Lehman, Sentinel; S. Watt, Jr., G. Sent. of O.; and L. W. Campbell, M. D.; Trustees, M. V. Gilbert, F. H. Moses and A. Welsh.

Ada Lodge, A., F. & A. M., No. 344, was instituted August 24, 1863, with the following charter members: Orrin Curtis, N. Ahlefeld, R. B. Reid, William L. Reece, Calvin E. Stumm, Hollis J. Gilbert, John C. Stumm, Samuel Arbuthnot, E. B. Heistand, Baltzer Mowan, J. W. Walters and John Scott, with the elective officers: Orrin Curtis, W. M.; Nathan Ahlefeld, S W.; R. B. Reid, J. W.; William L. Reece, Secretary; Samuel Arbuthnot, Treasurer; Calvin E. Stumm, S. D.; Hollis J. Gilbert, J. D.; and Baltzer Mowan, T. Present membership, seventy; present officers, Alexander Carman, W. M.; J. S. Rice, S. W.; M. F. Eggerman, J. W.; Alexander Comrey, S. D.; W. H. Barker, J. D.; C. Young, Treasurer; Benjamin Guyton, Secretary; and J. L. Smith, T. Meetings, first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Ada Chapter, R. A. M., No. 138, was instituted July 13, 1874, with the following charter members: J. H. Smick, R. B. Reid, B. I. Murray, James E. Lowry, George S. Thomas, Christian Young, George H. Zugschwert, P. Ahlefeld, W. B. Grafton, P. W. Stumm, C. E. Stumm and F. C. Gastinger, with the following officers: John H. Smick, H. P.; R. B. Reid, K.; Christian Young, S.; Philip W. Stumm, C. O. H.; George S. Thomas, P. S.; James E. Lowry, R. A. Capt.; C. E. Stumm, G. M. 3d V.; W. B. Grafton, G. M. 2d V.; Frank C. Ganstinger, G. M. 1st V.; Peter Ahlefeld, Treasurer; G. H. Zugschwert, Secretary; and Benjamin I. Murray, G. Present membership, twenty-nine; present officers: Alexander Carman, H. P.; Christian Young, K.; J. F. Rice, S.; R. W. Rutledge, C. O. H.; J. M. Bentley, P. S.; S. H. Hagerman, R. A. C; E. W. Gilbert, G. M. 3d V.; A. Barlow, G. M. 2d V.; J. L. Smith, G. M. 1st V.; Peter Ahlefeld, Secretary; William Guyton, Treasurer; and W. H. Mustard, G.; Trustees, M. Preston, George Seib and C. W. Gilbert. Meetings are held at Masonic Hall the first and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Ada Lodge, No. 427, I.O.O.F.—This society was instituted July 6, 1869, by James Turner, of Dayton, G. M., with the following charter members: Joshua Shuster, A. B. Huff, M. A. Wilson, E. E. Williams, W. B. S. Henkle, John Rowland, James Gardner, D. P. Selleck and D. Binns, with the following officers, viz.: D. P. Selleck, N. G.; S. H. Collins, V. G.; J. Shuster, R. Secretary; E. E. Williams, P. Secretary; Daniel Butler, Treasurer. Present membership, seventy-four, with the following officers: J. H. Quint, N. G.; D. J. Hull, V. G.; R. S. Shanks, R. Secretary; J. N. Church, P. Secretary; A. S. Shaw, Treasurer. Trustees, C. Hammer, C. Stramm, J. Friedly, J. V. Wise and S. Watt.

Ada Encampment, No. 226, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 26, 1882, by John N. VanDeman, Grand Patriarch. Charter members: W. H. Morrow, J. N. Church, F. H. Moses, J. H. Quint, J. M. Davis, L. Richeson, G. F. Marmon, A. Shaw, George C. Tressel, D. J. Hull, R. S. Shanks, R. Davenport, O. F. Clemmer, H. Schindewolf and Samuel Watt; officers: G. F. Marmon, C. P.; J. H. Quint, H. P.; F. H. Moses, S. W.; W. H. Morrow, S.; J. N. Church, Treasurer; L. Richeson, S. W.; present membership, thirty-three; present officers, F. H. Moses, C. P.; L. Richeson, H. P.; R. S. Shanks, S. W.; W. H. Morrow, S.; J. N. Church, Treasurer; and Jacob Clark, S. W.

BUCK TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the more recently organized townships of Hardin County, the territory of which it is composed having been previously embraced in Hale, Dudley, Pleasant and Taylor Creek Townships. The lands are embraced in the Virginia Military Grant, and are situated in the extreme northern frontier of said grant, the Scioto River being the northern boundary of said lands and also the northern boundary of this township. The burning of the court house at Kenton, in 1853, destroyed many of the county records, among which were the early official acts of the Commissioners containing the erection of the townships; hence, the exact dates and official acts constituting the various townships of the county cannot be given; but from the records of Buck Township we find that the first election was held on April 7, 1845, hence it is probable that the organization of the township was effected at a meeting of the Commissioners in January, 1845. We are informed that there have been one or two slight changes made in the boundary lines of the township since its first erection. As it now exists, it is bounded as follows: On the north by Cessna and Pleasant Townships, on the east by Dudley Township, on the south by Hale and Taylor Creek Townships, and on the west by Taylor Creek and Lynn Townships. The township embraces about thirty-one square miles, or 19,800 acres of land. This territory appears to have been somewhat of a thoroughfare during the war of 1812, and when Gov. Meigs, of Ohio, was called upon to furnish his quota of soldiers to defend the frontier, he immediately responded, and in June of 1812, Col. Duncan McArthur, with a regiment of soldiers, was detached from Urbana to open a road in advance of Gen. Hull as far as the Scioto River, and there built Fort McArthur. In September, 1813, it is said that Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, passed up the said McArthur trail from Urbana, at the head of 4,000 mounted volunteers and continued on the old army route till he arrived in the southern part of Hardin County, when he diverged to the right, passing through the southeast portion of Buck Township, thence on through Dudley.

This township received its name in honor of Harvey Buckmister, one of its most esteemed and respected pioneers, of whom we shall have occasion to speak further in Hale Township. This township, in its primitive condition as the first settlers found it—like the greater portion of Hardin County—was covered with a very heavy growth of timber, embracing most of the numerous species of deciduous trees common to this region of the State, among which the principal were maple of its varied species, hickory, cherry, ash, walnut, butternut, beech, oak, of its many varieties, and elm. In the first settling of this country, there were found some of the largest and finest specimens of black walnut that ever graced the forests of any country, and great quantities of the most beautiful logs were piled up at their log-rollings, with other timber, and burned to get the land cleared ready for cultivation. The most valuable timber at the present time is oak and ash, for lumber for building and manufacturing purposes, hickory and elm for buggy spokes and hubs, and beech for plane-stocks—all of which are shipped in large quantities, and are a great source of profit, in connection with the bringing of the land into condition for agricultural pursuits.

STREAMS, SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The Scioto is the largest stream of this county, and constitutes the north boundary line the entire distance from the western to the eastern boundaries of this township, having a general southeastern course. From Buck Township it receives Lick Run, Silver Creek, Taylor Creek, Manlove Run and Wolf Creek with its branch, Garwood Run. These tributaries of the Scioto ramify all portions of said township, giving it an abundance of water for agricultural purposes, but furnishing no mill privileges or water-power for manufacturing purposes, yet producing excellent outlets for ditching and draining the lands. These tributaries all have a general northeastern course, showing conclusively the surface of the township possesses a general slope toward the northeast to the Scioto.

The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, with some localities along the creeks that may be called hilly.

The soil is rich and productive, the flat, level portions and the bottom lands along the creeks and springs consisting of a black, deep, rich loam, and the more elevated and undulating portions a strong clay soil, the whole being underlaid with a heavy stratum of blue clay, under which is found quicksand and gravel. Through this and Taylor Creek Townships extends a gravel ridge known as the "Devil's Backbone," which furnishes an abundance of material for building roads and pikes.

This is strictly an agricultural township, there being no village and no mills or manufacturing business within its limits, with the exception of what is embraced in Kenton, on the south side of the Scioto, which will be duly given in the history of that town, and hence need not be mentioned here. The principal productions are wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes. Many of the farmers are giving considerable attention to stock-raising and especially to the improved breeds of sheep; and there is no doubt but what this will, in a few years, become one of the most interesting and profitable branches of industry to the farmers of this section. The progress in improvements and increase of population in this township has been quite marked and rapid.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad runs through the north part of this township. The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad runs through the township in a northeast and southwest direction.

In 1830, it is believed, there were but two or three families in the territory now embraced in Buck Township. In 1850, there were 456 souls; in 1860, 794; in 1870, the population had increased to 1,259, and in 1880, we find it at 1,610.

PIONEERS.

The following are the names of some of the first settlers who located in this township, and of whom we make brief mention. Here, as elsewhere, we find many who first planted their cabins in the forests of Buck Township were mere "squatters," who soon moved away and gave place to the permanent settlers. If report be true, the first white family to settle in the precincts of this township was Alfred Hale and wife Mary, who settled at Fort McArthur in 1817. He had three sons and one daughter. One son—Jonas—was born in the block-house, in 1819, and was, doubtless, the first white child born in the county. The mother soon after died, and the family moved away. It is probable that the mission of Mr. Hale, in his early settlement here, was that of a hunter, and that he anticipated but a temporary residence when settling here. It is said that the location of this fort was a desolate and dreary place, and, it is believed, was very sickly, from

the miasmas of the locality and close proximity to the Scioto Marsh on the west, as during the war of 1812 many soldiers died there. It is said that the graves of sixteen soldiers are still plainly visible on land now owned by Mr. Shingle on the opposite side of the river from where the old fort was located. Here rest the remains of these gallant soldiers whose lives were sacrificed to defend the homes of Ohio pioneers. Their graves are unmarked and their names, probably, forever lost to posterity. From this period of the settlement of the Hale family in the old fort is an interim of several years, during which we have no knowledge of any white settler within the township, and the red man had full sway.

About 1828, William McCloud, a native of Ireland, who had emigrated to the United States prior to the war of 1812, and finally settled at Bellefontaine, Ohio, came to Hardin County and located with his family at Fort McArthur, in the northwest corner of what is now Buck Township. His family consisted of his wife and six children, viz., Robert, William, Lettie (who married Dr. A. H. Lord, of Bellefontaine), Sallie (who became the wife of Jacob Powell, a gunsmith of the same town), Maria and one girl whose name is not remembered. Upon the organization of Hardin County in 1833, William McCloud, Sr., was elected by the Legislature as one of the Associate Judges of said county, and served in that capacity seven years. Though a conservator of the peace, it is said that he would look on at a well-contested fight, admiring the science displayed by a plucky combatant, and subsequently punish him for a violation of the law. Judge McCloud was a noted hunter, and David Goodin tells a story of a circumstance the Judge was fond of relating in which, after killing a deer, he was forced to fight with an Indian claimant ere obtaining possession of the animal's carcass. The Indian claimed that his shot had slain the deer, which the Judge would not admit; so the Indian bantered him to settle the dispute by "fighting it out." This Judge McCloud agreed to, and he was compelled to thoroughly whip the savage three times before the latter would admit that he was worsted and surrender his claims to the deer. Soon after his term as Associate Judge expired, he and his wife returned to reside with their daughters at Bellefontaine, where they died. He was a man of fair education, wonderful determination of character, and was generally respected and admired by the pioneers. He was instrumental in the selection of the site for the county seat, while Mrs. McCloud named the future town in honor of her husband's friend—the redoubtable scout, Simon Kenton. His son Robert, who was the first Postmaster in the county, also served as County Treasurer from March, 1834, to March, 1836, and, in October, 1843, was elected as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, but resigned the office in 1845. We understand that he lived north of the Scioto River, in Cessna Township, and that soon after his resignation as Commissioner he and his brother William left for the West.

In 1828, Joel Thomas located on land now owned by Mr. Stevenson, erecting a cabin and remaining here eight or ten years; then moved away, having never owned any land in this county.

William Paxton, believed to be a native of Virginia, emigrated with his parents to Logan County, Ohio, where they settled; thence, about 1829-30, William came to this county and settled on land now owned by Mrs. Zimmerman, but never purchased any land here, and after a few years moved into Hale Township, where he purchased land and resided many years; thence removed to Michigan, where he died.

Isaac Draper, believed to be a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to

Ohio with his family, and settled on land now owned by Capt. Gibson, about 1832–33, but subsequently removed into Pleasant Township and died near Kenton. Robert, his eldest son, is still a resident of this county, and is the only surviving son. The youngest daughter married Mr. Richards and resides on the old home place. Mr. Draper was a citizen of great moral worth and undoubted integrity, and filled many offices of his township with fidelity.

Conrad Collins settled here about 1830, upon the land which he purchased, and upon which he resided about nine years, and, in 1840, sold out to Harvey Buckmister and moved to Northern Indiana, where he died.

William H. Cole, a native of the State of New York, settled on land now owned by Samuel Mentzer about 1833. Here he erected an ashery, and carried on that business several years, giving but little attention to farming, and finally sold out and moved away.

George M. Bales, a native of Virginia, removed to Ohio and settled in Logan County; about 1836–37 removed to this county and settled on land which he leased of Mr. Harvey Buckmister, where he resided till his death. Several of his children are still residents of the county.

James Beaver, believed to be a native of Virginia, settled in Hale Township about 1830, and, about 1845, became a resident of Buck Township, where he died in the summer of 1881. Mr. Beaver was a man of remarkable industry and withal quite a trader, possessing a shrewdness and business tact by which he accumulated a good competency, and when he died was the owner of 200 acres of well-improved land.

James Scott settled here about 1845 and remained a resident of the township till his death. He was a carpenter by trade, and a man highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Some of his children now reside in Kenton and some have settled in the West, all of whom are prosperous and esteemed citizens.

Leonard Richards was born in Pike County, Ohio, and principally raised in Ross County, where he married Mary Miller, and, about 1845, removed to this county and settled in this township, residing here several years; thence moved into Taylor Creek Township, and about eight or ten years ago removed to Kenton, where he now resides. He is an active worker, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had four brothers and five sisters. Two brothers are residents of this county, one died while young and one—Jeptha—enlisted in the army in the war of the rebellion, and was wounded in the battle of Resaca, from the effects of which he died in two or three days.

Thomas Dodds settled on land now owned by David Stanford, about 1845–46, and opened out right in the woods, and resided here till his death. Some of his children now reside in McDonald Township. He was a kind neighbor and a good citizen, and served his township in many of its most important offices.

John Dodds, a brother of the above, settled here at about the same date, remaining a resident here till his death. Several of his children are settled in the county and one son is a resident of this township.

Henry G. Johnson, a native of Ohio, settled here about 1849, and his brother Hosea one or two years later. They have ever since remained residents here, and both have raised large and interesting families and are esteemed and respected citizens.

Samuel Mentzer was one of the earlier merchants of Kenton; was also in the hotel business for some time, but subsequently exchanged his prop-

erty in Kenton for the farm on Wolf Creek upon which William H. Cole settled in 1833. Mr. Mentzer was closely identified with the business interests of Kenton and its vicinity for many years.

The above embraces, we think, most of the earliest settlers of Buck Township, but the business interests of the township, its growth and prosperity for many years past would be but partially represented here without the mention of John Espy, who departed this life at his palatial residence in this township November 28, 1878, aged sixty-eight years. He was an early settler in Taylor Creek Township, and subsequently one of the leading active business men of Kenton, where he was engaged for many years in the milling business, and received the title of the "pioneer miller of Hardin County." But we here only propose to allude to the history of this active business man's life, who accumulated so large an estate and owned the largest farm and residence of this township, where he spent the last years of his useful and successful life, as his career and character are fully brought out in the history of Kenton and in the biographical sketch of the Espy family in another part of this work. His son, Thomas Espy, who removed from the old home place to Kenton in the spring of 1883, and upon whom the mantle of his honored father appears to have fallen, is one of the active spirits of the business circles of Kenton, and does honor to the noble sire who has departed.

CHURCHES.

Wilson Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized, it is believed, by Elder Roberts in the schoolhouse in 1852. The first class consisted of James Richards and wife Matilda, Leonard Richards and wife Mary, and Henry G. Johnson and wife Martha —six persons—with Leonard Richards as Class Leader. Their meetings and services were held in the schoolhouse till 1873, when the present frame church edifice was erected at a cost of about $1,300. The house was dedicated in the fall of the same year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Elder Thomas Harvey Wilson. The following ministers have served the people since the dedication of the church, viz., Revs. D. B. Rinehart, Leonard Cook, Philip Lemasters, William Dunlap, Mr. Clemens and D. W. Day. The following have been Class Leaders: Leonard Richards, J. P. Richards, B. F. Richards, John Allen, J. B. Bales, and Lewis Dunson, who is the present leader. The church at one time reached a membership of fifty, but at present is reduced to twenty-four. The Trustees are H. G. Johnson, Lewis Dunson, John Allen, John C. Johnson and John P. Richards.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse ever erected in this township was one of those old, primitive log houses, with slab seats and greased paper windows, situated on the old Sandusky road; and from time to time, as the different portions of the township became settled, more schools were established, until, in 1882, the report of the Board of Education gives the following statistics:

Balance on hand September 1, 1881, $1,108.18; State tax, $508.50; irreducible school funds, $33.40; township tax for schools and schoolhouse purposes, $3,352.63; fines, licenses, tuition of non-resident pupils, $115; total, $5,117.71.

Expenditures--Amount paid teachers in common schools, $1,881.03; amount paid for fuel and contingent expenses, $2,620.66; total, $4,501.69. Balance on hand September 1, 1882, $616.02. Number of schoolhouses

in the township, 9; number of schoolrooms in township, 9; total value of school property, $7,000; number of teachers to supply schools, 9; average wages per month, males, $35; females, $20; number of weeks the schools were in session, 30.

Present Board of Education—Subdistrict No. 1, E. Bloom; No. 2, M. D. L. Mentzer; No. 3, J. L. Clark; No. 4, D. W. Benton; No. 5, J. O. Dodds; No. 6, T. P. Evans; No. 7, E. H. Allen; No. 8, Joseph Ichler, President; No. 9, D. O. Hatcher.

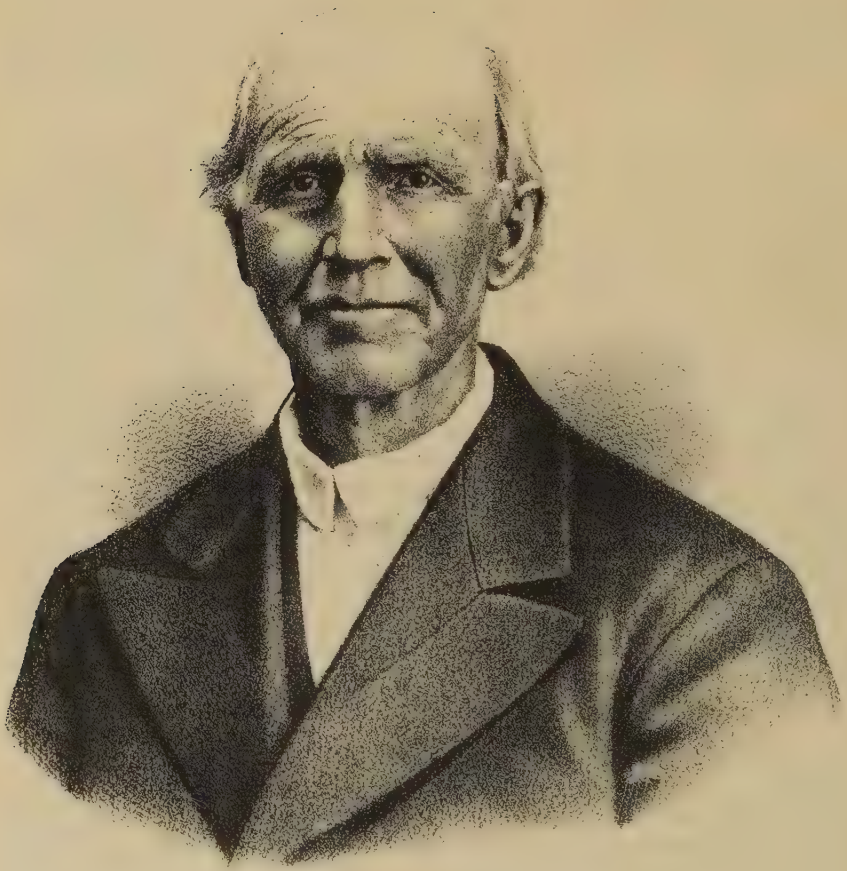
CEMETERIES.

Prior to the spring of 1879, this township had no cemetery or regularly established burial-place, and the dead were principally interred at Kenton and in Taylor Creek Township. But, in March, 1879, there was formed an association of ten persons, as follows: P. F. Latimer, J. P. Richards, John Bales, Lewis Dunson, Z. O. Hatcher, E. S. Buttler, M. D. L. Mentzer, John C. Johnson, Jacob Everhart and William Mentzer, who were organized under the laws regulating such associations, and purchased of Samuel Mentzer one acre and a half of ground, which was properly fenced and laid out into lots, walks and driveways, and the whole well ditched, tiled and drained. The lots were rapidly sold, and in the spring of 1882 it was found necessary to enlarge the grounds, and the association purchased of the said Samuel Mentzer three and one-half acres more, adjoining the first purchase; so that the cemetery now contains five acres, and is now one of the prettiest of rural cemeteries. The officers of the association consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five persons who constitute a Board of Trustees. The first officers of the association were: John P. Richards, President; Lewis Dunson, Secretary; John C. Johnson, Treasurer, and P. F. Latimer, M. D. L. Mentzer, E. L. Buttler, Z. O. Hatcher and Jacob Everhart, Trustees—all of whom have served ever since by re-election each year, with one exception, viz., Jacob Everhart, who refused to serve any longer, and the vacancy was filled by electing Joseph Ichler.

ELECTIONS AND OFFICIALS.

The first election in this township was held in the old log schoolhouse on the old Sandusky road April 7, 1845, and continued to be held here till the spring of 1850, when the place of holding the elections was changed to the Dodds Schoolhouse, where they were held for several years, but finally alternated between the Dodds Schoolhouse and South Kenton; subsequently, however, the place was permanently established at the latter place, where the elections have since been held. The officials of the township since its organization have been as follows:

Trustees—1845, Harvey Buckmister, Josiah Trump and Sterling Scott; 1846, wanting; 1847, Harvey Buckmister, Sterling Scott and George Roby; 1848, Sterling Scott, Harvey Buckmister and Solomon Lake; 1849, Harvey Buckmister, James Scott and Thomas Mahon; 1850, H. Buckmister, Thomas Mahon and John Peas; 1851, H. Buckmister, Lewis Scott and Thomas Dodds; 1852, Lewis Scott, Thomas Dodds and I. D. Hatcher; 1853, H. Buckmister, Robert Stevenson and Isaac Draper; 1854, Isaac Draper, H. G. Johnson and Morgan Shark; 1855, Morgan Shark, Peter P. Sutton and Nicholas Barney; 1856–57, John Espy, Henry G. Johnson and Linus Cutting; 1858–59, James L. Stevenson, H. G. Johnson and John Evans; 1860, John Evans, Thomas Dodds and John Wilmuth; 1861, George Atkinson,



Peter Borders

Addison Heath and H. G. Johnson; 1862, Addison Heath, Silas Stevenson and Samuel Mentzer; 1863, John Evans, Joseph Hoover and Garrett Hyland; 1864–65, John Kissling, William Zimmerman and William Hinton; 1866, John Evans, Garrett Hyland and Robert Mallow; 1867, Henry G. Johnson, John P. Richards and D. Calhoun; 1868, William M. Shepherd, David Evans and Garrett Hyland; 1869, George P. Frame, Morgan Shark and John Moriety; 1870, James Winters, Wilson Robinson and William J. Scott; 1871, William J. Scott, Lewis Duncan and James Winters; 1872, Lewis Dunson, J. B. Bales and Philip Schindewolf; 1873, Hiram Kettle, J. B. Bales and P. F. Latimer; 1874, P. F. Latimer, John C. Johnson and Silas Stevenson; 1875, James Winters, Thomas Garwood and Joseph Hoover; 1876, Thomas Clemens, Jacob Everhart and S. Johnson; 1877, Silas Stevenson, E. H. Allen and Hiram Kettle; 1878, S. Stevenson, Hiram Kettle and Charles Canaan; 1879, Frank Swartz, Thomas Dwyer and Nathaniel Cook; 1880, Dorr White, R. B. Hyde and J. L. Clark; 1881, Nathaniel Cook, E. H. Allen and F. Machetanz; 1882, R. H. Keller, J. E. Evans and Philip Schindewolf.

Clerks—1845, Daniel Cable; 1846, C. W. Stevenson: 1847–48, Thomas Dodds; 1849, William Carter; 1850, Thomas Dodds; 1851–52, James Y. Ross; 1853–54, Samuel Carson; 1855, James Y. Ross; 1856, Silas Stevenson; 1857, James Y. Ross; 1858–59, Samuel Carson; 1860, John Mentzer; 1861, A. P. Cutting; 1862, D. W. Benton; 1863, L. C. Rodgers; 1864, Thomas W. Bridge; 1865, E. L. McCartney; 1866, John L. Mentzer; 1867, James Y. Ross; 1868, John L. Mentzer; 1869, M. D. L. Mentzer; 1870; Jacob Everhart; 1871–73, J. W. Baldwin; 1874, J. C. Geiger; 1875, Joseph Ichler; 1876, J. B. Jackson: 1877–78, J. C. Geiger; 1879, B. F. McClaid; 1880–82, H. E. Converse.

Treasurers—1845–48, Abel H. Allen; 1849–50, John Dodds; 1851–54, Leonard Richards; 1855, Isaac G. Williams; 1856–59, Leonard Richards; 1860, Joseph Swartz; 1861, Thomas Espy; 1862, John Richards; 1863, Joseph Swartz; 1864–72, Thomas Espy; 1873–74, William E. Dean; 1875–81, Thomas Espy; 1882, Joseph Deaver.

Assessors—1845, Daniel Trump; 1846, wanting; 1847, John G. Davis; 1848, Solomon Luke; 1849–52, John G. Davis; 1853, Samuel Mentzer; 1854, Samuel Carson; 1855, John Espy; 1856–57, Morgan Shark; 1858, Samuel Carson; 1859, Linus Cutting; 1860, Levi Baker; 1861, Leonard Richards; 1862, Linus Cutting; 1863, T. W. Bridge; 1864, William Shepherd; 1865, Joseph Swartz; 1866, Mathias Tarlton; 1867, J. B. Stevenson; 1868, George P. Frame; 1869, J. L. Mentzer; 1870–72, E. S. Buttler; 1873, D. W. Benton; 1874, Lewis Dunson; 1875, T. P. Evans; 1876, A. Baker; 1877–78, J. P. Durbin; 1879–80, J. B. Bailey; 1881, H. J. Myers; 1882, B. H. Baker.

Constables—1845, Daniel Trump; 1846, wanting; 1847, John G. Davis; 1848, Jesharon Barney; 1849–52, John G. Davis; 1853, Oliver P. Draper; 1854, Nelson Roby; 1855, David A. Robb; 1856, Nelson P. Hyland and D. A. Robb; 1857, H. G. Hyland and Nelson P. Hyland; 1858, Erastus Hatch and Thomas Dodds; 1859, Erastus Hatch; 1860, Mathias Tarlton; 1861, N. P. Hyland and B. F. Hursey; 1862, N. P. Hyland and Robert Stevenson; 1863, Jeremiah Chamberlin and D. W. Cunningham; 1864–65, Morgan Sharp and James Gunn; 1866, James Gunn and Jeremiah Chamberlin; 1867, Cyrus Thrailkill and J. Cunningham; 1868, Morgan Sharp and Abraham Baker; 1869, Cyrus Thrailkill and Abraham Baker; 1870, John F. Dodds and Thomas McConnell; 1871–72, Harvey Peaver and Abra-

ham Baker; 1873, Robert Phillips and Abraham Baker; 1874, Robert Phillips and William Mentzer; 1875, Daniel Hoover and William Shark; 1876, L. Converse and S. F. Kennedy; 1877, L. E. Kettle and Harvey Peaver; 1878, Alexander Wiley and Joseph McGann; 1879, C. N. Kidney and Charles Little; 1880, David Detrich and Harvey Peaver; 1881–82, David Detrich and F. Hencel.

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

This was the last constituted township of Hardin County; the act of the Commissioners setting apart this territory, which was taken from Buck, Taylor Creek and McDonald Townships, as a new township, was done September 8, 1857, and named by them "Silver Creek." An election was duly called, and the same was held at the house of W. D. Gunn, on September 19, 1857, with A. A. Piper, Milton Iron and Nathaniel Norman as Judges; J. M. Piper and W. D. Gunn, Acting Clerks. The following officers were elected Trustees: Joseph Brown, S. S. Cutts and Daniel S. Vermillion; Clerk, J. M. Piper; Treasurer, John Rice; Constable, M. Borst. On April 5, 1858, was held a regular township election, when the same officers as mentioned above were re-elected, and, in addition, A. A. Piper was elected Assessor. At the above-mentioned election, September 8, 1857, a vote was taken by the citizens upon the name the new township should take. Three names were proposed and voted for, viz., Lynn, Fillmore and Silver Creek. For the former twenty-one votes were cast; four for Fillmore and two for Silver Creek; hence its name was established by its citizens to be Lynn, and from that time since it has been recognized as Lynn Township. This township is abundantly supplied with a species of tree known as the Lynn tree, and this, it is said, was the pretext for its name. The township occupies a central position in the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Cessna Township, on the east by Cessna and Buck Townships, on the south by Taylor Creek, and on the west by McDonald Township. It is about six miles long from north to south, and three and seven-eighths miles wide from east to west, containing twenty-three and one-quarter square miles, or 14,880 acres.

STREAMS, SURFACE, SOIL, TIMBER, ETC.

It has no streams of any size or importance, except the Scioto River, which forms its entire northern boundary between it and Cessna. This stream has a general southeast course. In the western part of this township is a small stream, known as McCoy's Run, which rises near the south line of the township and flows almost directly north through the entire length of the township, and empties into the Scioto. In the east and southeastern portions of the township are Lick Run and Jordan Run.

Of the surface, we may describe the southern part of the township as quite rolling, while the central and northern portions are level or slightly undulating.

The soil is a loam and clay, and is rich and productive, capable of yielding abundantly large crops of wheat, oats, corn and hay. The great portion of this township is yet new, and much hard labor is necessary to

remove the heavy forests and ditch and drain the land; yet there are now many good and well cultivated farms with fine improvements. And in passing over some of the more recently settled portions, one will observe many hundreds of acres upon which the woodman's ax has thoroughly done its work, and the black and decomposing stumps stand thickly, like so many dark specters, over the surface, but which in a few years more will entirely disappear and leave the land free and easy of cultivation. The soil is of that clay nature by which it holds a remarkable amount of water, and the great important feature or necessity is to thoroughly ditch, tile and drain it, and it then constitutes the most productive of lands; and to this work the people are now rapidly giving their attention.

This land was originally very heavily timbered, embracing principally the following varieties: Oak, ash, lynn, beech, maple, walnut, elm and hickory. Of the three first mentioned, many fine logs and much beautiful lumber have been obtained, and great quantities still remain and are becoming very valuable, from the nearness and increase of the markets now existing. A large amount of the smaller lynn timber is being cut and worked into staves for barrels.

From the above description of the soil, it is evident that mud roads were prevalent and difficult to travel; but the citizens are entering with much interest and enterprise upon the work of building pikes, and already several are completed and others proposed and in process of construction. The first one built was the Round Head & Kenton pike, and the next the Yelverton & Kenton. The south part of the township appears to be well supplied with gravel and material, while the central portion will have further to haul their material. But a few years' time, with attendant prosperity, will enable the citizens to have all the principal and most important roads well graveled and in good condition.

The Chicago & Atlantic Railway runs through the north part of the township. A station named Oakland has been located near the northwest corner.

The old Hull trail from Bellefontaine to Fort McArthur passes through this township, entering it through the land of William Koons, on the David Wallace Survey, No. 10,037, thence through the William Stewart farm, the A. A. Piper and E. G. Gunn lands in the Walter Dun Survey, No. 9,935, and northward to Fort McArthur in the northwest corner of Buck Township. In some places, remains of the old corduroy bridges which were constructed seventy years ago, are yet visible.

A very ancient and peculiar gun barrel was found in Lynn Township in March, 1877, on lands owned by L. T. Hunt and James S. Robinson, four miles above old Fort McArthur, on the south side of the Scioto River, about ten rods from the bank, between it and a former spring, where for many years was a hunter's camp, being about due east of the Scioto Marsh and on the west side of a new road opened out in 1877–78 at Hunt's Ferry. It was found partially under an old stump, at the side of which a tree a foot or more in diameter had grown. The gun barrel is in possession of Mr Hunt at Kenton. It is three feet four inches long, heavy at the breech, smaller at the middle and heavy toward the muzzle, has a large bore nine-sixteenths of an inch, with deep rifles. It is evident it had been lost for a long time, as there was not a vestige left of either the lock or the stock, they having completely rusted or rotted away. It was probably an old "flint-lock" of the French traders, who frequented the Maumee and Blanchard over one hundred years ago, as that style of gun has long since gone out of use.

EARLY SETTLERS.

As nearly all of the first settlers are deceased, and as in this township it appears that in many instances their descendants, who still survive, have all moved away, thus making it more difficult to obtain as definite information, in some cases, as we would desire, yet we have endeavored to make use of all the remaining sources from which to obtain a knowledge of them, and from what we have gathered it seems very probable that John Canaan was the first permanent settler in what is now Lynn Township. He came here from near Hanging Rock, on the Ohio River, about 1828, and settled near where Henry Norman now lives, where he resided many years, and perhaps till his death. His children are all deceased or moved away. Of his children were Miritta, William, Jehu, Washington, and it is believed some others whose names we could not learn. Washington was killed in a well, which accident is mentioned on another page. One grandson, a son of Jehu, now resides in Kenton, this county.

William Haines was probably the next settler, who located here near where Mrs. Canaan settled at about the same time. It appears that he married Miss Nancy Hatfield in Logan County, Ohio, and removed from there here and remained a resident here till his death. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. They had the following children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Matilda, Jackson and Thomas.

Daniel S. Vermillion was born in Monroe County, W. Va., October 7, 1807. He married Priscilla Hisey in 1830. He removed to Ohio and settled in Lynn Township in 1834, upon the tract of land where he still lives, having made a continued residence here of nearly half a century. He was one of the first Trustees of the township, and has been one of her enterprising and useful citizens whose biographical sketch appears in this work, giving a more full account of his wife and family.

William Koons, it is believed, was a native of Virginia, where he married Martha Shepherd, but early removed to Ohio and settled near Bellefontaine. About 1836–37, he removed to this township and settled on the David Wallace Survey, and remained near where he first located till his death. His children were Martha and Mary (twins), William and Jacob.

Edward Wilcox was twice married; his second wife was Mrs. Jane Monroe, whom he married in Ross County, and, about 1836–37, removed to this county and settled on land where his son James now lives, and there resided till his death. He was a quiet, unassuming man, a good neighbor and a worthy citizen. Their children were Anna, John, Aaron, William, Sarah, Jane, James, Edward, Gordon and Thomas. Joseph Brown married Elizabeth Koons and removed here from Logan County soon after Mr. William Koons settled here, and located just west of him on the Wallace Survey, where it is believed he remained till his death. His children were Martha, Jacob and John.

Jonathan Wilcox, a brother of the above Edward Wilcox, married Roxaline McConkey; settled here about 1839–40, was a blacksmith by trade and carried on that business through life; he was, it is believed, the first mechanic of that trade in this township. He seemed to possess a natural mechanical genius, and was an excellent workman. Subsequently he removed to Belle Centre. His children were Anna, Eliza, Sarah, George W. (now a blacksmith at Round Head), John and Alexander.

Clement Rice was a native of Pennsylvania, where he married Eliza McCracken, and at an early day removed to Muskingum County, Ohio; thence, in 1832, he removed with his family to this county and settled where

Mrs. Mary Rice now lives in Lynn Township, and here resided till his death. Of his children, James, John, Robert, Richard, William, Rebecca and Margaret are deceased; George resides in Fayette County, Ohio, and Thomas in Taylor Creek Township, this county. John, who was the oldest child who came to this county, married Eliza Seaton and settled near his father, where he resided till his death. He died December 20, 1861, aged fifty-nine years. He was a man of undoubted integrity and held many of the most important offices of his township; he was several years Treasurer of Taylor Creek Township, and at the organization of Lynn Township was elected its first Treasurer and held the office by continued re-election up to the time of his death. In an early day he served as a Captain in the militia, and at one time served as County Assessor. He was a worthy member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a useful and worthy citizen. His children were Calvin (deceased), Robert, Rebecca, John S., Thomas, Adam M., Nancy Jane, Albert N. (deceased), and Martha A. All those surviving are residents of Hardin County, except Thomas, who resides in Fayette County, Ohio.

Robert Stewart, a native of Virginia, married Isabella McDonald, and, in 1841, removed to Ohio and settled in this township on land now owned by the heirs of Davis Derr. After a residence here of many years, and having cleared up and obtained a good farm and home, he removed to Illinois, but remained there but a short time, when he removed back to Hardin County; thence he removed to Kansas, remaining there only two or three years; he again returned to this county, where he died, January 25, 1868, aged seventy years. His wife survived him and died May 1, 1876, aged eighty. Their children were as follows: William, Mary, Martha Jane (deceased), John, Rebecca (deceased), James (deceased) and Robert, who died in infancy.

William Wilkin married a Miss Holmes and removed from Highland County, Ohio, to Hardin County about 1844, and settled on land on the A. Walke Survey, where he resided till his death. Of his children, two are remembered, Mary and Curtis.

Henry Albert was born in Switzerland, but emigrated to America in an early day and became a resident of Clark County, Ohio. In 1845–46, he removed to this county and settled on the Walter Dun Survey, No. 9,935, where he resided till 1881; he removed to Illinois. He was a kind neighbor and a good citizen. His children were Martin, Frank, William, Philip and John.

John R. Gunn was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 24, 1814. He had two brothers, Walter D. and Robert, and one sister, Isabella S. Their father, John Gunn, was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1770; emigrated to Canada in 1800 with the English Army, in which he served several years. He finally settled in Montreal, thence at Malden, and from there went to Wapakoneta, as a trader among the Indians in 1804. In 1808, he removed to Logan County, Ohio, and settled on McKees Creek, where, during the war of 1812, he kept a tavern and rendered aid to the United States in the Commissary Department, for which services, after his decease, his widow received a warrant for 160 acres of land. He died in 1842. His widow survived him many years and died in 1864. John R. married Miss Emily Garrett in 1844, about two years after having settled in this county. He became a resident of Lynn Township in 1842, with his two brothers, Walter D. and Robert, all of whom followed surveying, and many lands of Union, Logan, Hardin and Champaign Counties were sur-

veyed by them. John R. Gunn was an active, enterprising business man, and became a large land holder, owning 1,000 acres or more. He took an active part in all the public improvements of his community, in the building of roads, schools and churches. His children were as follows: Mary A., Clara, Angus, Agnes, Alice, John M., Kenneth C. C., Florence V., Elgin and Robert.

Nathaniel Norman was a native of Virginia, born October 30, 1805. He married Tabitha Perry and settled in Brooke County, Va. In 1847, he removed to Hardin County, Ohio, and settled in this township on land where his son, Henry W., now lives, remaining here until his death on February 11, 1872; his wife died February 8, 1868. Mr. Norman served as a Justice of the Peace eighteen years, and filled the office of Township Trustee and other offices many years.

Amos Piper was born near Lowell, Mass., July 31, 1792, and was united in marriage to Betsey Caldwell, and removed to Ashland County, Ohio, in 1834, and to Lynn Towship, Hardin County, in 1848. He died January 1, 1868; his wife died February 8, 1855. He served one year in the war of 1812.

MILLS.

It appears that there never has been a grist mill in Lynn Township, and the saw mills have been mostly of the portable kind, temporary, moving from place to place, as occasion required. The first saw mill of which we gain any account was located on land of James Young, which was subsequently burned down. The next was on land of Esquire Gary. Through various portions of the township the people of a neighborhood cut and haul their logs to some central point, and when a quantity sufficient is collected, a mill is brought and located there and saws them into lumber as desired, thence the mill is moved to another point where logs have been collected, and the wants of the people are thereby supplied.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was erected on the land of John Canaan, now the Norman farm. Subsequently one was erected on lands of D. S. Vermillion. The first teacher was a Miss Jeffers. As the settlements increased and schools were needed in which to educate their children, the primitive log schoolhouses sprang into existence, and as the country grew older and the homes and conditions of the people improved, so the condition of the schools and schoolhouses was improved, until now (1883) there are six sub-school districts, with as many good brick and frame houses, with six rooms, where are employed six teachers. The average wages of male teachers are $30 per month, and of female teachers $20. The average number of weeks the schools were in session, twenty-eight; the total receipts of the township for school purposes in 1882 were $3,603.73; total expenditures, $2,156.01; balance on hand September 1, 1882, $1,553.72; total value of school property, $5,800; total enrollment of scholars, male, 107; female, 120; total, 227. In 1858, the tax levied in Lynn Township was $75; in 1882, it was $744, nearly ten times the amount that it was twenty-four years previous. This shows progress and prosperity.

CHURCHES.

Lynn Valley Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in the winter of 1876, by Rev. J. S. G. Reeder, with five members, as fol-

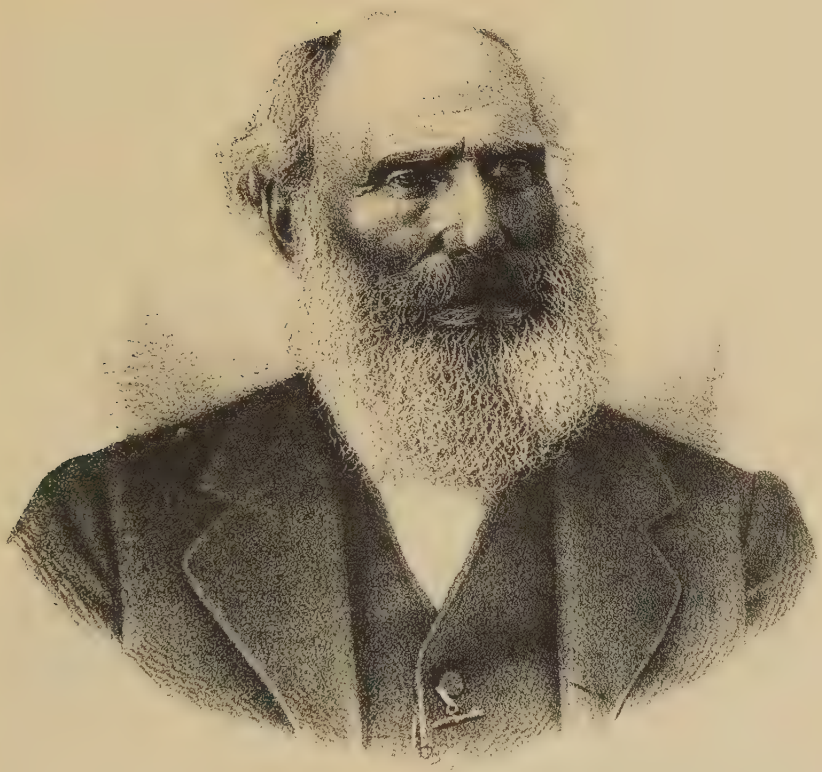
lows: Anna Bradley, Mary Miller, Sarah Dulen, Mary Hill and J. H Carder, with J. H. Carder as Class Leader. The organization was effected at the Piper Schoolhouse, where services continued to be held until the erection of their present church edifice in 1881, at a cost of $1,600. The house was dedicated January 1, 1882, by Dr. D. Rutledge. Ministers who have served as pastors are Revs. J. S. G. Reeder, D. Whiting, T. J. Jagger and John Parlett. Present membership, forty-five; Class Leader, J. H. Carder; Stewards, L. M. Bradley and S. H. Carder; Trustees, J. H. Carder, R. A. Brelsford, J. M. Piper, William Ruhlen, J. H. Fuls, L. M. Bradley, R. Seigel, T. Modd and H. G. Walgamot. A Sabbath school is organized, with Robert Brelsford as Superintendent.

SOCIETIES.

Lynn Valley Grange, No. 581, was instituted February 14, 1874, by Park Snodgrass, at the Piper Schoolhouse, with the following charter members: J. M. Piper, G. W. Brelsford, Richard Seigel, J. H. Carder, John H. Fuls, William Ruhlen, A. A. Piper, A. E. Swain, J. R. Swain, J. M. Rainsburg, A. K. Rarey, J. W. Flynn, George W. Thomas, William Thomas, Gotlieb Dittus, Charles Mitchell, J. B. Stewart, L. A. Stewart, Elizabeth Rarey, Elizabeth Piper, Ellen Brelsford, Sarah Seigel, Nancy Mitchell, Eliza Thomas, Malinda Swain, Euphemia Ruhlen, Susan Carder and Catharine Flynn. Officers: A. K. Rarey, M.; Charles Mitchell, O.; John W. Flynn, Lect.; William Thomas, Steward; George W. Brelsford, A. S.; John H. Carder, Chaplain; Richard Seigel, Treasurer; A. E. Swain, Secretary; J. R. Swain, G. K.; Elizabeth Rarey, Cer.; Sarah Seigel, Pom.; Nancy Mitchell, Flora; and Eliza Thomas, L. A. S. Their meetings were held at a dwelling house on Mr. Seigel's place for about two years, at which time they purchased the old schoolhouse and built an addition to it at a very small cost, and this building has served them to the present time. Present membership, about twenty. Officers: N. R. Piper, M.; H. N. Bradley, O.; Richard Seigel, Lect.; L. M. Bradley, Chaplain; S. H. Dulen, S.; Willis Brelsford, A. S.; G. W. Brelsford, G. K.; W. R. Siegel, Secretary; J. M. Piper, Treasurer; Ruth Fuls, Cer.; Susan Carder, Pom.; Mary J. Dulen, Flo.; and Eliza Carder, L. A. S.

AN ACCIDENT.

In 1854, while several men were engaged in digging a well near the Norman Schoolhouse, two men, Washington Canaan and William Rice, were killed by "fire-damp" in the well. It is believed that carelessness, recklessness and ignorance were the causes of this disaster, by which two men in the prime of life lost their lives.



Aaron Harvey

PART V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

NATHAN AHLEFELD, Kenton, was born December 19, 1833, and is a son of Rhinehardt and Phœbe (Young) Ahlefeld. His father was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1800, living for seven years in Baltimore, Md. In 1808, he moved to Richland County, Ohio, where he was married, and then proceeded to Allen County in 1849. In 1859, he came to Hardin County, selecting his home in Liberty Township, where he died in 1871. Mrs. Ahlefeld was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and a daughter of Jacob Young, one of the early pioneers of Richland County. She reared a family of seven children, all living. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm. He and his brother, Peter, and William Cary, of Kenton, were the original founders of the Citizens' Bank of Ada, founded in the year 1873. He was engaged in this bank until 1878, when he disposed of his interest to his brother and, in the spring of 1881, took up his residence in Kenton. In 1856, he was married to Miss Celia Wiley, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, to which union there have been born five children, four living, viz., Ida (wife of John F. Andrews, Hardin County), Albert, Effie and Corena.

ABEL L. ALLEN, attorney, Kenton, was born on the homestead, two miles east of Kenton, Ohio, in 1850, and is a son of Abel H. and Rebecca (Mackey) Allen. Abel H. Allen was among the early pioneers of Hardin County. He was born in the year 1803, in Hardy County, W. Va., and when seven years of age came with his widowed mother and family to Ohio, and settled in Coshocton County, where a portion of his boyhood was spent. He afterward moved to Pickaway County; thence to Franklin County, remaining there until 1832. He was married in 1831, and, the following year, came to Hardin County, residing for a few months on the Wheeler farm, six miles east of Kenton. In the spring of 1833, he made his permanent settlement two miles east of Kenton, on the farm now owned by Fenton Garwood. Here he lived a quiet and industrious life for nearly twenty years, assisting, by his industry and influence, to develop the resources of the county. In the spring of 1852, he removed east to the adjoining farm, where he died on the 24th of December, 1873. He had a family of six children, three boys and three girls, who still reside in the county. His widow resides with her son, A. L. Allen, our subject, in Kenton, and attained her seventy-third year in May, 1883. Abel H. Allen endured and bore patiently the hardships of pioneer life. He was small in stature, and made up in energy and activity what he lacked in physical strength. He was modest, honorable and unyielding in his convictions of duty and honesty, and was known as a man of few words but prompt action.

The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of his education from the schools of Kenton, entering, in the fall of 1871, the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He graduated in 1875, and the following year began the study of law in the office of John Stillings, of Kenton. In October, 1876, he entered upon a course of studies at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in May, 1877. He was admitted to the bar in Hamilton County the same month, and, returning home, formed a partnership with his preceptor, with whom he is yet associated. He has been a member of the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, since during the years of his collegiate studies. He and his partner are among the active and influential attorneys of Hardin County.

FRANK D. BAIN, physician, Kenton, was born in Kenton, Ohio, in 1850, and is the youngest son of Judge James Bain. The latter was born near Xenia, Ohio, September 19, 1817. He first learned the cooper's trade, but abandoned it for school teaching, employing his leisure moments in the the study of law. He decided on law for his profession, and after being admitted to the bar removed to Kenton in 1848, spending there the remainder of his life. His death occurred while on a visit to his son, our subject, at New Texas, Penn., May 31, 1879. He was first a partner in law with Col. Thompson, and subsequently with Col. Strong. He filled many positions of trust, discharging all with fidelity, credit and ability. He was the first Probate Judge of Hardin County under the new constitution of 1852, and, in 1859, was chosen County Auditor. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1865. He was interested in educational advancement, and took a leading part in the organization of the union schools. For twenty-five years he was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was an ardent and consistent Christian. The subject of this sketch was educated at the schools of Kenton, and entered the drug store of J. N. McCoy, preparatory to the study of medicine. He spent five years in the store, and then studied under Dr. W. H. Phillips, of Kenton. In 1872, he graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and then opened his practice at Oakland Cross Roads, Westmoreland Co., Penn., and at Saltsburg, Indiana Co., Penn. He returned to his native city in 1878, where he has since remained in constant practice. For two years past, he has been Physician to the infirmary, and at the present time is the City Physician. In September, 1875, he was married to Miss Kate Purdy, of Mansfield, Ohio, who died two months after. She was a daughter of James Purdy, a prominent banker and lawyer of Mansfield. In June, 1877, Dr. Bain married Miss Ella, daughter of Wilson Armstrong, a contractor and builder of railroads, residing in Galion, Ohio. Dr. Bain is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, with which his father had been connected.

JOHN BAKER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1840. He is a son of E. C. Baker and Barbara Poont, both natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. They were married in Maryland, whence they emigrated in 1847, settling in Pleasant Township, Hardin County. In 1852, Mr. Baker, Sr., occupied the farm now owned by our subject, where he died in 1862; his widow is also deceased. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of seven children, and has always lived on the home farm. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Margaret Reefer, a native of Germany, to which union there have been born two sons—George A. and Harry (deceased). Mr. Baker's father was a miller, following that occupation continuously through life. In his political sentiments, he was a Democrat.

Our subject enlisted, in 1865, in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, but the war closed soon after and he was discharged. He is connected with the Protestant Evangelical Church.

EDMUND BOULTON, book-keeper, Kenton, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1853. He is a son of Richard and Jane (McCauley) Boulton, natives of Lower Canada, who moved from Buffalo to Lapeer County, Mich., where our subject was reared and educated. His father was a lumber merchant in Almont and Burnside, Mich., for many years. He, with his family, returned to Canada, where they are now residing. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in the lumber business all his life. He was employed as a lumber inspector at Saginaw for four years prior to his coming to Hardin County. In 1874, while in Saginaw, he became associated with Mr. Callam, of the Michigan Lumber Yard, in Kenton, preceding the latter's coming to this city to look after his interests and to make purchases. He is the book-keeper in Mr. Callam's establishment, and has filled that position with efficiency. On December 24, 1878, he was married, in Kenton, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Anthony Banning, of Kenton, which city was also her birthplace. By this union there has been one child—Kate. Mr. Boulton is Secretary of the water works in Kenton.

JOHN W. BROWN, marble dealer, Kenton, was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 11, 1831, and is a son of John and Jemima (Beaver) Brown, natives of Shenandoah County, Va. His parents came to Ohio about 1815. They were married in Licking County, in 1818, and had a family of seven children, our subject being the only surviving member. His father died in 1835, aged forty years, and was buried in the South Fork Graveyard, in Licking County, where also lie one brother and one sister. The widow died in 1855, aged fifty-five years, and was buried in Illinois, where are two sisters of our subject. One brother is buried at New Madrid, Mo., and one sister near Fort Scott, Kan. After the death of his father, the family were thrown on their own resources, and John, when a mere lad, followed the plow many a day, receiving for the work 16⅔ cents per day; husked corn for 35 cents, and harvested for 37½ cents a day. As time passed, the burden of the family fell upon his shoulders. In the fall of 1853, he came to Hardin County, bringing with him his widowed mother, and, with one exception of a short interval spent in Union County, Ohio, has always remained here. He was married, September 26, 1853, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Woodard, near Granville, Ohio, and located on a farm three miles east of Kenton. Seven children were born of this union, viz., S. Emma, died October 1, 1863, aged nine years two months and twenty-five days; Maggie Luella, wife of William B. Corwin, of Hastings, Neb.; Charles W., died October 3, 1863, aged five years seven months and two days; Laura A., died September 30, 1863, aged four years and eleven days; Ovitt, died November 5, 1863, aged five years and six months; Hattie Bell, died November 18, 1869, aged three years seven months and nineteen days, and Fannie, unmarried, living at home with her parents. Of this family of seven children, four were called away in the space of six days. Mrs. Brown died April 30, 1867, and Mr. Brown again married, December 29, 1868, Miss Fannie, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Bretz, of Marion County, Ohio. Mr. Brown, being a carpenter by trade, followed that business in connection with farming until 1873, when he bought a third interest in the marble business in Kenton, the firm's name being John Howe & Co. He afterward bought out Howe, and the firm became White & Brown until 1878, when Mr. Brown went to Rich-

wood, Union Co., Ohio, and there started a shop under the name of Brown & Deveraux; remaining there about one year, he returned to Kenton and started a shop with G. W. Steinhaner, known as Brown & Steinhaner. In 1881, M. D. Cunningham entered the partnership, and the firm is now known as Brown, Steinhaner & Co.

BENJAMIN F. BRUNSON, merchant and express agent, Kenton, was born in Patch Grove, Wis., in 1842. The Brunson family are of English origin, and are descended from two brothers, who bore the family name of Brownson, and emigrated from England, settling, one in Hartford and the other in the New Haven Colony, Connecticut. Some of their descendants retain the original spelling of the name, while others spell it Bronson or Brunson. Rev. Alfred Brunson, a Western pioneer, was born February 9, 1793, and was a son of Ira Brownson and Pamelia Cozier, the former born in Berlin, Hartford County, in 1771, and was the youngest of fourteen children; the latter born in Danbury, Conn., in April, 1772. His grandmother Brunson was originally Abigail Beach, and was married to a Cook, who was killed in the old French war. Rev. Alfred Brunson was the eldest of six children, viz., Rev. A., Hiram, Betsy, Emily, Benjamin R. and Ira, the latter the father of our subject. Ira and Benjamin, the only ones living, were twins, and were born at Sing Sing, N. Y., in 1805. After their father's death, the widow removed to Danbury, Conn., where they were apprenticed to the hatter's trade. When Ira came of age, he started westward, followed soon after (in 1826) by Benjamin, and the two opened a small hat and cap stand in Columbus, Ohio, remaining in that business five years. In 1837, Benjamin went to Galena, Ill.; thence, three years after, to Reynoldsburg, Wis., where he pursued merchandising, coming to Kenton in May of 1845. Here he was in partnership in a general line of goods with J. M. McClaim, pursuing business for four years in Kenton and four more in Columbus, dissolving partnership in 1849. Benjamin Brunson was then railroad agent of the I., B. & W. Railroad, then called the Mad River Railroad, and for many years had the only warehouse in Kenton. He was agent from the opening of this road until October, 1866, when he commenced the erection of the Brunson Block, which yet stands a monument to his enterprising spirit. He served three years as County Commissioner, and during the war was Chairman of Military Committee, assisting in raising money and men for the army. He had the first church bell hauled by wagons from Cincinnati, but it was accidentally broken before being hung in the belfry of the Presbyterian Church, its destination. He did the grading from the square west to Leighton street at his own expense. In 1829, Benjamin Brunson was married to Miss Jane, a daughter of Jerry McLane, who for twenty-one years was Secretary of the State of Ohio. This union bore to him four children, three sons and one daughter, two of whom are living, viz., Henry and Jerry. He left Hardin County in 1875, moving to La Fayette, Ind., and subsequently to Indianapolis, where he is now residing. Ira, the father of our subject, went from Columbus, Ohio, on horseback to Patch Grove, Grant Co., Wis., where he is yet living at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. He married Miss Henrietta, a daughter of Henry Foster, by whom there were fourteen children, of whom nine are living, viz., Alfred, Mary, B. F., Emily, Ida, Delford, Flora, Jennie and Alice. The subject of this sketch lived in his native place until twenty years of age, when he came to Hardin County in 1862, and became an assistant in his uncle's railroad office. In 1866, he became engaged as a salesman for two and a half years, and soon after conducted a saw mill

and lumber business, in which he remained four years. In February, 1874, he was appointed agent for the United States Express Company, in which capacity he has since diligently and faithfully served. The following year he opened in the grocery trade, and has attended both branches of his business to the present time. He was married, in December, 1871, to Miss Mattie, daughter of Dr. Usher P. Leighton, a pioneer of Hardin County, where she was born. To this issue four children have been born, three of whom are living, viz., Jay, Usher and one not yet christened.

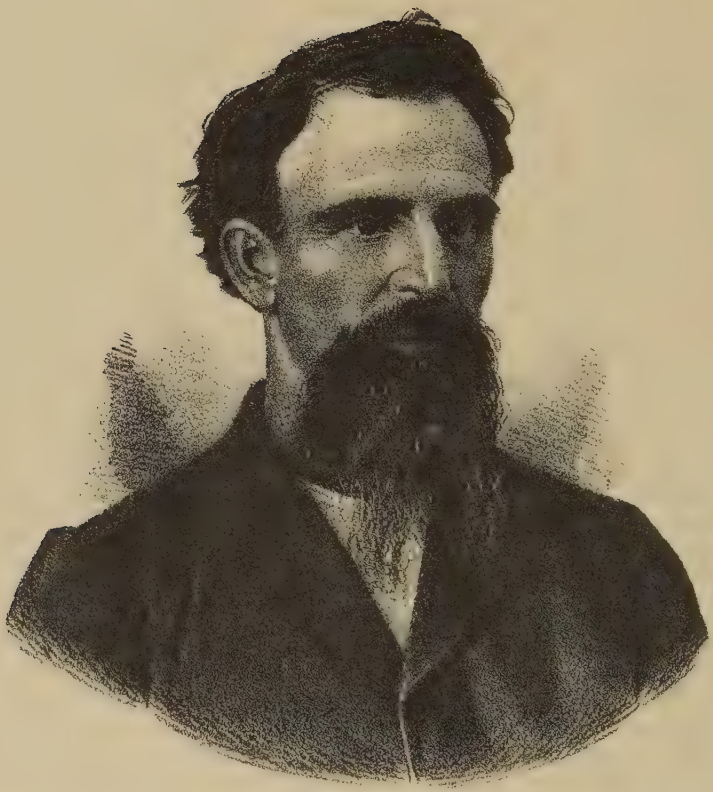
CYRUS N. BUFFE, life insurance agent, Kenton, was born February 11, 1844, in Clark County, Ohio. He is a son of Sampson and Diana (Stamats) Buffe. His parents were both natives of Ohio, and of German descent. His father is a wealthy and influential farmer in Auglaize County, and is now seventy-two years of age. His mother died April 20, 1856, at the early age of thirty-eight years, leaving the subject of our sketch without the sweet influence of a mother's love, at the age of twelve years. Our subject is the only son of a family of four, and he was brought up on the farm until eighteen years old, receiving his schooling from the common schools of Auglaize County. In 1862, he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought in fifty battles and skirmishes, that being the whole number the regiment participated in. He was always on duty, and was never sick, wounded, nor taken prisoner, although having many narrow escapes. In 1865, at Columbus, he was honorably discharged. On his return home, he remained with his parents for a year, but was not contented with farm life, and, in 1867, embarked in mercantile trade, and opened a general store in company with Mr. Cline. This was continued successfully for seven years, when Mr. Buffe sold out, and soon after was on the railroad as a commercial traveler. Two years after, he bought out his former partner and resumed his previous business for two years more, when he then came to Hardin County. For a short time he was a salesman in the clothing store of Wolf Bro., and, in 1880, became engaged in his present occupation. He is special agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; the home office is in Cincinnati, corner Fourth and Central avenue, and his headquarters are at Kenton. In 1873, Mr. Buffe was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Gullett, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Mary E. (Pendry) Gullett. Their only child—Charles H. T.—died at the age of five months. Mrs. Buffe, who was a member of the Baptist Church, died September 23, 1882. Mr. Buffe has an adopted daughter—Daisy Gertrude. In regard to religion, Mr. Buffe recognizes no creed or form, and has no sympathy with the fashionable religion of the day. He only believes in the true and undefiled religion that makes every man your brother and every woman your sister—that is, in universal brotherhood and universal salvation. In politics, Mr. Buffe is a Republican. He has been School Director, Postmaster and Township Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is Royal Arch Mason. He is a gentleman of good habits, courteous and polite to all, being particularly noted for his kind and genial ways.

JOHN CALLAM, manufacturer and merchant, Kenton, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1839. His father, Peter Callam, was a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and settled in Toronto on his migration to the American shores. He is at this time a resident of Saginaw, Mich. The subject of this sketch came to Kenton in 1874, and established the "Michigan Lumber Yard," purchasing the old Ferney Planing Mill, a landmark

of early times. This building he moved, using it for shed room, and erected on the same site the present building, which is 65x120 feet, and is three stories in height. The dry kiln and molding shed is 50x100 feet and two stories high. The capacity of the mill is 40,000 feet a day, employing a force of from thirty to thirty-five men. Mr. Callam manufactures shingles, lath, doors, sash, blinds, moldings, brackets, stair rails, posts and balusters, besides dealing in salt, lime, plaster, cement and all kinds of coal. Adjoining his manufactory is an extensive tract of land connected with the purchase, a portion of which is covered with lumber of all descriptions suitable for his work, and a large number of dwellings mostly occupied by the men in his employ. Mr. Callam is a man of large experience in this business, and was for years connected with his brother in Saginaw, Mich., and his entry among the manufacturers of Kenton created one of the most extensive interests in this city. He was married, in Saginaw, Mich., in 1870, to Miss Isabella J. Reid, a native of Buffalo, to which union there have been born four children, all living, viz., Nellie J., George A., Hattie B. and Bessie. Mr. Callam is one of the Directors of the water works, and is an active, enterprising business man of Kenton.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL (deceased) was born in Frederick County, Va., September 15, 1800. He is a son of John and Elsie (Dunlap) Campbell, the former a native of Lancaster County, Penn., the latter of Loudoun County, Va. Mr. Campbell grew to manhood in his native county, and there married, in March, 1830, Miss Mary Moulden, a native of England. This union produced three children, viz., John, Sarah and Dorathy, the latter being the only survivor. About 1833, he removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, and two years later purchased a building lot on Franklin street, in Kenton, settling there in 1838. Soon after, Mrs. Campbell died—in September, 1838—and, on March 28, 1839, he was again married, to Miss Matilda Alexander. She was born March 23, 1808, and died without issue September 13, 1857. She was the mother of three children by her first marriage, all of whom survive. Mr. Campbell was again married, December 15, 1857, to Catherine Curry, who was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 3, 1810, and died without issue June 30, 1876. Mr. Campbell was a shoe-maker by trade, applying himself closely to it all his life. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He was prominently identified in various local offices of trust, and was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church since his twenty-first year.

CHARLES CANAAN, foreman in mill, Kenton, was born in Lynn Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1845. He is a son of Jehu and Louisa (Scott) Canaan, natives of Madison and Licking Counties, Ohio, respectively. James K. Scott, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer of Hardin County, where he lived and died. He purchased the old Kellogg farm, north of Kenton. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John Canaan, came with his family and entered land in Cessna Township, where he had 400 acres of land in the tract. He afterward moved to Benton County, Ill., where he died. He and James Scott were soldiers in the war of 1812. The father of our subject is living in Big Rapids, Mich., where his wife died July 4, 1879. The subject of this sketch was the second of a family as follows: James S., residing in Mecosta County, Mich.; Charles, our subject; Electa, wife of J. E. Cunningham, of Big Rapids, Mich.; twin brothers, Usher L. and Asher L., the former deceased and the latter a resident of Big Rapids, Mich.; Emma, wife of George



S. A. Cook

Langly, also of Big Rapids. Our subject has resided in Hardin County, with the exception of seven years spent with the family in Iowa. His father moved to Buck Township; thence to Kenton, where our subject has since lived. He served in the ranks of the Union army, enlisting in 1862 in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. He fought in the battles of Moss Creek, East Tenn., Peach Tree, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Chattahoochie, was with Thomas in the engagement at Franklin and Nashville, and also fought at Fort Fisher. He was at the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1865. Returning home he worked at blacksmithing for two years, and then became connected with Walker's saw and scroll mill, in which he has worked ever since, beginning with its organization. In 1870, he was married to Miss Phœbe Ducker, a native of Logan County, Ohio, by which union there have been five children, as follows: Eva, Louisa, Fannie F., Emmett and Elta Z. Mr. Canaan has filled the office of Councilman for the past five years, and is still serving in that capacity. He was also Trustee of Buck Township, and served for one term as Assessor. He is a member of both branches of the I. O. O. F.

S. H. CAROTHERS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1819. His parents were James and Polly (Fitzsimmons) Carothers, the former a native of the Highlands of Scotland, the latter of Ireland; both died in Huntingdon County, Penn. His grandfather, James Carothers, emigrated to Fort Philadelphia during the Revolution, in which war he served as one of the body guards of Gen. Washington. Our subject is the youngest of a family of eight children, he and a sister being the only survivors; the latter, Eliza, lives in Huntingdon County, Penn. Mr. Carothers went to Greene County, Ohio, in 1842, coming thence to Hardin County in 1846 and purchased a farm in Pleasant Township, whence he moved, in 1851, to his present farm of 160 acres. In 1840, he was married at Chambersburg, Penn., to Miss Nancy, daughter of Mitchell and Lydia Gilmore, both Pennsylvanians. To this union six children were born, viz., Alcitta, deceased; Gilmore, born April 21, 1844, residing in Indiana; Lydia B., deceased, born March 22, 1849; Florence J., born January 14, 1851; Sarah B., born April 12, 1856, and William H., born October 11, 1861. Mrs. Carothers died in 1861, and, for his second wife, Mr. Carothers married Ann E., daughter of Roland and Elizabeth (Musser) Reese. When Mrs. Carothers was two years old, her parents came to Wooster, Ohio; thence moving to Hancock County, where they both died. By his second union, Mr. Carothers has two children--Lizzie, born April 8, 1863; and Roland R., born May 16, 1865. Mr. Carothers served as Township Trustee for many years. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for thirty-two years, and a class leader for about twenty years.

JOHN M. CARR, County Treasurer, Kenton, was born in Fayette County, Penn., November 19, 1827, and is the youngest in the family of John and Rachel (Reynolds) Carr, both natives of Virginia. His maternal grandfather, John Reynolds, an officer during the Revoluton, secured lands in Logan, Hardin and Union Counties, 2,600 acres in all. Our subject's parents settled on the land in Hardin County, having previously lived in Franklin County, where they had located in 1830, and were among the first settlers of this county. They reared a family of eight children to adult age, six of whom are now living. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead, where he lived until the death of his parents. His education

was derived from the common schools. In 1854, he was married to Maria, daughter of Charles Scott, a pioneer of Hardin County. The latter was one of the first Commissioners of Hardin County, and served as Justice of the Peace to the close of his life. Mrs. Carr was a native of Hardin County, and died in 1870; leaving a family of seven children, viz., Thornton W., Jennie B., Maud (wife of Dr. G, Brockman, of Kenton), Scott, Carrie, Maria and John. Mr. Carr's second marriage was in 1872, with Belle, daughter of Paul K. Seig, and a native of Taylor Creek Township. To this union one child—Lydia—has been born. Mr. Carr occupied various offices of trust prior to his election to his present office, which occurred in the fall of 1881, and which office he is still faithfully occupied in. He has been engaged in stock-dealing for the past twenty years and owns a farm of 170 acres in Taylor Creek Township. He is a member of the Christian Church, and numbers among the oldest and most popular citizens of Kenton.

GEORGE J. CARTER, dentist, Kenton, was born in Lenawee County, Mich., in 1853. He is a son of Richard and Mary (Bolton) Carter, the former a native of Ireland the latter of Michigan. His father removed to New York State, locating in Oswego County, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared a family of two children, both living. The subject of this sketch acquired his primary education from the common schools. He studied dentistry for three years, under Dr. Gantz, in Ligonier, Ind. In 1875 and 1876, he attended lectures at the university in Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in June, 1876. The following month he came to Kenton, and opened his present office, where he has since been successfully engaged. He was married, in Noble County, Ind., in 1875, to Miss Pyrena, daughter of Abram and Emily Pancake, of that county. One child —Lloyd—has blessed this union. Dr. Carter is a member of the State Dental Association, and is regarded as one of the principal dentists of Kenton. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. of Kenton.

PAUL CASTOR, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., March 13, 1813, and is the only living son of John and Eleanor (Moore) Castor, the latter of Irish descent. His father was a native of Virginia and a son of Arnold Castor, who settled in Virginia about the time of the Revolution, in which war he was a soldier. John Castor was drafted in the war of 1812, but, it being toward the close, he did no service. He, with his wife and four children, came to the West at an early time, and located in Wayne, now Holmes, County, Ohio, where his wife died in 1819. He subsequently moved to Richland County; thence to Hardin County in the spring of 1834, entering three quarter-sections of land in Sections 13, 14 and 23. He was again married, in Richland County, in 1823, to Miss Anna Dilly, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom there were five children, one living—Eleanor, the widow of Harrison Looker. Mr. Castor lost his second wife by death in Hardin County in 1842, and took for his third, Elizabeth Brown, the widow of Solomon Russell, a pioneer of 1834 to Hardin County. Mr. Castor settled on Section 23 and died in December, 1881, aged ninety-three years eleven months and three days. Paul Castor, the subject of this sketch, settled on Section 14, in Pleasant Township. He was married, December 27, 1836, to Miss Eleanor Hineline, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and daughter of Redding Hineline and Nancy Burgen, pioneers, in 1834, to Hardin County. The latter died in Guernsey County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Castor have had a family of ten children, but four living, viz., John W., a resident of Lancaster County, Neb.; George B., at home; William P., also at home, and Mary, wife of H. L. Holmes,

living in Hardin County. Mr. Castor retired from active duties in 1875, moving with his life-long companion to Kenton, where he is enjoying the fruits of his well-earned labor. He was Infirmary Director for three years, and has held various offices of trust. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family number among the oldest and most esteemed connections of the pioneer families. One son—Jacob—enlisted in 1861 in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Wooster, Ohio. He was twice wounded in the hand at Chattanooga, Tenn., and was detailed in a company to guard the prisoners at Rock Island, Ill., where he was taken sick and died June 26, 1865, of brain fever.

WILLIAM P. CASTOR, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pleasant Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1849, and is the youngest living child of Paul Castor, one of the oldest and most esteemed pioneers of Hardin County. He was married in this county, in 1871, to Miss Celesta, a daughter of Henry Smith, a pioneer of this county, where she was born. Mr. Castor has filled the office of Trustee of Pleasant Township, served as Assessor for two years and is connected with the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. He numbers among the oldest residents of the county. His farm lies near the original homestead, and contains at this time 100 acres.

BENJAMIN F. CESSNA, physician, Kenton, was born near Bedford Springs, Bedford Co., Penn., in 1826. His parents, Jonathan and Catharine (Boore) Cessna, brought him, the same year, to the eastern part of Ohio. In 1833, they removed to Hardin County, where he resided with his parents, on a farm near Kenton, until nineteen years of age. During that time, he attended the schools of Kenton at intervals, and then matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he remained for three years. Upon leaving the university, he studied medicine in Kenton, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1852. He then located in Van Wert, Ohio, where he practiced his profession. In 1858, he again attended lectures, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Penn., after which he resumed practice in Van Wert. He continued there until 1876, when he came to Kenton and retired from active practice. In 1866, he was appointed Surgeon of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, holding the position for ten years. During the war, he was appointed by Gov. David Todd to examine the first draft of his district, and commissioned for surgical service in the army, which position circumstances prevented him from accepting. In 1867, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the Ohio Wesleyan University, of which institution he was elected Trustee by the alumni in 1872. Dr. Cessna is an honorary member of the Fort Wayne Medical Society, and of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, of which latter he was first Vice President. In 1855, he advanced to the Royal Arch degree in the Masonic order.

WILLIAM T. CESSNA, attorney, Kenton, was born near Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, August 7, 1836. His parents, Jonathan and Catherine (Boore) Cessna, were both natives of Bedford County, Penn., whence they emigrated to the West, settling in Coshocton County, Ohio. In 1831, Jonathan Cessna came to Hardin County, and entered 714 acres of land near Fort McArthur, which is still owned by his son, Benjamin, and on which he settled with his family in 1833. In 1834, he was appointed Associate Judge, to fill an unexpired term of two years, and, in 1842, was re-elected by the General Assembly for seven years. He was a man highly esteemed and widely known. He was the father of ten children, as follows:

Jonathan, Helen, Benjamin F., Louisa, Oliver P., Virginia (deceased), Caroline, William F., Harriet E. and John. Mr. Jonathan Cessna died in October, 1868, and was followed by his widow in 1870. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the homestead and received a common school education. Early in life, he determined upon a legal pursuit, and, in 1856, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating in 1861, and, in 1864, the Law Department of Michigan University. He then entered the ranks of the Union army as a private in Company A, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He rapidly gained promotion, being appointed Sergeant-Major, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Adjutant. He fought in the battles of Second Bull Run (where he commanded a company of skirmishers in front of Milroy's brigade), McDowell, Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain and five days' battles on the Rappahannock and at Chancellorsville. He left the Eastern army and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Ohio State Guards, in which rank he served till the close of the war. He is now Colonel commanding the Seventh Ohio National Guard. In 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and the following year began to practice at Kenton. He served the city as Mayor in 1865 and 1866, and again in 1881 and 1882. He was elected to the Legislature in 1869, during which time he was prominent in introducing and securing the passage of bills beneficial to the interests of his people. In politics, he is a strong Democrat, and his whole public life has thus far proved him a thoroughly capable and upright public servant. In 1873, he was married to Miss Alice Teeters, a native of Hardin County. Mr. Cessna has nearly retired from the practice of his profession, devoting his time to other business commanding his attention.

W. M. CHESNEY, physician, Kenton, was born April 27, 1821, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mahan) Chesney, deceased, both natives of Pennsylvania. When eighteen years of age, our subject commenced the study of medicine at Jamestown, Penn., with Dr. Williams Gibson. He subsequently began the practice of his profession in Wyandot County, Ohio, where he was appointed Postmaster under President Tyler. He filled that office until his removal to Marseilles, in 1844, where he was again appointed Postmaster, under President Van Buren. The same year he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. George Armstrong. She died in the spring of 1847, leaving one son—James. During the winters of 1847 and 1848, Dr. Chesney attended the Medical College and the Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C., and in the following year entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1850. The same year, he further pursued his studies in the Starling Medical College, passing graduation in 1851, and at once entered upon a course of studies in the Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia. In 1851, he was married to Miss Rachel Merriman, sister of L. Merriman, of Kenton, to which union were born five children, but one living—Blanche. The eldest child—Alice—was the wife of Rev. I. G. Hall, a Presbyterian divine. They settled in Lima, Ohio, and during a visit to the home of her parents, in the winter of 1880, she was taken suddenly sick and died shortly after—January 31, 1881. She was a lady of excellent character and refinement, and her sudden demise was a bereavement deeply felt by the relatives and friends. Charles, Roscoe and Frank died in infancy. In 1863, Dr. Chesney came to Kenton, and became a member and President of the Hardin County Medical Society, continuing in the position four or five years. He is a member of the Northwestern Medical Society of Ohio, also of the

American Medical Society. He represented the Hardin County Society as a delegate to the American Medical Society at New Orleans, La., in 1869, and was appointed, by Gov. Bruff, Examining Surgeon of Hardin County, with rank of Major. For about seven years, Dr. Chesney and Dr. Rogers, of Kenton, were in partnership in the drug business, after which time he devoted himself entirely to his practice until 1880, when his poor health compelled a retirement. He is now living a quiet and unostentatious life at his home in Kenton, surrounded by his family and friends.

WILLIAM CLOSE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1805, and is a son of Phillip and Betsy (Moore) Close. His parents are both Virginians by birth, and came at an early time to Marion County, Ohio, where they both died. They reared a family of ten children, four of whom survive. The subject of this sketch left Marion County, moving to Carroll County; thence came to Hardin County in 1855, settling on his present farm of 328 acres, the greater part of which he has cleared. In 1831, he was married, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Farber, who died leaving a family of eight children, all living, viz., Wesley M., residing in Dunkirk, Ohio; Isabel, wife of John Wall, of Hardin County; John; Phœbe, wife of Julius Schoonover, Hardin County; Elizabeth, wife of Alice Charlton; Harriet, wife of Mr. Murphy, of Marysville, Ohio, Jane, wife of John Garlett, of Hardin County, and Arkinson, residing in Crawford County, Ohio. For his second wife, Mr. Close married Nancy Powell, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, by which union there has been no issue. He and his family are connected with the United Brethren Church.

ELIAS COLLINS, blacksmith, Kenton, was born in Salisbury Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1817, and is a son of John and Sarah (Gilbert) Collins, both natives of Pennsylvania. His parents moved from Lancaster to Washington County, Penn., in 1832, settling in Logan County, Ohio, where they were among the distinguished pioneers. In the spring of 1836, John Collins removed with his family to Hardin County, locating in Round Head Township, where he entered 120 acres of land, for which he paid $1.25 per acre. He lived to enjoy pioneer life but a short time, dying on the 9th of August, 1837. He left a wife and nine children, one of whom was born after his decease. All of the nine children lived to maturity, and are scattered in various parts of the country. The subject of this sketch remained on the homestead until 1844, when he moved to Kenton and did work in contracting and cutting on the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad. He had learned the blacksmith trade in Pennsylvania and Logan County, Ohio, but engaged in farming until 1859, when he bought out a blacksmith shop. He enlarged the building, and has since been constantly and successfully engaged in his trade. In 1842, when in Round Head Township, he was married to Miss Sarah Monroe, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio. This union has resulted in nine children, six of whom are living—Isaac M., engaged with his father in the shop; Hiram F., mail agent on the I. & B. W. Railway; Albert, in the United States Regular Army, now in Texas; Sarah Ellen, wife of Daniel A. Brighton, residing in Norwalk, Ohio; Rachel A., wife of Edward E. Dean, Principal of the High School in Kenton, and Maggie M., at home. Mr. Collins is one of the sturdy and popular pioneers of Hardin County.

N. H. COLWELL, County Surveyor, Kenton, was born in Lima, Ohio, December 29, 1857, and is the youngest child of Nicholas and Evaline (Cottrell) Colwell. His parents were both natives of Ohio, and both died

when our subject was a child. His father was a tanner by trade, working at it in Lima, Ohio, until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in the ranks of the Union army. He enlisted from Fremont, Ohio, in 1860, in the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and held the rank of Drum Major until his death on April 23, 1863. The subject of this sketch is the only son of a family of four children, and lived in Lima, Ohio, until 1875, when he went to Fremont, Ohio, and taught school. In 1877, he entered the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, at Ada, Ohio, graduating in 1880, and part of the time taught in the school. In the fall of 1881, he went to the Republic of Mexico, and was engaged as Civil Engineer on the Mexican National Railway, which was being constructed from Mexico City to the Pacific coast, and was represented by Palmer, Sullivan & Co. He left Mexico in March, 1882, and came to Kenton, where he was elected to the office of County Engineer and Surveyor on October 10 of the same year, and still holds that position, being regarded as an efficient officer.

WARREN F. DAMON, furniture and carpet dealer, Kenton, was born in Lowell, Mass., November 10, 1832. He is a son of Luther Damon, a native of New Hampshire, who came to the West in 1835, locating in Kenton in May of that year. He was without capital, and began by working at odd jobs in furniture repairing, having a natural taste and ability for wood work, and soon became a necessity to the small population of Kenton of those days. He erected a small house on the site now occupied by the residence of our subject, where he pursued his vocation.

GEORGE W. DARST, real estate dealer and insurance agent, Kenton, was born in Washington Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, February 8, 1840. He is a son of Harrison P. and Catherine (Teegardin) Darst, the former a native of Woodstock, W. Va., the latter of Pennsylvania. His father left home when twelve years of age, and went to his brother, Joseph Burke, in Pickaway County, Ohio, remaining with him until March, 1837, when he came to Hardin County. Here he entered, at different times, 160 acres of land, in Washington Township, near Blocktown. He became a local preacher, following that profession up to the time of his decease in 1860. He had a family of nine children, five of whom attained adult age. Mrs. Darst is now residing on the homestead, and is in the seventieth year of her age. The subject of this sketch was born and reared on the home farm. When twelve years of age, the care of the whole farm devolved on him, by reason of his father's failing health and the duties of his profession. This work he discharged faithfully until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was then in the field. He joined the forces at Stafford Court House, Va., and was assigned to Company A. He was tendered the rank of a non-commissioned officer, but declined and remained a private. He took part in the battles of his regiment, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1865. Returning to peaceful pursuits, he resumed his work on the home farm. He was married, October 22, 1865, to Miss Hannah E., daughter of J. P. Eulin, a pioneer of Hardin County. She was born in Washington Township, and has had a family of five children, two living—Adam F., the eldest, and Autie Custar. Mr. Darst remained on the homestead until January, 1878, having been elected Sheriff of Hardin County in the fall of 1877. He was re-elected in 1879 and served two terms. Since then, he has been engaged in his present business, and represents the Louisville Underwriters, a consolidation of the Franklin, Louisville and

Union Insurance Companies. Mr. Darst has for many years been connected with the Christian Church of his native township. He has been a member of the Masonic order for the past ten years, and is widely known throughout the county, being regarded as an upright and respected citizen.

A. J. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Woodbridgeton, Fayette Co., Penn., October 12, 1833. He is the youngest child of Philip and Mary (Bary) Davis, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a son of Philip Davis, who emigrated from Wales, settling in Pennsylvania. Philip, Jr., came to Hardin County in 1836, and entered the present farm of 160 acres, to which he brought his family, consisting of his wife and six children, in the fall of 1838. His family originally numbered nine children, all born in Pennsylvania, seven of whom are now living, viz., Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Owen W., Philip, George W. and Andrew J. Philip Davis was widely known as Capt. Davis, the name having arisen from his career as a Captain in the militia in Pennsylvania. He died in Hardin County in 1865, aged seventy-three years, having been preceded by his wife in September of 1859. The subject of this sketch has always lived on the homestead, excepting two years he traveled in the West. He was married, December 15, 1859, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of William and Jane (Crooks) McCormick, both Pennsylvanians. She was born in Richland County, near Mansfield, Ohio, where the family were noted pioneers. Her grandfather, John McCormick, was born under a tree in Delaware, and was the youngest of a family of four children. His father was a Government spy, who was shot by the Indians. John McCormick served under Gen. Washington during the Revolution. He crossed the mountains to the West on horseback and suffered all the hardships incident to pioneer life. He died on the homestead in Richland County at the age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick also died in that county, after attaining an advanced age. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, one son and three daughters—Mary, William, Maggie and Sarah J. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had born to them three children, all living—Elmer C., Ettie and Maggie. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and number among the old and respected pioneer families of Hardin County. Their residence was erected in the fall of 1878, and is a handsome and substantial building. It is a three-story brick, with slate roof, and is said to be the best finished farm house in the county. Mr. Davis remembers when the home farm abounded with deer and wild turkeys, it being a common thing to shoot game from his house door. There were but two cabins between his and those of Kenton.

S. K. DAVIS, photographer, Kenton, was born in Marion County, Ohio, January 30, 1849, and is a son of Walter and Caroline M. Davis, natives of Washington County, Ohio. His parents were among the earliest pioneers of Marion County, where his father died in 1859, and his mother in March of 1883, the latter in the seventy-third year of her age. They were the parents of eight children, two living—Serena, wife of N. Williamson, of Hardin County, and our subject. The latter was reared on a farm, and married in Kenton, in 1880, to Miss Emma, daughter of George Merriman. One child has resulted from this union, Blanche S. Mr. Davis established business in Kenton in 1879, succeeding I. N. Hayes, with whom he was associated for four years previous to the purchase of his establishment, and with whom he was a student. He is a thorough artist in photography, and, having a large city and country trade, turns out satisfactory work. The establishment is furnished with cameras of the best manufact-

ure; the operating room has a large north side and sky-light, and is fitted up with screens, back-grounds, etc., and is fully equipped with all appurtenances necessary for successful work.

W. D. DEAN, druggist, Kenton, was born near Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1835. He is a son of Albert Dean, a native of Connecticut, and Jane Dean, née Dalzell, a native of County Down, Ireland, from which country she emigrated with her parents when nine years of age. Albert Dean is a son of Lebbius Dean, a descendant of one of the early pioneers of the New England States. He came to Ohio in 1821 and settled near Columbus. When our subject was three years of age, his parents moved to Delaware, Ohio, and, in 1844, to Hardin County, settling on a farm in Dudley Township, removing thence in March, 1849, to Kenton, where his father died in 1859. Our subject secured an education from the common schools of Kenton, and began the drug business as a clerk, continuing until 1858. He was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts in 1861, serving in that capacity until 1864. He was elected Clerk of the Courts in 1863, and was re-elected in 1866, serving until 1870. He has filled the office of Deputy Clerk continuously since 1874. In 1879, he entered the drug business, which he continues at the present time. In February of 1869, he was married to Miss Anna L., daughter of Dr. Stewart, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Dean is a native of Middletown, Ohio. A family of three children are living, viz., Guy, Emmazetta and Georgina; one died in infancy.

HENRY DICKSON, merchant, and proprietor of the Grand Opera House, Kenton, Ohio, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in the year 1837. He is the eldest son of Robert and Ann (Joseph) Dickson, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Welsh descent. They were among the early pioneers of Muskingum County, moving thence to Hardin County in 1847, and settling on a farm in Pleasant Township, coming ten years later to Kenton, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The subject of this sketch began a clerkship with Jeremiah Crowley, with whom he became a partner, and after a continuous business for some years, he became the sole proprietor. He purchased the store in the opera house building, and, in 1879, remodeled the opera house, of which he is now the sole proprietor. He was married in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, in 1857, to Miss Rachel, daughter of John and Edith Looker. She is a native of Rockingham County, Va., and her parents were among the early pioneers of Hardin County in 1839, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, merchant tailor, Kenton, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, February 12, 1815, and moved to Hardin County in 1848. He commenced business soon after his arrival, and has since been continuously engaged as a merchant tailor and clothier. On December 13, 1849, he was married to Helen Cessna, oldest daughter of Jonathan Cessna, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work. To this union five children were born, viz.: Frank Cessna, born September 14, 1851; James Wallace, born April 28, 1854; Howard Perry, born July 28, 1856; Charles, born October 22, 1858, died March 18, 1859, and Kate May, born March 24, 1861. Frank Cessna Dougherty received his early education in the Kenton Union Schools, and, in 1867, went to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he graduated in June of 1870. In September of 1870, he went to Galion, Ohio, where he was Principal of the Galion High School for the ensuing two years, during which time he was studying law. In the fall of 1872, he went to Cincinnati and attended there the law school, graduating in the spring of 1873, and was admitted to the bar by a com-

John Austin

mittee of the Legislature at Columbus. In 1873, he became a member of the law firm of Cessna, Kernan & Dougherty, at Kenton, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of the same year. In September, 1873, he was elected Principal of the High School at Wooster, Ohio, and filled that position until June of 1875, when he was elected Superintendent of the Wooster Schools. Resigning the last position, he returned to Kenton in the summer of 1875, and opened here a law office. On the 15th of September, 1875, he and Louella Merriman, daughter of Louis Merriman, were united in marriage. In the fall of 1875, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hardin County, holding that position for two years, declining a re-nomination. In 1881, he was Democratic candidate for Attorney General of Ohio. He has been a member of the Board of Education in Kenton since 1880; he has also been a stockholder of the Kenton Savings Bank and of the Champion Iron Fence Company since their organization. He has been continuously engaged in the practice of law up to the present time. James Wallace Dougherty obtained his early and preparatory education from the union schools of Kenton. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the fall of 1872, graduating in the spring of 1876. In the fall of that year he was elected Superintendent of the Union Schools at Orrville, Wayne Co., Ohio, which position he filled for two years, resigning, in June of 1878, to resume the study of law, in which he had previously engaged. He was admitted to the bar on March 4, 1879, by a committee appointed by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He immediately entered into partnership with his brother, Frank C., in the practice of law at Kenton. In this relation he has continued in active practice up to the present time.

GEORGE DRUSCHEL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born May 23, 1841, in Wallroth, Hesse, Germany, where his parents, Nicholas and Catherine (Winebriner) Druschel, were born and buried. He is a member of a family of seven children, viz.: Catherine, Nicholas, Martin, Casper, George, John and George B., all of whom excepting Catherine and Casper emigrated to America. The subject of this sketch came to America, accompanied by his brother John, in the winter of 1858, and was forty-six days on the voyage. He came immediately from New York to Kenton, Ohio, arriving about Christmas time. When the rebellion broke out, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and veteranized in the same company, receiving honorable discharge July 24, 1865. He passed through many hard-fought battles, namely, Culpeper Court House, Second Bull Run (where he was badly wounded in the leg), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca (where he was wounded in the arm and side), Peach Tree Creek, Bentonville, and was under heavy fire with Sherman all through the march to the sea. His brother John was in the same company and regiment, passing through with only trifling injuries. His brother Martin was in service for about a year. Our subject was married, April 16, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Catherine (Wetman) Beltz, natives of Germany. She was born January 20, 1845, in Germany, in the same town as her husband. She had one brother, George, who died in the service of this country at Strasburg, Va., during the late rebellion. Mrs. and Mr. Druschel have had a family of two children, viz., Carrie, born June 24, 1868; and William G., born March 15, 1870, died September 13, 1871. Mrs. Druschel's parents emigrated to this country in 1853, settling in Pennsylvania.

PATRICK DUGAN, proprietor of the Dugan House, Kenton, was born in the Parish of Kilcar, County Donegal, Ireland, March 17, 1831,

and is a son of John and Mary (McNeelus) Dugan, natives of the same place. Patrick emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1852, and, after one year's residence in Pennsylvania, came to Delaware County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and engaged as a traveler in the sale of dry goods throughout the different States of the West. He was married in Xenia, Ohio, April 7, 1863, by Rev. Thomas Blake, to Miss Mary J. Johnson, a daughter of John and Susan (McNeelus) Johnson, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Dugan was brought to this country during infancy and reared in New York City and Mansfield, Ohio. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Dugan settled on his farm in Delaware County, where he lived for about one year, returning to Xenia, Ohio, thence back to Delaware County, and in April, 1867, locating in Kenton. He kept a boarding house until the erection of the "Dugan House" in 1872. This hotel is the largest public house in the county; it is a fine, three-storied brick building of forty rooms, containing high, airy ceilings, and is well furnished throughout. The cost of the hotel with furnishings was about $25,000, and it has had a successful run of business under Mr. Dugan's management. When he came to the United States he had no capital, but by his energy has won for himself a comfortable competence. Much of his success he attributes to his wife, who, for twenty years, has been a prudent and loving helpmate. They have had ten children, of whom four sons and four daughters survive, viz.: Mary E., Katie T., John P., Daniel, James B., Francis O., Annie I. and Margaret E. The deceased were named Daniel and Hugh. Mr. Dugan and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is well known as a man of honest, upright character, whose word is considered as good as his bond.

JOHN A. ELDER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1827, and is the second son of Thomas and Margery Elder née Anderson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Scotland, whence she emigrated when a child with her parents. The grandfather, Robert Elder, moved with his family to Clark County, where he spent the remainder of his years, being a distinguished pioneer there. Thomas raised a family of seven sons and two daughters, seven of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch was reared in Clark County, Ohio, where he was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah J., daughter of John Funston; the latter is a native of Ireland. This union has resulted in three children, all of whom are living—Thomas H., James A. and Maud. Mrs. Elder is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1854, Mr. Elder came to Hardin County, settling on a farm in Pleasant Township, where he resided until the fall of 1880, in which year he occupied his present home near the city of Kenton. He has a fine residence, and is engaged in stock dealing, principally in hogs and sheep.

WILLIAM M. ELLIS, grocer, Kenton, was born in Jackson Township, Hardin County, Ohio, in 1845. His parents, Richard Ellis, and Mary Slover, are both natives of Cayuga County, N. Y., and settled in Jackson Township, being among the pioneers of Hardin County. His father followed farming for a while, then went to the gold regions of California, prospecting, where he remained two years. He died at his brother's residence in Indiana, on his way home. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of four boys and three girls; four of the children are now living. After his father's death, he removed to Marseilles, Ohio, and in early life engaged in a woolen factory. He then followed clerking up to the time of the rebellion, when he enlisted, in 1861, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He fought

in the battle of Winchester, June 13, 1863, where he was wounded in the breast, the ball passing through a testament. He was sent to the hospital and next day was taken prisoner by the enemy, conveyed to Richmond and confined in the Libby Prison, from which he was sent to Belle Isle, where he remained in confinement for thirty-three days. He was among the last squad of men that were paroled for eighteen months. He was taken to Annapolis, Md., and there exchanged, after which he returned home. He rejoined the regiment in October, 1863, at Martinsburg, Va., where the regiment was re-organizing. He afterward participated in the battle at New Market, May 15, 1864; Snickersville, July 18, 1864; Opequon, September 19, 1864; Round Top Mountain, September 24, 1864; Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864; Hatcher's Run, April 1 and 2, 1865, and High Bridge, April 6, 1865. The troops thence went to Appomattox Court House, where the rebel army surrendered, after which our subject was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. On his return to Hardin County, he went to Dunkirk and clerked in a dry goods store for six months, when he moved to Marseilles, where he remained four years, and thence came to Kenton. In 1871, he engaged as salesman in Kenton for Merriman & Norton's dry good store, in which he remained until 1875, when he represented that firm at Forest, Ohio, pursuing a branch of business there for eighteen months. Six months after, he returned to Kenton and engaged with W. Dorathy in the clothing business, and during the ensuing year returned to the service of L. Merriman. He severed connection with this firm in 1880 and went into business at Sidney, Ohio, but soon after came back to Kenton and was employed in a clothing house until January, 1882. At this time he formed a copartnership with R. D. Alter in the grocery business, succeeding John Pfeiffer. This firm dissolved on November 28, 1882, and Mr. Ellis has since carried it on alone, and conducts a first-class trade. He was married in 1869, at Niles, N. Y., to Miss Margaret Keyes, by which union there have been six children, five living, viz., Viola, Minnie M., Lena A., Katie and E. F. Mead. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

W. H. FLEMING, stock-dealer, Kenton, was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1842, and is the eldest living child of Samuel and Sarah (Lafferty) Fleming, natives of Allegheny County, Penn. They were married in Beaver County, and came to Ohio in 1854, settling in Blanchard Township, Hardin County, where they died. Mr. Fleming was a farmer, and reared a family of five children, four living, viz., John, who enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Illinois Sharpshooters and died from exposure at Corinth; Jane, wife of Nelson Kidney; W. H., James S. and Samuel W. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and served to the close of the war. For a few years he dealt in stock, and from 1867 to 1869, was engaged in the dry goods trade at Dunkirk, Ohio. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss Maggie, daughter of John Jones, a pioneer of this county. She is a native of Knox County, Ohio. After marriage, Mr. Fleming returned to his former business of stock-dealing, which he followed until his election to the office of Clerk of Courts in 1872. He was re-elected in 1875, and served two terms. Since his retirement from public duties, he has successfully pursued his old occupation of stock dealing. He has resided in Kenton since 1873. His farms in Pleasant, Dudley and Blanchard Townships embrace over four hundred acres of land. He is the father of three children, all living, viz., Olga, the eldest, Dean and Dow, twins.

J. B. FLETCHER, merchant tailor, Kenton, was born in England November 23, 1847. When he was eight years of age, he came to Ohio with his parents, William and Sarah Fletcher, who settled in Hardin County. The latter died here September 28, 1861. Mr. Fletcher is still living and is a resident of Washington Township, Hardin County. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of seven children. He first established his business in Kenton in 1873, under the firm name of Fullerton & Fletcher, continuing for two and a half years, when his partner withdrew and was succeeded by George Carey. The firm then pursued business for two and a half years longer, and then sold out to A. A. Strong & Co. But six months after, in 1878, Mr. Fletcher again opened in the business, and has since conducted it alone. He has a first-class establishment, and carries a stock of about $4,000. He was married in Kenton, in 1870, to Miss Mary A. Hoon, a native of Kenton, by which union two children have been born, Ella and Kate. Mr. Fletcher is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and ranks among the young, enterprising business men of Kenton.

JACOB FORBING, manufacturer, Kenton, was born near Fort Wayne, Ind., September 19, 1841. He lived in his birthplace until the breaking-out of the war, when, in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as Sergeant and served three years, participating in the engagements at Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Triune, Stone River and Chickamauga, in which latter battle he was wounded and confined for six weeks in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn. After a furlough of sixty days, he rejoined his troops and was in the battles of Chattanooga, Atlanta, Resaca and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. Returning to Indiana, he followed his trade of carpenter and builder in Fort Wayne, coming to Ada, Ohio, in 1869. The same year he became associated with the Young Brothers in the scroll and lumber business, the firm dissolving in 1873, after which he came to Kenton and built a mill, carrying it on in partnership with his brother Peter for three years. The building was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Forbing then erected his present mill, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He employs on an average a force of twenty men, the work all being sawed from black walnut, for chair stock, and shipped wholly to the Eastern markets. Mr. Forbing was married in Fort Wayne, Ind., February 14, 1865, to Miss Anna M., daughter of George J. and Anna M. Young. She was born in Allen County, Ind., and has reared a family of six children, viz.: Irvin, Cecilia, Earl B. A., Guy, John W. and Leo V. Mr. Forbing has also an adopted daughter, Addie. The family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. Forbing has filled the office of City Councilman for two terms, and is one of the progressive citizens of Kenton, thoroughly identified with the interests of Hardin County.

HENRY K. FORD, merchant tailor and clothier, Kenton, Ohio, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 12, 1828. His parents, Joshua and Sarah (Kelly) Ford, natives of Baltimore County, Md., emigrated to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1827. They remained there until 1836, when they removed to Hardin County, where they settled in Marion Township on a farm of 400 acres, which Mr. Ford had purchased of the Government in 1835. Joshua Ford was, politically, a Whig, and always took an active part in the elections. In 1838, he erected a horse-mill, which, although not a success financially, was a great benefit to the new settlers, many coming from Allen and Hancock Counties. This mill ran continually from Monday morning until Saturday night, never being allowed to run on the

Sabbath Day, Mr. Ford being a man of strictly moral and quiet habits, as well as a kind neighbor and a generous citizen, often grinding toll-free for the needy. He died on his farm in 1853, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was followed by his widow in 1875, who died in her eighty-fifth year. Both were interred in the Maysville Cemetery. They raised a family of eight sons and two daughters, four of whom are living, viz., Thomas K., who for thirty years was a resident of Iowa, but has recently settled in Dakota Territory on a farm of 2,000 acres; John K., a Methodist divine, formerly of Hardin and Logan Counties, now in Lockwood, Dade Co., Mo. where he preaches and farms; Micha E. Wigham, of Washington Township, living on her farm, and our subject. In 1844, at Lima, Ohio, the subject of our sketch, in his sixteenth year commenced serving an apprenticeship of four and a half years at the tailoring business. He was united in marriage October 29, 1850, to Miss Catharine Bernard, a native of Tiffin, Ohio, at which time he commenced business in Kenton, where he continues to this day. His wife died October 11, 1861, leaving four children, viz., John F., now of California; Alwilda F., wife of W. H. Lippincott; Maggie B. and Jessie C., a teacher in the Dunkirk School for the past three years. Mr. Ford was again united in marriage, October 21, 1862, to Miss Emma Biddle, of Troy, Ohio, by which union they have six children, viz., Carrie B., graduate and teacher in the Kenton Union School; Mary E., also a graduate; and James M., Lloyd S., Sarah L. and Elizabeth K., continuing in the same school.

ULLRICH GERLACH, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hesse, District of Sluschtern, Germany, January 21, 1812, and emigrated with his brother Christopher in 1834. They lived in Pennsylvania for three years, and came to Kenton in October of 1838, and started the first saddler's shop in Kenton. Here Mr. Gerlach was engaged for many years, and, in 1868, settled on his present farm, consisting of 120 acres. He was married in Kenton, in 1839, to Miss Mary Pfeufer, a sister of Mrs. Kneblin. To this union were born eight children, six of whom are living, viz., John, George, Adam, Christopher, William and Elizabeth. Mr. Gerlach has been identified with various township offices, and is connected with the German Reformed Church.

LUDWELL G. GLENN, physician, Kenton, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, December 8, 1851. His father, John A. Glenn, also a native of that county, was born December 1, 1820, and moved to Hardin County in March, 1853. He resided there until 1862, when he united his fate with the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the ranks until his death, May 3, 1863. He was married, January 10, 1849, to Miss Mary J. Hall, a native of Milford, Ohio, born April 7, 1829. The subject of this sketch began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Watt, an eminent physician of Kenton, with whom he remained for some years. He took a course in the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and attended lectures at the Columbus Medical College, graduating in 1877. He commenced the practice of his profession in Kenton, where he has since been succesfully engaged. In the spring of 1883, he formed the present partnership with Dr. Protzman. He was married, November 4, 1878, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Martin Price, of Kenton, by which union there has been one child, Byron. The Doctor is Chief Executive in the order of the Knights of Pythias, and as a physician and citizen is highly esteemed.

NICOLAUS GLOCK, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1826, and is a son of Conrad and Barbara Glock. Nico-

laus emigrated in 1847, his parents following him in 1848. He purchased forty acres of land north of his present place, and worked in Kenton ten or twelve years before he settled on his farm. After four years' residence on his forty acres, he purchased his present farm of 150 acres, retaining the ownership of his first farm. His parents settled in Kenton, where they both died. The subject of this sketch was married in Hardin County, in 1853, to Miss Barbara Bridenbach, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany. To this union were born five children, three living, viz., John, George (married to Margaret Bloom) and Nicolaus. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and is one of the oldest and most esteemed of the German citizens of Kenton.

DAVID GOODIN, retired hotel-keeper, Kenton, was born in Somerset County Penn., May 31, 1805, and is the only living son of Smith and Nancy (Skinner) Goodin. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated, settling near Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, in 1808. Smith Goodin was among the early pioneers of that county, where he died in the forty-seventh year of his age. The widow and her children, three sons and two daughters, came to Hardin County in January, 1836, and David Goodin succeeded John W. Williams in a hotel standing on the site now occupied by Bans Block, known as the Goodin Block, in Kenton. Here our subject was engaged as hotel proprietor for fifteen years, being among the first that started in this section. He afterward turned the hotel into business rooms, which were destroyed by fire in 1856, subsequent to which he erected the present structure. For the past thirty years, he has lived a quiet and unostentatious life, attending to the landed estates in this county and in Iowa, where he had a large tract of land. He was one of the founders of the Kenton Savings Bank, of which he was, for some years, one of the directors, still retaining an interest in the institution. He was elected Associate Judge in 1840, serving for seven years to the satisfaction of his constituents. He also served in the City Council several terms, and has always taken an active interest in the public welfare of his county. Judge Goodin was joined in marriage in Somerset, Ohio, in December, 1825, to Miss Sarah Kishler, a daughter of John Kishler, and a native of Pennsylvania, where her family were pioneers of Mifflin County. This union has resulted in ten children, five living, viz.: Alfred, resident of Nevada, Iowa; Elizabeth, widow of William Stanley, and resident of Des Moines City, Iowa; Isabel B., wife of Dr. John Dimmett, residing in Laramie, Wyoming; Mary J., widow of Charles Peet, residing with her parents on the homestead; and David E., at home.

H. W. GRAMLICH, cashier of the First National Bank, Kenton, was born in Cessna Township, Hardin County, Ohio, in June, 1851. He is the eldest son living of John F. and Julia (Foit) Gramlich, both natives of Wittenburg, Germany. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1838, and located the same year in Hardin County, settling on 117 acres of Government land in Cessna Township. In 1882, his father retired from business, moving with his family to Kenton, where he is now residing. He has attained his seventieth year. Of the twelve children born to him, five are living. The subject of this sketch secured an education at the Northwestern Normal School at Ada, Ohio. His early years were spent in working his father's farm in summer and teaching school during the winter months. He entered the Hardin Savings Bank, now the First National Bank, in 1878, as cashier, and is still serving in that capacity. He was one of the original founders and stockholders of the Hardin Savings Bank, organized in 1875.

R. K. GRAVELL, carriage manufacturer, Kenton, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1848. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Keyes) Gravell (both deceased), natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1842, settling in Upper Sandusky. In 1864, when fifteen years of age, our subject enlisted in the ranks of the Union army as private in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the four months' service. Serving this call, he again enlisted in Company I, of the One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, serving to the close of the war. He participated only in the engagement at Perryville, the regiment preferring detailed service most of the time. At the close of the war, our subject learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1871, he established business in Kenton, under the firm name of Schrader & Gravell, and was located on the corner of Ohio and Maine streets. This firm built up a large trade, and were the most extensive manufacturers of light work, but were obliged to succumb to the hard times of 1874, when they dissolved. Mr. Gravell, by dint of energy and perseverance, rented a fire of Magoy and began ironing some work, commencing at the forge himself. His brother O. E. came to Kenton at this time and assisted him in his work, soon becoming proprietor of a new establishment, our subject continuing in work for him. O. E. Gravell subsequently removed to Bucyrus, and R. K. Gravell succeeded him in the business. He occupied his present premises in 1875, which was then an old livery stable, occupying one-half of the present building, which was erected in 1880. The building is two stories high, the upper floor being used for painting and trimming. Here he carefully superintends all the work, and is making a specialty of spring wagons. In 1876, Mr. Gravell was married to Miss Letty Rinehart, a native of Hardin County, and who died in 1878, after one year and a half of wedded life. She was a daughter of Adam R. Rinehart, who was a pioneer of Hardin County. Mr. Gravell chose for his second wife Miss Jennie Maddux, to whom he was married June 6, 1883. She is a native of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and only child of the late Henry Maddux, who, in his lifetime, was a prominent attorney of Upper Sandusky, and one of the most substantial business men of that State. Mr. Gravell is among the active business men of Kenton.

JOHN McGUIGIN, liveryman, Kenton, was born in Goshen Township, Hardin County, Ohio, May 20, 1837. He is the oldest and only living son of Edward and Ellen (Tally) McGuigin, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to Hardin County in July of 1834, settling in Goshen Township. Edward McGuigin entered 160 acres of land, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1864. He was among the early pioneers of the county. He had two sons, our subject and Edward. The latter died in 1863. Mrs. McGuigin died in 1849. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead, where he lived until 1875, when he sold the place and removed to Kenton. He is proprietor of the livery stable purchased from Mr. Vance, whom he succeeded in the spring of 1883. He was married in this county in 1873 to Miss Mollie A. Toner, a native of Goshen Township and a daughter of Michael and Mary Toner, pioneers of this county. To this union has been born one child—Ellen M. Mr. McGuigin is a member of the Catholic Church of Kenton, and is one of the oldest citizens here.

GEORGE H. HARRIS, Secretary of the Scioto Straw Board Company, Kenton, was born in Bellevue, Ohio, April 8, 1842, and is a son of Henry G. and Ruth (Boslow) Harris, natives of Canada. His father located in

Bellevue at an early time, and was a civil engineer on the Mad River Railway, which penetrated the county at that time. Subsequently he removed to Hardin County and settled in Patterson, finally moving to Kenton, where he became engaged in the flour and grain trade. He erected the elevator now run by E. Lawson, and was proprietor of a distillery many years. He served the county as Treasurer, and departed this life in 1870. The subject of this sketch was for many years connected with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway as telegraph operator, and, later, was cashier for the Cincinnati, Dayton & Sandusky Railroad, also of the Chicago, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, of the former of which he was then agent at Kenton, 1871. The same year, he engaged in the grain and wool business in Kenton. He afterward formed a copartnership with A. Letson and erected a large pork-packing house, carrying on an extensive business until 1882, at which time he became associated with the Scioto Straw Board Company, and the pork establishment gave place to the erection of a handsome edifice. He and his former partner, A. Letson, purchased at a Sheriff's sale the gas company's works, and have put it into successful operation, owning one-half interest in the same. Mr. Harris was married in January of 1867 to Miss Maggie, daughter of Judge Letson, and a native of Hardin County. Two children, Ann and Mabel, born to this union, are both living.

DR. E. B. HIESTAND, of Kenton, Ohio, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 11, 1830. His father, Samuel Hiestand, was a native of Virginia, of German descent, and died while serving as Bishop of the United Brethren Church, after having officiated nearly six years. When his son E. B. was nine years old, his mother, Margrette Ann (Rodabough), a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1860. Our subject in his common school days and early life remained on the old home farm with his mother until he took a collegiate course of over two years with Prof. Samuel Weaver. During the last two years, the Doctor was a teacher of vocal music In 1845, he entered upon his professional studies of medicine and surgery, and, in 1847–48, he attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati. In 1850–51, he attended medical lectures at Columbus, graduating there. He then entered into copartnership with Dr. George W. Edgerly, of Dayton, Ohio, at Ansonia, Ohio. He again attended Starling Medical College in Columbus, Ohio, in 1856–57. At the close of the college, he removed to Cannonsburg, Ohio, and formed a copartnership with Dr. E. P. Leslie, of that place. In 1862–63, he again attended lectures in the last-named college, then located in Ada, Ohio. In 1868, he formed a copartnership with Dr. J. H. Williams, late Surgeon in the United States Army. Previously, in 1864–65, he had attended college at Chicago Medical College. In 1870, he took Dr. S. H. Sturgeon with him in partnership, attending lectures in 1871–72 at New York, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He took an honorary degree in medicine and surgery from the faculty of the last-named college. The same year he attended a private course in surgery under the teaching of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York. Then again in 1880–81, he attended the various medical colleges of New York City, viz., the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the University of New York and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, hearing lectures on branches he deemed most essential to his medical knowledge, also taking a private course in gynecology and surgery of the same with Prof. M. A. Pallen, at the University, also at the Women's Hospital of New York, and a course of operations and treatment on the eye and ear, under Prof. W. F. Mittendorf. In 1874, he removed from Ada to Kenton, Ohio, where he now lives.

He formed a partnership with Dr. William Watt, said partnership ceasing in 1876. Dr. D. C. Smith became a partner in 1879 and 1880, when Dr. Edwin Howard, his son, took his place. The Doctor was married in 1856 to Miss Haddassah Ann Harris, daughter of Col. Nehemiah and Anna Harris. Mrs. Harris' maiden name was Anna McGuffey, sister of the late Prof. William McGuffey, formerly of Oxford and latterly of the University of Virginia.

GEORGE HILL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born on the homestead of his father in Section 25, Pleasant Township, Hardin County, Ohio, June 27, 1854. His father, Nicholas Hill, was born in Germany in 1808; emigrated to this country, landing at Baltimore in 1833. He entered the land our subject now occupies in the year 1836. The mother of our subject, Elizabeth (Rosenbacher) Hill, was also a native of Germany, born in 1817. They had eight children, viz., Margaret, Daniel (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Martin (deceased), Mary, Mena (deceased), George and John. Mrs. Hill died on the home farm in February, 1876, aged fifty-seven years, followed by her husband in April, 1883, aged seventy-five years. The latter was well known by all the pioneers of Hardin County, and was honored and respected by all. The two surviving sons, George and John, still live on the homestead, which comprises 120 acres of fine, well-cultivated land.

LESTER T. HUNT, attorney at law and real estate dealer, Kenton, was born in Chaplin, Windham Co., Conn., September 10, 1832. He is the youngest child of Elisha and Almira (Bill) Hunt, both natives of Chaplin, Conn. His father, a farmer, resided all his life in his native town, dying of cholera in 1833. Mrs. Hunt lived to be seventy years of age. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, two living, Lester T. and Henry, the latter a resident on the homestead in Connecticut. The subject of this sketch spent his early years in teaching a school during the winter months and farming in the summer. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, when he started for the West, stopping at his uncle's in Hunt's Corners, N. Y. In the winter of 1853, he became connected, as an assistant, with Prof. Lewis Swift. He traveled in that capacity until the summer of 1855, when he severed his connection with Dr. Swift and came to Ohio. In the fall of 1856, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in the spring of 1857, and was admitted to the bar in April of the same year. In the summer of 1857, he commenced his practice in Kenton, where he has since remained. He was Mayor of the city in 1859, served one term, and, in 1861, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1863, serving until 1865. In 1868, he was a delegate from his Congressional District to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. He became editor of the Kenton *Democrat* in 1857, and of the Kenton *Republican* in 1862, of which latter sheet he purchased an interest and pursued its publication until 1869. He then sold a half interest to A. W. Millar, who finally took whole charge in the following year. Mr. Hunt retained his editorial connection with this paper until 1878, when he relinquished his position, and the paper finally passed into the hands of its present proprietors, in 1880. In 1870, Mr. Hunt became interested in the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, organizing the company on November 25, 1871, the date of its charter. The company, composed of Kenton citizens, was subsequently consolidated with the Indiana division, to connect it through to Chicago. The work of construction was stopped in 1873 by the panic of that year, but the last rail was laid in 1880. In November, 1882, Mr. Hunt resigned his position. Since 1862, he has been largely engaged in real estate transactions, and is in partnership with Gen. J. S. Robinson.

On January 2, 1859, he was married to Miss Ellen F., a daughter of Luther Burnham, of North Windham, Conn. Two children were the fruits of this union—Marcia, wife of Frank Martin, residing in Chaplin, Conn., and Alice, a resident of North Windham, Conn. Mrs. Hunt died February 2, 1869, at her home in Connecticut. Mr. Hunt was again married, June 14, 1878, to Miss Maggie Young, a native of Chester County, Penn., and sister to James and William Young, of Kenton. One child, Florence A., has been born. Mr. Hunt was originally a Democrat, but since the rebellion has belonged to the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic order, and numbers among the stanch and strictly business men of Kenton.

A. B. JOHNSON, attorney, Kenton, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, September 9, 1843. He is the only son of William P. and Betty (Bell) Johnson, both natives of Massachusetts. His parents came to the West in 1835, settling in Huron County, Ohio. His father, at the time of his death, was living in Oberlin, Ohio, where he died in the seventy-second year of his age. The widow and mother is now residing in Oberlin, and has attained her seventy-first year. The subject of this sketch secured his primary education in the common schools of Wellington. When his parents moved to Oberlin, he entered the college there, graduating in 1864. During the winters of that and the ensuing year, he was teaching school in Sharon, Ohio. In the spring of 1865, he went to Sandusky and read law in the office of Homer Goodman, coming to Kenton in October. Here he was appointed Superintendent of the Public Schools for the term of one year. In the following April, he went to Cleveland and entered the Ohio State Union Law College, and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1866, at Wooster, Ohio. He began the practice of his profession in August, 1866, in Kenton, where he has since been successfully engaged. Mr. Johnson was married, in July, 1866, to Miss Louise M., daughter of George W. Crane, a native of Medina County, Ohio. The five children born to this union are all living, viz., Cedric E., Ethel G., Burke L., Kent P. and Cecil A. Mr. Johnson served as Prosecuting Attorney for four years, being elected in 1867 and re-elected in 1869, serving until 1871. He was the Mayor of Kenton from 1874 to 1876, and for the past twelve years has been a member of the School Board. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Masonic order, and also a member of the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Johnson was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States on the 3d day of December, 1877, and to the Circuit Court at Cleveland on October 31, 1873.

CHARLES P. JONES, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of John and Sarah (Bradbury) Jones, the former of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was born in 1800 and married in Pennsylvania. He settled in Knox County, Ohio, in 1825, and was among the early pioneers there. They moved to Hardin County in 1852, settling in Washington Township, and lived there to the close of their lives. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was the youngest son, and was married in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1866, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Alexander Campbell. She is a native of Trumbull County, of which her parents were early pioneers. This union has resulted in two children, Lehr B. and Early V. Mr. Jones enlisted, in 1864, in Company F of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He established in the dairy business in Kenton in 1880, and has now a dairy of nineteen cows, with a large

and profitable business. He lives on his farm of 132 acres, upon which he settled in 1875.

CONRAD KAHLER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is the oldest son of Nicholas and Gala Kahler, born in Germany November 24, 1823, and came with his parents to this country and to Kenton in 1845. He began working on the railroad, but, in 1850, bought a few acres of land near Kenton and commenced the manufacture of brick, which business, with farming, he carried on successfully for a number of years. He purchased acre by acre of land, until he has now a stretch, just outside the corporation, of about two miles in length, of as fine land as can be found in the county, numbering 600 acres, all bordering on the Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railway. His parents were born in Germany, where they were married and had three children—Conrad, Mary (wife of Henry Myers, of this county) and Henry, who died at about twenty-one years of age. The father of our subject died in 1872, aged seventy-two years; the mother still survives, hale and active, and lives with our subject. Mr. Conrad Kahler, although not an office-seeker, has held the offices of Infirmary Director and Township Trustee, and for a number of years has been School Director, still serving in that capacity. He was married, in September, 1850, to Hannah, daughter of Henry and Sophia Myers, who came, in 1841, from Germany to America, locating in Kenton. The children by this marriage are as follows: Edward, born February 11, 1853; Minnie, born February 7, 1855, died December 29, 1858; William, born November 16, 1857; Henry, born October 23, 1860; Enos, born May 13, 1863, died September 15, 1872, and Emma, born October 22, 1865.

HENRY KAISER, carriage manufacturer, Kenton, was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1840. He emigrated with a sister in 1859, locating in Kenton. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati, but returned to Kenton and worked at his trade of carriage-making, which he had learned in Germany. He opened his present manufactory in 1873, purchasing the building he is now occupying, which was formerly a horseshoeing establishment, and to which he has added a building on the rear premises. He turns out from sixty to seventy-five carriages yearly; has a good trade, employing from ten to fourteen men. In 1862, he was married to Miss Mary Coutz, a native of Kenton. This union has resulted in nine children, all living, viz., Caroline, Albert, William, Maggie, Henry, John, Minnie, Fred and George. The family are connected with the German Lutheran Church.

H. C. KOLLER, merchant, Kenton, was born in York County, Penn., in 1841, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Cramer) Koller, both natives of that county. His father died in his native place in 1854, and his mother, who is still living, is a resident there. The subject of this sketch came to the West in 1860, and located on his uncle's farm in Seneca County, Ohio, where he remained until he entered the army during the rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought at Perryville, Ky., October 6, 7 and 8, in 1863, and at Stone River, December 31, 1862. At the latter battle, he was wounded in the right hip and taken to the hospital at Murfreesboro, thence to Newport, Ky., and finally to Camp Denison, Ohio, where he recovered, and rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville. His regiment was reviewed at Nashville by Gen. Thomas; was mustered out and discharged at Cleveland, Ohio. On his return home, Mr. Koller attended school for a time and then entered a dry goods store at Cleveland,

and, in 1870, became a traveling agent of the same business and went to Philadelphia. He came to Hardin County in September, 1871, and was married, in same month, to Miss May, daughter of H. G. Harris, a pioneer of Hardin County, and a native of Brattleboro, Vt. In July, 1872, Mr. Koller opened a dry goods stock, and in August, 1880, occupied his present building, where he has since been occupied. He carries a stock of about $15,000 to $16,000. His sales have increased from $14,000 in the first year to $50,000 in the year 1882. Mr. Koller is among the stanch business men of Kenton, highly esteemed, and, in a political point of view, is an ardent Republican. He has been connected with the Presbyterian Church since his residence here.

SIGMUND KREIENBIHL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Switzerland in 1818, and is a son of John and Margaret (Weisbrot) Kreinebihl, both natives of the same place. His parents emigrated in 1834 and located in Allegheny County, Penn., coming thence to Hardin County in 1841. Mr. Kreinebihl purchased 190 acres of land in Dudley Township, subsequently selling the farm—in 1864—and then removing to Page County, Iowa, where he died in 1878; his wife died in this county, August, 1862. They raised a family of fourteen children, eight of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the third child, and has always lived in Hardin County, with the exception of a few years spent in New Orleans, La. In 1861, he enlisted from Hardin County in Company B of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the three years' service, but only served nine months, being discharged for physical disability. He was married, in 1848, in Hardin County, to Elizabeth Pfeiffer, a native of Hesse-Cassel To this union ten children were born, all living, viz., John, now married to Caroline Amweg; Elizabeth; Mary, wife of John Beechtold, of Marion County; Katie, wife of John Cook, Hardin County; George; William, of Buck Township, Hardin County, and married to Susan Shutte, Adam, Louis, Henry and Maggie; six living with their parents. Our subject was Trustee for four years, and has filled various offices of the township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church of Kenton. He occupied his present place of 100 acres in 1854, making it his permanent home, and also owns 142 acres in Buck Township, which he rents out.

G. G LAUGHEAD, physician, Kenton, was born on a farm five miles east of Xenia, Ohio, February 28, 1847. He is a son of Joseph K. and Catherine (Galloway) Laughead, the latter a native of Oldtown, Ohio. His father was a son of David Laughead, who emigrated from his native State of Pennsylvania and located near Xenia at an early day. George Galloway, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was of Scotch descent and a pioneer of Ohio, and associated with Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton. He settled near Xenia, Ohio, where he died, and where the storehouse he erected near Oldtown is yet standing, a monument to his memory. Joseph Laughead, the father of our subject, was born on the homestead, near Xenia, and from his boyhood has followed farming. He purchased a farm near his birthplace and turned his attention to raising fruit, which he has followed diligently and successfully, his reputation as a fruit-grower being widely known throughout the county. At this time of writing his health is declining, he having reached his seventieth year. His wife is still living, and has reared a family of two sons and one daughter, all living. The subject of this sketch is the youngest child. He secured his primary education in the district schools, and at the age of eighteen attended the Xenia Seminary, continuing there for three years. He then at-

tended the sophomore year at Monmouth; and the junior and senior years at the Ohio Central College, in Morrow County, graduating from the latter in 1871. He then commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of William H. Reed, of Iberia, Ohio, with whom he devoted two years of study. He attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cleveland in the years 1872 and 1873, and while there served one term in the hospital, as assistant, diagnosing cases and attending in the wards. In the winters of 1877 and 1878 he pursued his studies in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating in 1878. He had commenced his practice in 1874, in Morea, Crawford Co., Ill., and remained there eighteen months, removing to Scotland, Ind. He there remained in continuous practice until the spring of 1881, when he took up his residence in Kenton, and has since pursued his professional calling here with great success. He was married, in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1874, to Miss Nettie, daughter of Joshua Wolff. She was a native of Richland County, Ohio, and lived to raise a family of four children, two living, viz., Mable E. and George Edgar. Mrs. Laughead died in Scotland, Ind., December 17, 1880. During the rebellion, the Doctor enlisted in the navy, as ship's musician, December 7, 1863. He was drafted on the gunboat Ouichita, under Capt. Wilson, having a roving commission, and was sent to Cairo, Ill., in January, 1864. He was on the vessel in Bank's expedition up the Red River, under the command of Admiral Porter, and during the engagement at Trinity Springs his vessel was made the flag-ship of the squadron. He was discharged December 6, 1864, at Donaldsonville, seventy-five miles north of New Orleans, La. Dr. Laughead is a member and Elder of the United Presbyterian Church, and, in 1881, was representative of that church to the General Assembly at Allegheny, Penn.

JOSEPH LAWS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1832, and is a son of Henry and Sarah Laws. He emigrated to the United States in 1850 residing for two years in Genesee County, N. Y.; coming thence to Sandusky, Ohio, and in the fall of 1854 moved to Hardin County, locating in Kenton. In 1872, he purchased and settled on his present farm, consisting of fifty acres. In April, 1855, he was married, in Kenton, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Celia Warmbread, natives of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, where the former died in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Laws have had a family of six children, five of whom are living, viz., Charles, Joseph H., Mary, Viola and Sarah A. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Laws has been a class leader for many years.

DR. USHER PARSON LEIGHTON (deceased), one of the earliest pioneers and practitioners of Kenton, was born in Elliott, Me., on March 16, 1810. He was of English descent. Capt. William Leighton, his grandfather, was a ship-master, coming from Tiverton, England, about 1650. He erected Leighton's Fort, in York County, Me., and was a distinguished officer of the Revolution. His son, Gen. Samuel Leighton, the father of our subject, was born at Kittery, York Co., Me., on May 25, 1771, and was married to Frances U. Parsons in December of 1799. They moved, in 1820, to Alfred, Me., where Samuel Leighton died in October of 1848. The latter was one of the Representatives to the General Assembly at Boston in 1809; served as Justice of the Peace for thirty years, Justice of the Court in York County and was commissioned Ensign in the military in 1792, Lieutenant Colonel in 1806 and Brigadier General in 1813. A few

years prior to his decease, he was elected Sheriff of York County. He died from a wound received during action in the war. He was the father of five sons and five daughters, of whom nine children grew to maturity. The subject of this sketch came to Ohio in 1831; stopped at McCutchinville, where he read medicine with Dr. Sampson, and, in 1833 and 1834, attended lectures at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., and, in the spring of 1835, received a diploma from Brown's University, Providence, R. I. In March of 1836, he located in Kenton, commencing the practice of medicine. Hardin County was then a comparatively dense forest, without roads, churches or schoolhouses; but he applied himself closely to his profession and became successful, soon winning his way to the hearts and confidence of all the early settlers. His acquaintance was universal, and he was familiar in every household. He was elected three times County Treasurer, discharging his duties with integrity and honor. On January 19, 1840, he was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Jacob H. Houser, then one of the prominent citizens of the county. For more than thirty-eight years they shared together the toils and trials incident to human life, living to see Kenton start—a little village among the trees and stumps of the forest—and grow to be a large-sized town. They had five children, three living, as follows: George, Anna E. (married to G. Gregg and residing in Pittsfield, N. H.), and Martha L. (the wife of B. F. Brunson, of Kenton). Dr. Leighton died at his residence August 26, 1878, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He had risen from the supper table, apparently in good health, and passing out in the entry, fell to the floor a corpse. George Leighton, the second child, was born in Hardin County April 16, 1842. He was married, April 3, 1872, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph Parsons, and a native of York County, Me. The four children born to this union are all living, viz., Anna P., George P., Grace H. and Edwin U. Mr. George Leighton served in the four months' call for volunteers during the late rebellion, in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard. He is chiefly occupied in looking after the landed estate of his inheritance, his father being, at the time of his demise, one of the largest land-owners in the county. He is connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which his father was a founder.

ALFRED N. LIPOLD, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Grant, was born in Germany May 18, 1853, and is a son of Albert and Anna Lipold. His mother was a daughter of John and Anna M. Lipold, the surname being the same, although no blood relationship existed between the families. The parents of our subject were both born in Germany, his father on November 22, 1822, his mother March 25, 1821. They were there married, and were blessed with five sons, of whom our subject was the only one born in Germany, the others being born in Hardin County, Ohio, viz., Andrew J., born October 5, 1856; Albert L., born May 31, 1858; George W., born February 18, 1861, and William W., born February 5, 1863. The family came to this county and to Kenton in the fall of 1853, and Mr. Lipold, after renting farms for several years, purchased one in Pleasant Township, Section 1, in the spring of 1866. The farm had only a small clearing on it and a cabin, but it is now highly cultivated, and comprises 120 acres of land. Mr. Lipold died July 2, 1880. The widow and sons still reside on the homestead, the latter becoming useful citizens of the township.

MRS. ELEANOR LOOKER, daughter of John and Anna Castor (see sketch of Paul Castor, of Kenton), was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 16, 1823. She was married, February 7, 1843, to Harrison Looker,

who was born in Rockingham County, December 16, 1818. To this union were born nine children, their names and dates of births as follows: John, April 19, 1844, and George, August 22, 1847, both deceased in infancy; Mary E., October 31, 1849; William C., July 20, 1851; James M., August 11, 1853; Wilson, July 20, 1855; Alvin P., November 29, 1857; Sarah E., June 7, 1860; Harrison, October 3, 1863. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Looker and his wife settled in Section 24, Pleasant Township, on eighty acres of woodland, where the widow is now living. The farm is now well improved, and has been increased to 130 acres. Mr. Looker died April 2, 1881. He was a good citizen and died in the Christian faith, having been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES E. LOWRY, Probate Judge, Kenton, was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 1, 1847. He is a son of Williamson and Drusilla (Williams) Lowry. The records of this family show them to be of Irish and Scotch origin, their first settlement being probably in Maryland, but the date is not definitely known. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Maryland and his wife a Virginian by birth. They married in Virginia, where they raised a family prior to their settlement in Richland County, which occurred in the early part of the present century. He followed farming. His death was through an accident, his limb being poisoned by a cut from a sickle while harvesting in a wheat field. He died in the forty-seventh year of his age. His widow lived to be ninety-seven years old, dying in Adams County, Iowa. Williamson, the father of our subject, was born on the homestead in Richland County, in 1818, and was married in 1844. His wife was a native of the same county, born January 9, 1822. Before his death, he went to Wabash County, Ind., entered 160 acres of land, on which he built a rude cabin, intending to settle there; but on his return he was taken ill, and died March 31, 1850. The widow was remarried in 1851 to John Cole, by whom she had three daughters. John Cole, of German descent, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., whence he moved to Richland County, Ohio. After his marriage, he came to Forest, and, in 1869, to Ada, where he died in 1874. Mrs. Cole is now a resident of Ada, and is in her sixty-second year. The subject of this sketch is the only one living of a family of three children. He lived with his step-father until the spring of 1863, and was educated at the high schools of his native county. In 1863, he went to Mansfield, Ohio, to the home of his guardian, and entered a school for telegraphy. On December 21, 1863, he was sent to Forest, Ohio, and was appointed night operator on the Fort Wayne & Pittsburgh Railroad, working at different points in this State and Indiana. The following year, he was day operator in Forest, and from June, 1864, to November, 1867, was assistant agent. He was then agent at Ada, remaining there until December, 1869, and then abandoned the business and became special agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. In October of 1870, he engaged his services in the Union Central Life Company of Cincinnati, being appointed general traveling agent and manager, with headquarters at Toledo. Two years after, he became Superintendent of agencies, with headquarters at Cincinnati, occupying that position till April of 1874. He then accepted an agency for the Northern Ohio, making his headquarters at his home in Ada, but resigned in August, 1875. He then remained at home until his election to the bench. He was a candidate for Clerk of Courts in the spring of 1878, and was defeated by a majority of 147 votes out of 3,200. In the spring of 1881, he was nominated for Probate Judge, there being six

candidates, and was elected by a majority of 335 votes over G. B. Castor. He assumed the duties of his office in February of 1882, and has since presided with satisfaction. He was married, December 10, 1868, to Miss Malinda, a daughter of Thomas Bushnell, of Haysville, Ohio. Two children have been born to this union—Daisy L. and William B. Mr. Lowry has been a member of a Masonic order since his majority, and was made a Mason, in Senate Lodge, Forest, Ohio, by Dr. J. A. Stansiell, W. M. He was also charter member of Ada Chapter, and its High Priest for two years.

EDWARD LYNCH, liveryman, Kenton, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 4, 1828. His parents, George and Hannah (Brown) Lynch, were natives of Pennsylvania, and first settled in Muskingum County, Ohio; thence moved to Coshocton County in 1817, coming to Hardin County in October of 1835. George Lynch cleared a farm of eighty acres in Washington Township, on which he lived until his decease in February, 1843. He helped to organize Washington Township, and was one of the first Trustees. He was a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits, and was highly esteemed by all his friends. His wife lived until May 28, 1871, and both are buried in the cemetery of Washington Township. They had a family of twelve children, four living, most of the others having died at an early age. The four living are Louisa, wife of Kinzie Fulks; Elizabeth, wife of John ——, of Hardin County; Hannah C., wife of Benjamin Cunan, Hardin County, and our subject. The latter was reared on the homestead farm, leaving it after his father's death, in 1843, and afterward purchased a small farm in Washington Township, settling upon it after his marriage. He married, March 9, 1853, Miss Charlotte Rush, a native of Pennsylvania, to which union nine children were born, seven of whom are living, viz., Alice (wife of D. Obenour, of Hardin County), Emma J., Laura E., George C., Retta M., Austa I. and Myrta L. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Lynch moved onto a farm in Blanchard Township, where he resided until January of 1882, having opened, in October previous, a livery stable, which he has since carried on. He has been largely engaged in buying, raising and shipping stock, and had large shipments during the first part of the war, and immense shipments in the latter part of that memorable struggle. He still holds an interest in his farm, upon which he has some stock. His livery business has been a successful undertaking. He erected the livery stable he now occupies and his trade now demands a larger increase of stock.

JAMES B. McCONNELL, contractor, Kenton, was born in Greene County, near Xenia, Ohio, October 5, 1832. He is the eldest son of Isaiah and Ann (Bain) McConnell, the former born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1800, the latter in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1798. His grandfather, Samuel McConnell, a native of Ireland, settled in Greene County, Ohio, when Isaiah was about nine years of age. He participated in the war of 1812, and was one of the distinguished pioneers of Ohio. Isaiah, with his wife and four children, came to Kenton in 1839, removing, three years after, to a farm of eighty acres which he had purchased in Pleasant Township. This farm he sold in 1856, and removed to Kenton, where he died July 4, 1860. Of his children, three are living—David W., of Marseilles, Ohio; Sarah F., wife of J. C. Cary, of Xenia, Ohio; and Martha, residing in Kenton with her mother, who is in her eighty-fourth year. The subject of this sketch remained on the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he came to Kenton and sold goods with his uncle, Adam N. McConnell. Three

years after, he engaged as salesman in boots and shoes for the firm for whom he sold goods in Logansport, Ind. Returning to Kenton, he established himself in a drug and grocery business, which he pursued for three years. In 1856, he was married, and the same year was working as salesman in hardware for G. R. Moore, with whom he was engaged until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the three years' call as Second Lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Cross Keys, under J. C. Frémont, Slaughter Run, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, under Gen. Hooker, and Gettysburg, where he was wounded and placed on a furlough of sixty days. He returned to his regiment in September, 1863, in Catlett's Station, and was engaged at Bridgeport, Ala., Wauhatchie Valley, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain under Gen. Hooker; then went to Knoxville, to relieve Burnside, returning to Bridgeport, where the regiment veteranized and our subject came home. Thirty days after, he returned to Sherman's army at Bridgeport, and fought at Round Top Mountain and all the battles on the memorable march to the sea and at Peach Tree Creek. He was in the last battle at Bentonville, and was detailed at Savannah, Ga., on the staff of Gen. Robinson, participating in the grand review. From Washington he went to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out July 18, 1865. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, August 29, 1863, and was mustered as Captain in June, 1863, serving in that rank to the close of the war. On his return home, he resumed his old position, and, in 1868, was appointed Assistant Assessor under the revenue law, holding that office until it was abolished. Since then, he has built about forty-five miles of road in this county, and at this time is building the Kenton Scott pike, beside others, being continuously engaged in contracts for Hardin County. He married, in 1856, Martha M., daughter of James Coulter, a native of Richland County, Ohio, where the family were pioneers. This union has resulted in two children, both living—Elmer C. and Hattie R. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. McMILLEN, farmer and lumber merchant, P. O. Kenton, was born in Highland Township, Muskingum Co., Ohio, October 21, 1836. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Pringle) McMillen, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania January 4, 1794, the latter in Loudoun County, Va., in 1798. They were married in this State and died in Muskingum County, the mother at the age of seventy-seven, the father when eighty-three years old. Of their fourteen children (six were boys), twelve grew up to manhood and womanhood. Mr. McMillen spent his early days on a farm. He was in the late rebellion, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, and fought in many battles, among them those of Winchester, the Wilderness and Locust Grove, in which latter he acted as Orderly (*pro tem.*), and led the company into and through the battle, eventually receiving a promotion to a Second Lieutenancy. He was a prisoner at Andersonville for five months, escaping a mere skeleton, weighing only ninety-eight pounds, his usual weight being one hundred and ninety-eight pounds. He traveled on foot at night, and reached Knoxville some three months after his escape. He was at the surrender of Gen. Lee, and was discharged in July, 1865. On October 18, 1866, he was married to Charlotte, daughter of Nimrod and Jane (Barrett) McKnight. The names and dates of births of the children born are as follows: Elizabeth Myrtle, January 3, 1869; Flora Gertrude, August 15, 1870; James Cary, February 26, 1872;

Della Floy, August 16, 1874, and George Washington, November 7, 1876. Mr. McMillen has a pleasant home in Section 25, Pleasant Township, and is engaged in farming and dealing in lumber.

JAMES T. McQUOWN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 28, 1821. His parents, David and Mary (Sloan) McQuown, were both Pennsylvanians by birth, and were married there, and had a family of eight children, viz., Margaret, Robert, David and John, born in Pennsylvania; James T., Martha A., William A. and Samuel, born in Ohio. The parents located in the southeastern part of Ohio in 1819, coming to Hardin County in the spring of 1834 and settling on Tymochtee Creek, in Section 9 of Goshen Township, where they entered 400 acres of land, on which he erected a log cabin. Here Mrs. McQuown died, in 1855, aged sixty-five years. Martha, the youngest daughter, and the youngest son also died here. Mr. McQuown subsequently took up his residence with his son John, in Van Wert County, Ohio, where he died May, 1869, aged eighty-five years. The subject of this sketch aided his father in the clearing of the farm, remaining at home until about twenty-five years of age. He was married, February 26, 1846, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Spencer, both Pennsylvanians. She was born in West Virginia in 1827. The fruit of this union has been ten children, viz., William M., Martha J. E., James M., Sarah L., David G. W., Mary M. J., Thomas S., Florence E., Elizabeth D. and an infant, deceased. After his marriage, Mr. McQuown put up a log cabin on part of the land entered by his father. In 1854, he moved with his family by team to Iowa, returning eighteen months after; the journey each way having occupied four weeks. His brother William, who accompanied him, died on the trip going out. On his return, in the fall of 1855, he bought of William Ballantine 160 acres of the land where he now lives, in Section 1, Pleasant Township. He is a strict Presbyterian in religion, and politically has always identified himself with the Democratic party. His father, being among the first settlers in Goshen Township, was probably one of the early voters.

BERNARD MATHEWS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in County Dublin, Ireland, April 15, 1801. He emigrated to the United States in 1834, coming to Hardin County, Ohio, in August of the same year, and entered here about 440 acres of land on the line between Cessna and Pleasant Townships, extending into both. He first settled on the farm now occupied by Robert Draper, in Pleasant Township. The land was covered with a forest, but in course of time, after passing through many hardships and privations, he founded a home for his family. He subsequently moved across the line into Cessna Township, where he lived until his removal, in the fall of 1882, to Kenton, where he is living a retired life in the enjoyment of a well-preserved and ripe old age. Mr. Mathews was married, in his native country, to Miss Ellen Clinton, a native of Dublin, who still survives, a solace to her husband and children. Seven sons and three daughters were born to them, all living, as follows: Mary, wife of James Garretty, residing in Des Moines, Iowa; John, a resident of Wallace, Kan.; James C.; Mathew R. and Cornelius M., residents of Elbert County, Colo.; Lucy P., Joseph C. and Clotilda, the latter wife of Daniel Flannagan, residents of Kenton; Alfred, residing in Delaware, Ohio, and Jerome, of Elbert County, Colo. Mr. Mathews and family belong to the Catholic Church, and are highly respected by all classes. Mr. Mathews is a man of good education, possessing an extensive knowledge of men and books.

LEWIS MERRIMAN, merchant, Kenton, Ohio, was born in Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, May 4, 1827. His father, Charles Merriman, was a native of the State of New York, and his mother, Susan Carey, of the eastern part of Ohio. The subject of this sketch commenced the dry goods business on his own account on April 1, 1850, at Marseilles, Wyandot Co., Ohio, and continued in the business at Marseilles till April 1, 1879. but in the meantime moved to Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, April 1, 1864, and has been in the dry goods business ever since. On January 1, 1882, he and his son, Charles C., started a wholesale notion and gents' furnishing goods store, and he is still in that business, but had the sad misfortune to lose his son Charles C., by typhoid fever, March 22, 1883. He has also been in the banking business, and has been one of the largest real estate dealers in the county, and is ever ready to extend his connection.

E. L. MILLAR, editor, Kenton, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, July 19, 1857. He is the eldest son of John D. and Keturah (Williams) Millar, the former of whom died when our subject was but four years of age. Being left an orphan at the age of twelve years, our subject was then brought up under the guidance of his uncle, J. R. Millar, a resident of Hardin County. He was educated at the common schools, and for three years—beginning in 1873—at the High School of Kenton. In the fall of 1875, he entered the Northwestern Ohio Normal School at Ada, and graduated in 1876. In the fall of 1877, he commenced to learn the printing trade, and, in 1878, he arranged with B. L. Thompson for the publication of the Ada *Record*, buying out the interest of the latter in the following year and remaining sole proprietor until August, 1881. He then sold that paper to Agnew Welsh, the present owner, and went to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he became city editor of the *Daily Courier*. In May, 1882, he joined George W. Rutledge in the publication of the Kenton *Republican*, and has remained its editor ever since. Mr. Millar was united in marriage, in Hardin County, in June, 1881, to Miss Minnie, only daughter of John Manning, of Ada, Ohio. She is a native of Shelby County, Ohio.

JOHN C. MILLER, boot and shoe dealer, Kenton, was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1830, and is a son of Enoch and Amy (Conkling) Miller. Enoch Miller was a boot and shoe manufacturer at East Moriches, Long Island, where he and his wife died. They raised a family of eight children, all living. Our subject was the second child, and left home for the West in 1858, coming to Kenton, where he has since remained. In the same year of his arrival, he opened a small shop in the boot and shoe business near the depot, where he only manufactured at the bench. Here he employed himself in custom work for eight or ten years, and then opened the first store with William Gilmore, with whom he was associated for five years, when he bought him out. He occupied his present quarters in 1878, his son having been admitted into partnership two years previous. The members of this firm are among the oldest merchants of Kenton, and carry a stock of from $6,000 to $7,000. Mr. Miller was married, at his native place, in 1852, to Miss Caroline Raynor, a native of East Moriches, Long Island, by which union there have been born two children—Henry J., associated in the store and married to Miss Emma, daughter of Anson Norton, and by whom he has had one child—Willie, and Emma W. Our subject was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, Company G, serving 100 days, and was discharged in September, 1864. He fought in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley and in several skirmishes. Mr. Miller is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and is a prominent citizen of Kenton.

AUGUSTUS WILMOT MUNSON, physician, Kenton, was born in the town of Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., November 2, 1819. The family, of English ancestry, moved from New England to New York in early times. His grandfather, Wilmot Munson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, Wilmot Munson, is still living (1883), and is a pensioner of the Government, having served in the war of 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Salisbury, a native of Vermont, died in Kenton April, 1864. In 1829, his father, with a family of four children, three boys and one girl, started in a two-horse wagon to move to Ohio, and after a tedious journey arrived in Richland County, July 4 of that year. The subject of our sketch received a liberal English education in the public schools of his native and adopted States. He closed his common school course in the spring of 1838, at Waldo, Delaware County, receiving a certificate of proficiency, which, under the laws of Ohio, authorized him to teach a common school. He taught his first school at Westfield, Delaware County, in the summer of the latter year, at $8 per month. In the autumn of that year, the family moved to the northern part of Hardin County, then a wilderness, where they suffered all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. Here he remained at home during the following winter and spring, assisting to clear and plant to corn a few acres of land. In May following, he left home without means and journeyed on foot to Westfield, Delaware County, where an uncle furnished him with a scythe with which to commence business for himself. With this implement he set out on foot to hunt employment, and engaged as a harvest hand to a farmer in Marion County, and labored in the field for 75 cents a day until fall, when he engaged to teach school, for a term of four months, at $12 per month. In April, 1840, he was married to Maria McMillen, the daughter of a widow of limited means, a native of Dauphin County, Penn., with whom he is still living. Four children, only two of whom are living—a son and daughter—were the issue of this union. Of these, the daughter—Amanda M.—is the widow of Hale Salisbury, of Kenton; the son—Leroy D.—single, is a graduate of Columbus, Ohio, Medical College. In the spring of 1842, he moved his family to Marseilles, Marion County, and entered the office of Dr. Orrin Ferris, as a student of medicine. Here he continued, occasionally teaching school and otherwise laboring for means to support his family while pursuing his studies, until the summer of 1844, when he entered the office of Dr. U. P. Leighton, of Kenton, who generously proposed to board him for the assistance he could render in his practice. In November of the latter year, he moved to the village of Wyandot, Wyandot County, where he taught school the following winter and in the spring opened an office and commenced the practice of medicine. Here he continued to practice with remarkable success until, in the winter of 1849–50, he attended lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, Medical College. In the spring of 1850, he moved to Kenton, and practiced in partnership with Dr. Leighton until, in the winter of 1853–54, he again attended lectures at Cleveland and graduated. In the following fall, he opened an office in Kenton on his own account, where he still continues in active practice. He has, by numerous successful operations, both in private and military practice, gained and still maintains the reputation of a skillful surgeon. He was one of the originators of the "Hardin County Medical Society," which was organized in July, 1850, and has repeatedly held the offices of Secretary and President of the same. In 1857, he became a member of the "Ohio State Medical Society," of which he is still a member. He is also a member of the "Northwestern

Ohio Medical Association," and, at a meeting held in Celina, Ohio, presented a carefully prepared paper upon the laws regulating the practice of medicine in Ohio during the past fifty years. The association considered the paper of such interest to the profession that, by a vote, he was requested to furnish a copy for publication. In 1856, he became a member of the " American Medical Association," and represented his county society at the annual meetings of same held in Detroit, Mich., Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Penn. In December, 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with this regiment into active service, during which he proved competent and efficient in the discharge of every duty, until 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of bad health, and return home. He next entered the State military service, and discharged the duties of Surgeon of Camps of Instruction. In March, 1865, he was commissioned Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and again went to the field with that regiment and remained on duty until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., in September, 1865. He was one of the originators of the " Pioneer Association of Hardin County," which was organized in 1868, was chosen its first Secretary and has occupied the position, with but one exception, until the present time. Early in life, he espoused the political principles of the Whig party; was an ardent supporter of Gen. Harrison for President in 1840, for whom he cast his first vote. He has been an active politician, in a local way; was a great admirer of Mr. Clay, for whom he voted in 1844. He supported Gen. Taylor in 1848, and Gen. Scott in 1852. Upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he adopted its political principles, to which he still adheres. He attended the convention at Chicago which nominated Mr Lincoln for President, and cordially supported him both in 1860 and 1864. He supported Gen. Grant in 1868 and 1872, Gen. Hayes in 1876, and Gen. Garfield in 1880. He has held several local offices of trust, and in 1873 was elected to the Ohio Legislature and served one full term (1873 to 1875), and has been Mayor of Kenton since April, 1882. Dr. Munson is a man who has the faculty of utilizing his knowledge and concentrating it upon any subject within the walk of his profession. Energetic in temperament he is efficient in practice, and has, therefore, been one of the successful physicians of the country. The business qualifications which so many physicians lack have not been in his case wanting. Early in life, as the foregoing sketch abundantly proves, he labored under many disadvantages, but by his native energy these were surmounted, and he is now in the enjoyment of the victor's reward.

DAVID NEWCOMB (deceased) was born in Cuyahoga County, N. Y., in 1814, and was a son of Cromwell Newcomb, a pioneer of Knox County, Ohio. He married, September 7, 1837, Harriett, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Hughes, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively. She is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and her parents died in Perry County, Ohio. David Newcomb came from Knox County to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1852, settling on 160 acres of land, on which his son, Andrew C., is now living. To this farm have been added ninety acres, and eighty in another section. David here lived until his decease, which occurred December 21, 1873, in the sixtieth year of his age. The widow survives, and is living, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, on the homestead. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living, viz., Ellen; An-

drew, married, in 1863, to Miss Anna Parkinson, by whom he had two children, both deceased; David L., married to Anna Tenrie, of Hardin County; Mary E., wife of Emi Parkinson, by whom three children have been born, viz., Willie (deceased), Della (still living) and Davie (also deceased); Charles, married to Lucy A. Thomas, by whom there are three children, viz., Harriet, Elmore and Emma; and Bella. David Newcomb was a man highly esteemed. His son, Andrew, has always resided on the homestead, and is a well-known citizen of Pleasant Township.

ANSON NORTON, JR., retired merchant, Kenton, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., in 1828. He is a son of Anson and Lucretia (Woodruff) Norton, the latter a native of New Haven, Conn. His father, after marriage, moved to Livingston County, N. Y., where he died in 1844. In 1848, our subject, with his mother, moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, where he was engaged in business for some years, moving thence to Bucyrus. Here he operated the woolen mills for one year, and, in 1864, came to Kenton, and entered mercantile pursuits with L. Merriman, of Kenton, with whom he was associated until 1874, when he sold out to his partner. Since then he has not been engaged in any particular business, but is gradually retiring from active life. His marriage occurred in Marseilles, Ohio, in February of 1852, to Miss Rachel, daughter of Hanson Hooker, a native of that town. From this union five children have been born, four living, viz., Willie A.; Emma C., wife of H. Jay Miller; Alta M., wife of B. F. Schultz, of Kenton, and Lula B. The youngest child—Maud—died in infancy. Mr. Norton is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the oldest business men of Kenton.

WILLIAM OCHS, miller, Kenton, was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1852. He was married in Germany in 18— to Miss Maggie Alt, also a native of Hesse, and, in 1852, emigrated with his wife and two children to the United States. He came to Kenton, where he engaged in the old mills, entering into partnership, in 1866, with Mr. Espy, and is still one of the original stockholders. He has raised a family of seven children, all living, as follows: Henry, married to Hannah Linke; John, interested in the mills; William, at school; Kate, wife of John Bloom, Kenton; Maggie, wife of John Diker, of Buck Township, and Mollie and Theodore, at home. The family are members of the German Church, and are numbered among the respected and esteemed families of Kenton.

W. H. PHILIPS, physician and surgeon, Kenton, was born in Washington County, Penn., August 18, 1824. He is a son of Enoch and Catherine (Anderson) Philips. His grandfather was David Philips, a native of Maryland. The family originated with two brothers, emigrants from Wales, who settled in the colonies about 1750. David Philips was a Lieutenant Colonel during the Revolution, at the close of which he settled in Washington County, Penn. The father of our subject was born in Maryland about 1770, and moved with his father to Pennslyvania, where he was married in 1790. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1805, leaving two children—David Philips, now a resident of the homestead in Pennslyvania, and John Philips, of Holmes County, Ohio. In 1808, Mr. Enoch Philips married Catherine Anderson, a Pennsylvanian, by whom he had eleven children. Three sons and two daughters are now living. He served as Justice of the Peace in Washington County for twenty-one years, thence moved to Harrison County, and finally, in 1857, to Bloomington, Ind., where he and his wife died the following year. He was a Major of the First Battalion, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Militia, during the war of 1812, and a devoted member of the

Associate Presbyterian Church through life. In 1837, the subject of this sketch moved, with his father, to Harrison County, Ohio, and received his collegiate education in Muskingum College. He then took up the study of medicine with Dr. Jacob Hammond, of Steubenville, Ohio, and graduated in 1849. The same year he began to practice in New Romley, Harrison Co., Ohio. In 1851, he removed to Amsterdam, Ohio, coming thence, in 1854, to Kenton, where he has since been established in his profession. He attended, for one term, the Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating in 1856. In August, 1862, he was appointed Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in Kentucky, East Tennessee and the Atlanta campaign. On account of failing health, he resigned his position and entered the hospital service at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1864, returning to Kenton the same year. In 1865, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon. He attended a course of lectures in 1870 at Bellevue Hospital, and, in 1879, sought further progress by attendance at the New York State Women's Hospital, and in the ensuing year at the Chicago Rush Medical College. He has since made women's diseases a specialty. Dr. Philips is a member of the Hardin County, Ohio State, Northwestern Ohio and American Medical Societies, of which he was made President of the Northwestern in 1870 and of the Ohio State in 1878. An exhaustive treatise on milk sickness written by him was published in the Cincinnati *Lancet* and *Observer*. In March of 1877, he was appointed, by Gov. Young, Surgeon General of Ohio, and, in the winter of 1878–79 occupied the chair of Medial Jurisprudence in the college at Columbus, Ohio. In 1873, he was elected a delegate to represent Hardin County in the constitutional convention held in Ohio, 1873–74. Dr. Philips was married, in 1848, to Miss Margaret Patterson, of Jefferson County, Ohio, who bore him two children, both living—Mary, wife of Hon. I. N. Everett, of Kenton, and David P. Philips, M. D., of Kenton. Mrs. Philips died in 1854, and the Doctor subsequently married Harriet J., a daughter of Parley Carlin, of Findlay, Ohio, By this union there have been three children—Kate, Carl and Maud, In politics, the Doctor is a Republican. He aims to keep in the front rank of his profession, making himself familiar with its current progress.

WILLIAM POOL, blacksmith and manufacturer, Kenton, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1824, and is second son of Alexander and Phœbe (Harris) Pool. His parents are both natives of Washington County, Penn., and came to the West at an early date, being among its first pioneers. They moved to Hardin County March 9, 1834, settling in Goshen Township, where Mr. Pool entered eighty acres of land, the deed of which was signed by Gen. Jackson. This land was afterward struck off in Wyandot County. Alexander Pool died December 24, 1881, aged eighty-two years; he was preceded by his wife in 1877. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. William, our subject, was reared on the homestead until of age, when he learned the blacksmith trade with his brother Harris, the two afterward forming a partnership. William then succeeded his brother in the business, carrying it on alone until 1850, when he admitted his brother John into partnership, and the two have since been continuously engaged. They first located the establishment for the manufacture of carriages, wagons and buggies on the lot now occupied by the residence of William Pool, the manufactory being the first opened in Kenton. In 1858, the brothers erected their present building on the corner of Franklin and Wayne streets. They have a full assortment of goods and

employ an average force of fifteen men. They carry a stock of about $3,000 to $4,000, and enjoy the good will and liberal patronage of the people. Mr. Pool was married, in Hardin County, to Miss Phœbe Russell, by whom he had one child—Martha J. His wife died two years after marriage, and he subsequently married Margaret Moore (deceased), by whom there were two children, twin boys, both deceased. For his third wife, Mr. Pool took Sarah M. Collins, by which union there were six children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Pool lived to enjoy the fruits of her marriage for twenty-five years, when she, too, was called by death to the better land. Mr. Pool's present wife is Miss Mary Vance, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has had no children. He was Sheriff of Hardin County one term, and served as Coroner and in various other offices of trust.

JOHN POOL, manufacturer, Kenton, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1829. He came to Hardin County with his parents and was here reared and educated on the home farm. He learned the trade of blacksmith in 1849 with his brother Harris, and afterward became associated in the business with his brother William, with whom he has been successfully engaged. In 1853, he was united in marriage, in Kenton, to Miss Eliza Graham, by which union four children were born, three living, viz., Wade, Ella and Laura. His wife died in 1860, after which he married Miss Laura L. Lathan, also deceased, by whom he had one child—May—who still survives. He subsequently formed a third union, taking for his wife Miss Maggie Stevenson, by which union there have been five children, all living, viz., Jessie, James, Hattie, Ida and Clifford. Mr. Pool was Marshal of Kenton for two years, and numbers among the busy, active manufacturers.

MARTIN PRICE, carpenter, Kenton, was born in Baden, Germany, in the year 1820. He is a son of Simon and Barbara (Strupa) Price, with whom he emigrated to the United States in 1834, locating in Bucyrus, Ohio, where his father passed the remainder of his life. In 1845, our subject came to Kenton, and was working at his trade for some years, but has since retired from active business. He was married in Kenton, in September, 1846, to Miss Christine, daughter of Henry and Catherine Heisel, natives of Bavaria, Germany. She was born in Bavaria in 1822, and emigrated with her parents in 1834, locating the same year in Kenton. Her father was among the first settlers of this city, where he followed merchandising for his occupation. He was formerly a hotel proprietor in Germany, and died in Kenton in 1855. He was preceded by his wife in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Price have reared a family of three sons and two daughters, viz., Henry, Simon, Louis, Julia (the wife of Henry Dorn) and Louisa (wife of Dr. Glenn, of Kenton). When the rebellion broke out, Mr. Price enlisted, in 1861, in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served to the close of the war. He enlisted as a teamster and served in that capacity, and was in the Army of the Cumberland, Twentieth Corps, accompanying Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Price served four years in the Council and is a well-known citizen of Kenton.

LEWIS PRICE, baker and confectioner, Kenton, was born in Kenton, Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of Martin and Christine (Heisel) Price, natives of Baden and Reinbier, Germany, respectively. They emigrated to the United States at an early day, and were married in Hardin County, where they have reared a family of five children, all living. The subject of this sketch was married in Kenton, October 16, 1872, to Miss Louise, daughter of Henry Collier. The latter, with his family, emigrated from Mechlin-

burg-Schwerin, Germany, to the United States in 1853, and after a residence of three years in Sandusky City, Ohio, he came to Kenton. Mr. Price is the father of one daughter—Annie L. Mr. Price succeeded J. Gensley in his present business in 1877. He is located on the east side of the square, where, at this writing (1883), he is erecting a large and commodious business house for his increasing trade.

SILAS PROTZMAN, physician, Kenton, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 17, 1842. His parents were John and Margaret (Shafer) Protzman, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively, who came to Ohio in 1805 and settled in the southwestern part of Montgomery County, near Germantown, where Mr. Protzman followed milling and distilling for many years. He was a Captain in the war of 1812, and, politically, belonged to the Whig party. He lived to the age of seventy years, his demise occurring in 1861; his wife had preceded him in 1860. They had ten children, all of whom attained adult age, nine now living. The subject of this sketch is the youngest son, and obtained the rudiments of his education from the common schools of his native county. He entered Holbrook's Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1859, and soon after began the study of medicine with his brother William at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was engaged there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Winchester, June 13, 14 and 15, 1863; then joined the Army of the Potomac, and was in the engagements at Brandy Station on June 9, August 1 to 3, September 6 and November 8, 1863, after which he served in the Inspector General's office of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, which was the old fighting corps of Gen. Sedgwick. This corps had a separate review at Washington, where our subject was discharged. On his return home, he resumed his studies in medicine, and entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in 1868, and the same year began the practice of his profession in Fairfield, Ohio. In June of 1872, he removed to Kenton, where he has since been continuously and successfully engaged. His labors have been so great that his declining health necessitated a rest, and he has spent the past winter sojourning in a warmer clime. The Doctor was married, in June of 1869, to Miss Henrietta, daughter of Adam Shuey. The latter resides in Preble County, Ohio, but was formerly of Greene County, where his daughter was born. Mr. and Mrs. Protzman are the parents of one child—Elmer.

ELI W. RAGER, farmer and lumber-dealer, P. O. Grant, was born April 29, 1831, in Madison Township, Franklin Co., Ohio. His father, John Rager, was a Virginian by birth, and his mother was a native of Franklin County, Penn. They were both brought to Ohio while young, and were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, where Mrs. Rager died. Of their family of thirteen children, nine were sons. Our subject spent his boyhood days at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He was married, October 9, 1852, to Miss Lovina Brown, an orphan, and there have been born to them the following children: Elizabeth A., Mary C., William H., John Q. (deceased), George B., Clement L., James E. and Nancy E. Mr. Rager came to Hardin County in 1863, and, in 1868, took up his residence at the little railway station of Grant, where he now lives. He is a prominent man of the place, having served his township as Trustee for a number of years, and is the Deputy Postmaster. In politics, he has always supported the Democratic party. His occupation is that of a lum-

ber-dealer and farmer. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years, having been able, when one hundred and two years old, to walk four miles to town and back in the same day, making the distance of eight miles with ease.

NICHOLAS RAREY, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is the oldest child of Parker and Mary (Burgett) Rarey, born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 22, 1824. His father is a native of Virginia, his mother is a Maryland lady. They were married in Franklin County, Ohio, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. Eight children were born to them, four sons and four daughters, of whom are surviving Garnalian S., Clarinda E., Martha A. and our subject; all but the latter are residents of Franklin County, Martha living on the old homestead. Nicholas, the subject of this sketch, helped to clear the home farm, and was married there to Sarah Johnson (deceased), by whom he had the following-named children: Arah M., Ann E., Francis M., Jefferson P. and Parker A. He came to Hardin County in 1851 and purchased 161 acres of land in Section 1, Pleasant Township, where he now lives, having for a homestead 400 acres of choice land bordering on the Scioto River. For his second wife he married Maria L., daughter of Abel H. and Rebecca (Mackey) Allen. She was born January 4, 1834, on the banks of the Scioto River, where she has always resided, her parents being old pioneers of this county. The five children by this marriage are as follows: Ira R., born October 24, 1855, died October 19, 1860; Clarinda E., born March 18, 1858, died February 8, 1873; Maria L., born March 20, 1860; Judson A., born August 16, 1865, and Edmond M., born May 19, 1871. Mr. Rarey has an old heirloom in the shape of an old English watch, which has been handed down by grandfather to father and now to son, but has not stopped, like the clock in the song, on the contrary, still "tick, ticks," the moments as they pass. Our subject has been School Director ever since coming to this county. He was in the war of the rebellion, enlisting May 2, 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard, Company A, and discharged in September, 1864.

HENRY H. REESE, hotel proprietor, Kenton, was born near Hesse-Cassel, in Hesse, Prussia, July 22, 1826. He was brought by his parents, George H. and Mena (Kaiser) Reese, to the United States in 1833, the family locating in Richland County, Ohio, for one year, and, in 1834, removing to Kenton, in Hardin County. George Reese was among the early pioneers, and died in 1878, aged eighty-five years. He had a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, Henry being the eldest son. Our subject has been mostly engaged working at his trade, that of carpentering. He went to California, prospecting, in 1850, returning the following year, and worked at his trade until 1865, when he purchased the property of the Reese House, and, as a hotel proprietor, achieved a success, becoming widely and favorably known. In 1875, he leased the house for a few years, again occupying it in the spring of 1883. It has been re-modeled and furnished throughout, and under the management of Mr. Reese and his son has become a popular and leading hotel of Kenton. Extensive repairs have been made to every portion of the house, and a large dining-room adds to the beauty of the edifice. Mr. Reese was married in Kenton, in 1851, to Miss Christian Ernstine, a native of Germany. To this union have been born seven children, four living, as follows: Nora, Victory, Harvey and Sally.

JOHN RIES, foreman in the Champion Iron Fence Company, Kenton, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, January 22, 1835. He is a son of George

and Wilhelmina (Kaiser) Ries, who were born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, the former on November 13, 1795, and died in Kenton, Ohio, January 3, 1877, in his eighty-third year; the latter born in the year 1800, died at Kenton November 9, 1854, in her fifty-fifth year. They were married in Germany and came to this country in the summer of 1834, after a perilous voyage of six weeks, landing at Baltimore. From there they proceeded to Mansfield, Ohio, thence to Kenton, Ohio, in the spring of 1835, being among the early pioneers and enduring the toil and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, with admirable courage. George H. Ries, at the age of sixteen, was a conscript in the army in the old country, and when twenty years old, was in that memorable battle of Waterloo, and of a company of 100 men he and fifteen comrades were the only ones of the company to escape. At an early day, and soon after coming to Kenton, Mr. Ries, finding it difficult to support his family, was obliged to work in Springfield, Ohio, and (there being no railroads at that time), performed the journey each way on foot every Saturday night, a distance of fifty-four miles. Twelve children were born to him, five sons and seven daughters, of whom there are three daughters now living. The subject of this sketch at the age of sixteen, left the parental roof to shift for himself. Going to Cincinnati, he learnt the trade of a carpenter, receiving for the first six months $2.50 per week, out of which he paid $2.25 per week for board. During the hot weather, he economized by doing his own washing, having his wardrobe in readiness for the morning. Mr. Ries was married, February 23, 1860, to Miss Catherine, daughter of David and Margaretta Ichler, the former a native of Germany, and the latter born near Fort Wayne, Ind. The names and ages of the six children born are as follows: Milton C., eleven years; John J., sixteen; David J., eighteen; Alice W., nineteen; Florence M., twenty; and George Henry (deceased August, 1871), who would have been now about fifteen years. Mrs. Ries died on June 27, 1875, aged thirty five years six months and thirteen days. Mr. Ries was subsequently married to Mrs. Christena Bishop (née Lontenslager), who had one little daughter, Lessetta Bishop.

O. E. RHODES, insurance agent, Kenton, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of John and Rachel (Shaw) Rhodes, both natives of Maryland. His father was among the pioneers of Knox County, Ohio, in 1820, and was a miller by occupation. He was a strong Republican, and the family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in Mount Gilead, Ohio, in 1874, and his widow is a resident of the same place in the seventieth year of her age. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living, three sons and five daughters. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County in 1863, and established in the grocery business in Kenton. In 1872, he became engaged as Secretary of the Kenton Manufacturing and Machine Company, in which he had an interest, severing his connection with the same in 1876. He then became engaged in the local fire insurance business. Mr. Rhodes has also one half interest in Struble's patent iron roof, which is meeting with general favor. He was married in Mount Gilead, Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Xiria C., daughter of Chauncey D. Ensign, and a native of Morrow County, Ohio. By this union there has been one child, Kate R. Mr. Rhodes served as Secretary of the Agricultural Society in 1882.

GEN. JAMES S. ROBINSON, Member of Congress, Kenton, Ohio, whose portrait appears in this work, was born near Mansfield, Franklin Township, Ohio, October 14, 1827. He is the youngest of four sons born

to Francis and Jane (Dickins) Robinson, both natives of England. His parents emigrated to this country about 1817 and settled in Franklin Township, Richland County. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead, where he acquired such an education as was afforded by the country schools. At the age of sixteen, he went to Mansfield, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship at type-setting in the office of the Richland *Bugle*, published by Watson & Johnson. In December of 1844, he was taken into the office of the Mansfield *Jeffersonian*, now the Mansfield *Herald;* remained there till June, 1847, and then went to Tiffin, Ohio. He was there employed in the *Seneca Whig* office until December of the same year, when he came to Kenton and assumed the charge of the Kenton *Republican*, of which the first number under his direction appeared on the 19th day of January, 1847. He was at this time but nineteen years of age. He continued as manager and editor until the beginning of the war in 1861, when he laid aside the pen to take up the sword in defense of the Union. He disposed of his interest in the *Republican* office to Hunt & Myers in 1864. In April, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was chosen First Lieutenant, subsequently Captain, and accompanied his regiment to West Virginia in June, 1861, and participated in the Rich Mountain campaign. In October, he was appointed Major of the Eighty-second Regiment, and, returning home, assisted in recruiting the regiment at Camp Simon Kenton, at Kenton, Ohio, and entered the field in West Virginia with the rank of Major. In April, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, by reason of the resignation of Lieut. Col. B. R. Durfee, and Colonel of the regiment August 28, 1862, by reason of the death of Col. Cantrell. The latter was killed in the second battle of Bull Run. Our subject was then brevetted Brigadier General December 12, 1864, a full Brigadier January 12, 1865, and a Brevet Major General March 13, 1865. These promotions were given by seniority of rank and meritorious conduct on the field. He served in the Shenandoah Valley under Fremont; in General Pope's campaign, including the second battle of Bull Run; the campaigns of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Georgia and of the Carolinas. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cross Keys, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Culp's farm, Peach Tree Creek, Averysboro and Bentonville; was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and concluded in the march to Washington and the grand review. While Colonel, he received a severe wound in the left shoulder in the battle of Gettysburg; he was confined to the hospital thirty days and then brought home, where he lay in a critical condition for some months. Gen. Robinson was Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives during the sessions of 1855 and 1856. After the close of the war, he was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee and filled the place in an efficient manner for some years. He was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee during the campaign of 1877 to 1879, and during the latter year conducted one of the most brilliant and agressive State campaigns of the country. From January 23, 1880, to February of 1881, he filled the position of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. In October of 1880, he was elected by the people of the Ninth District to the Forty-seventh Congress, where he made a brilliant record and won a reputation throughout the county and State. In 1882, he was again elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by a hard-won majority in his district, having always been regarded as an active member, and never before since its organization has this district re-elected a Representative to the halls of Congress. During

his eventful career, the General has devoted his whole time to the interests of his district, his Congressional experience having led him to understand its wants. One of his first official acts was to introduce a bill relative to the Virginia military lands of Ohio, embracing the valuable body of land lying between the Miami and Scioto Rivers, and he had the satisfaction of seeing this measure adopted. Gen. Robinson was married at Marion, Ohio, June 28, 1848, to Miss Ellen M., daughter of Dr. Spaulding. She died, leaving one son, William S. The General's second marriage, to Miss Hester A., daughter of the Hon. Parlee Carlin, of Findlay, took place November 8, 1858. Two children, Parlee C. and Jennie S., have been born to this union. Our subject was connected with the construction of the Chicago & Atlantic and the New York, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railways. He was always a steadfast supporter of the Republican party, and was Secretary of the first Republican State Convention ever held in Ohio, of which Salmon P. Chase was the President. The General is a true man of the people. His career has been a splendid one, and with his robust health, iron constitution, excellent habits and mental and physical vigor, he is doubtless destined to occupy more places in the service of his admiring constituency. He is a noble friend to the soldiers, many of whom will remember his earnest efforts in their behalf. He is a man of strong home and local attachments, and loyal to his friends, whose fullest confidence he enjoys.

W. S. ROBINSON, hardware merchant, Kenton, was born in this city, in January of 1851. He is a son of Gen. J. S. Robinson, whose sketch is also given in this work. He was employed as Teller in the Bank of Exchange and Deposit in Kenton from 1869 to 1874, and subsequently was Assistant Cashier of the Kenton Savings Bank from 1876 to 1878, when he resigned his position, and for the year following was engaged by Warder, Mitchell & Co., of Springfield, Ohio. In February, 1881, he established himself in his present business in hardware, under the firm name of Robinson & Spelman, succeeding W. M. Moore & Co. This establishment occupies nearly the whole of three floors and carries a stock of from $12,000 to $15,000. The business of the first year was $28,000, that of the last $40,000. Mr. Robinson was United States Gauger from 1871 to 1877, and for three years was Secretary of the Agricultural Society. In October of 1881, he was married to Miss Alice B., daughter of James Powell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Robinson is not connected with any church, but is a prominent business man of Kenton.

J. A. ROGERS, druggist, Kenton, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in the year 1820, and is a son of John and Margaret (Herbert) Rogers. His father is a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Frederick County, Va., and his mother originated from the Old Virginia stock of Loudoun County. The former, a farmer by occupation, came to Greene County, Ohio, thence moved to Champaign County, locating lands near Mechanicsburg, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1848. He was a Methodist divine, and maintained a good standing as a local preacher. The subject of this sketch obtained a primary education from the schools of Champaign County, and, in 1842, entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, taking one course of lectures. In May of 1843, he came to Kenton, where he began the practice of his profession. The Doctor arrived in the town on horseback, with saddlebags, etc., and for seven miles south of the Scioto River there was not a single dwelling to be seen. In the spring of 1845, having entered into partnership with Dr. J. F. Amkeny in the practice of medicine,

they purchased a stock of drugs, the first that was ever introduced in the village of Kenton, and opened a store in a small frame building erected for the purpose on the east side of the public square, on the site now occupied by Biddle's stove and tin store. The drugs, having been bought in New York, were shipped by river, canal and lake to Sandusky, thence by rail to Republic, Seneca County, where they were loaded into wagons and hauled to Kenton. This was the ordinary route for merchandise from New York at that time. The practice of medicine and drug trade was continued by this firm for nearly four years, when the partnership was closed, the drug stock being sold to George Sweney and by him to Edwin and Charles Ashton. In 1856, Edwin Ashton having retired, Dr. Rogers bought a part interest in the business, and in a short time thereafter became sole proprietor of the establishment, gradually relinquishing his practice. He has since devoted his time to his business, and is among the stanch and reliable business men of Kenton In the fall of 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa Knight, a native of Miami County, Ohio. Three children have resulted from this union, two now living, viz., Eugene and Kate, the latter wife of, Thomas Cantwell, of Kenton. Mrs. Rogers died in February, 1857, and the Doctor subsequently married Ann Elizabeth, a daughter of Walter King, and a native of Greene County, Ohio From this union there have been three daughters—Marv, Margaret and Clara Dr. Rogers has been a Mason for many years, and has occupied the chairs of all the offices connected with that order. He is also a member of the Board of Education and ranks among Kenton's prominent business men.

RUTLEDGE FAMILY. The history of Hardin County would be incomplete without it contained allusions to the family of Rutledges, who were among the earlier settlers of the county, and who have figured more or less conspicuously in its history from the time before the county was organized until the present writing. Richard Rutledge was born near Hagerstown, Md., in 1796, and when but seven years of age removed with his father, William Rutledge, to Fleming County, Ky., where the family resided till 1812, when they removed to Champaign County, Ohio. Here Richard Rutledge married Miss Mary Lewis, also a native of Maryland. A few years later, they removed to Logan County, near the present village of Richland. Here they built a mill on Cherokee Creek, and, in 1832, they met with the misfortune of having it burned, which meant the loss of all their earthly possessions. They then decided to push out into the wilderness, and did so in the autumn of 1832, and entered land three miles northwest of Round Head, in Hardin County. Richard Rutledge served many years as Justice of the Peace, and rode through the wilderness for fifty miles in almost every direction to solemnize the marriage of many a pioneer couple, and was regarded and esteemed highly as an honorable Christian gentleman. He was industrious and persevering, and ended a successful life after having lost two companions, the last of whom was a widow lady --Mrs. Sarah Lay, née Hill. He died in the spring of 1875. By his first wife he had born to him a large family of children, most of whom died in childhood. Those who lived to maturer years were Lewis. Benjamin, Harriet, Richard, Jr., and Jefferson. Richard Jr., died in 1859 or 1860. By his last wife, he had one child, a son, Sampson, who now resides on the farm near Round Head. Lewis Rutledge, his eldest son, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, September 2, 1818. He married Jane Tidd, who was born November 15, 1823, in Round Head Township, this county,

and who was the first white female child born in what is now Hardin County. Lewis and Jane Rutledge were married in 1845, and commenced life in the woods, going in debt for their scanty house furniture and $8 for their first cow. They had born to them six children, four of them dying in infancy; two still live, George W. and Charles H. Jane Rutledge died March 17, 1873, and was followed by Lewis, her husband, in June, 1875. George W. Rutledge was born August 16, 1851, three miles north of Round Head. He was a lover of books and took early to a fair common school education. He taught his first country school in Taylor Creek Township, when but sixteen years of age, and entered the Northwestern Ohio Normal School in 1870, and graduated from there in 1875, embarking in the meantime in the mercantile business, which he followed until December, 1876. Losing his father at a time when he most needed his counsels, the financial depression of those years and a generous and speculating disposition brought upon him financial misfortunes. But through the advice and assistance of friends he purchased and took charge of the Kenton *Republican*, in April, 1880, and is still connected with that journal. He was married in September, 1873, to Miss Sudie Shuler, of Allen County, Ohio. She was born June 30, 1856, near Lima, Ohio. To them have been born four children, three sons and one daughter, Earl Ernest, born August 13, 1874; Carl Clyde, born October 14, 1876; Donna Dean, born November 26, 1879; and Warren Wilson, born August 24, 1881. Charles H. Rutledge, was born near Round Head July 25, 1861, and was married to Miss Laura Hubble, of Ada, on June 9, 1881. To them was born a daughter, Jessie, on July 15, 1882. Charles H. Rutledge now owns the old homestead of his parents and an interest in the Kenton *Republican*, and resides in the city of Kenton, in this his native county.

HERMAN SAGEBIEL, Postmaster, Kenton, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 22, 1842. He is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth Sagebiel, both natives of Germany, whence the former emigrated in the year 1820, the latter in 1803. His mother's family settled in Lancaster County, Penn. After their marriage, our subject's parents settled in Basil, Ohio, where Mr. Sagebiel engaged in the practice of medicine, he having been a practicing physician. In 1856, he came to Hardin County, locating in Kenton where he pursued his practice until his decease in October, 1859. He reared a family of six children, three now living. Our subject is the youngest living child. In 1859, he went to Shelbyville, Ill., where he learned the tinner's trade and then entered the army during the rebellion. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and fought in the following battles: Perryville, Ky., October 6, 7 and 8, 1862; Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863; Chickamauga, September 23, 1863; and Franklin, Tenn., February 1, March 9, April 10 and 27, and June 4, 1863. He received several wounds from spent balls, but, with the exception of a six weeks' sickness in 1862, near Covington, Ky., was always on duty. He received his discharge on March of 1864. On his return home, he worked at his trade until May, 1873, when he was appointed Postmaster of Kenton, re-appointed in 1877, and is still discharging the duties of that office. He was married in 1865, in Hardin County, to Miss Ruth, daughter of Joseph Lambert. She is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and has reared a family of three children—Perry W., Olive R. and Perly L. Mr. Sagebiel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Honor and of the Grand Army of the Republic. The father of Mr. Sagebiel was the only representative bearing that name

who emigrated to the United States, and our subject and his children are the only survivors left to carry it down to posterity.

JOHN SAYLOR, farmer and stock-grower, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 21, 1829. His father, Micah Saylor, was a son of Jacob Sayler, who was brought from Germany to this country when a small boy. He learned the trade of gunsmith, and during the Revolution was detailed as artificer for the colonial forces, for which services he was paid in continental money; this money becoming worthless, the family were almost reduced to poverty. Removing to Bedford, Penn., he worked at his trade some years, and was elected to the State Legislature, when death came, and the hopes of the family were again frustrated. The widow was left with a young family of nine children, and after battling with the stern realities of life in that hilly region, she determined to emigrate to the West. Being a woman of strong will and energy, she finally accomplished her purpose, reaching what was then called the Northwest Territory, after many hardships, and settling about midway between Chillicothe and Circleville in the year 1798. Here Micah Saylor, the father of our subject, grew up to manhood, acquiring the scanty education afforded by the early schools, consisting of about six weeks of schooling. Having a good memory, he thoroughly mastered the principals of arithmetic and grammar, becoming a fair scholar both in English and German. He delighted greatly in reading and the solution of intricate problems, in the exercise of which he would sometimes sit up all night. He died in Hardin County, Ohio, April 12, 1856, aged seventy years. He was married in 1819 to Elizabeth (Hillory) Monnett, of French descent, who was born in Virginia, about six miles from Cumberland, in 1791. She was brought in 1800 to that part of the territory afterward included in the State of Ohio, locating about fourteen miles northeast of Chillicothe. They lived in Pickaway County, Ohio, and raised a family of four children, three daughters and one son, viz., Ann, wife of Peter Warren, Kingston, Ohio; Margaret, wife of Jacob Sayler, Hillsboro, Ohio; Esther (deceased), wife of William Kinnear, Kenton, Ohio; and John, our subject. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Hardin County in 1851, settling near Kenton, his father having made a purchase previous to his coming, and afterward buying a homestead near the city. Micah Saylor was a successful farmer and stock-raiser in the country he came from. The education of our subject was derived from the common schools and from Hillsboro Academy, which he attended in the winter of 1849 and 1850. His father deeded him 160 acres of land in 1851, in addition to which he has made subsequent purchases of 440 acres. On this land, he erected a large, commodious brick dwelling, occupying it in December of 1882. He is considerably engaged in raising stock, dealing mostly in cattle. On November 13, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Elias and Elizabeth Benton. His wife is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, where her father had settled in 1817. Mrs. Benton died May 7, 1865, at Kenton, and was the mother of six children, two of whom are living, Daniel W. and Mrs. Saylor. Mr. Benton again married on February 12, 1867, Mrs. Catherine Cherry, the widow of Nathaniel Cherry, who moved to Hardin County in 1867. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Saylor are all living, viz., Almira B., Oscar M., Oraella E., Elias T. and Myrna L. Mr. Saylor was nominated as a Representative of the Legislature on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by eighty-eight votes for John Haley. His nomination had been entirely unsolicited, the selection being the choice of the people. The family are all connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FAYETTE SCHOONOVER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., in 1825. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Decker) Schoonover, natives of the State of Delaware, and who came to Hardin County in 1838, settling on the Saylor farm, and were among the first to pay a tax on land. Joseph Schoonover resided in the same neighborhood until his decease in 1864; he had been preceded by his wife in 1853. They reared a family of ten children, five of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch being the next to the youngest. In 1846, Mr. Fayette Schoonover was married in Hardin County to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Richard F. and Catherine Holmes, pioneers of Hardin County in the year 1839. Mr. Holmes died July, 1852; his widow is still living, and has attained the eightieth year of her age. Mr. Schoonover and his wife have had a family of fifteen children, four of whom are living, viz., Mary, wife of Calvin Hickernell, resident of Ada, Iva, Richard H. and Frank. Mr. Schoonover has held various offices of trust, and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Class Leader for thirty years.

HENRY W. SENEY, attorney, Kenton, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1847, and is a son of Joshua and Ann (Ebbert) Seney, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. His parents were pioneers of Seneca County and early settlers of Tiffin. Joshua Seney was a lawyer, as well as his father before him, whose name was also Joshua. The latter was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maryland. Joshua, father of our subject, at the early age of fifteen years, was private Secretary to Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the United States Treasury under Jefferson. Joshua Seney was a graduate of Columbia College, New York, and was a practicing lawyer in Seneca County, Ohio, where he died in 1854. He served the county as Treasurer and Clerk of the Courts. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Tiffin, also the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind., and Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio. He took a commercial course at Cleveland, Ohio, proceeding thence to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the Merchants' Union Express office. He was subsequently engaged as book-keeper by Patterson Brothers, with whom he continued for three years. In 1871, he came to Ada and read law under his brother's instruction at Tiffin for two years. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1873, by the District Court at Kenton, and commenced to practice in partnership with Mr. Johnson, of Kenton. On January, 1880, this patrnership was dissolved and Mr. Seney has since pursued his calling alone. His name was presented in the Convention for District Judge in 1880, and again in 1882, but he withdrew his name. Mr. Seney was married in January of 1870 to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Allen Cullum, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Two children have been born to this union—Allen J. and Elma B. Mr. Seney's brother at Tiffin, Ohio, is a Congressman, and was elected Judge of the common Pleas Court when in his twenty-seventh year. He ranks among the prominent practitioners of the State. Another brother, Joshua R., of Toledo, also a lawyer, was elected Judge when thirty-one years old, in a Republican district. He is a graduate of Union College, New York, and is widely known as a talented scholar and a successful lawyer. In politics, Mr. Seney is, like his father before him, a Democrat. The Hon. George I. Seney, of New York, is a cousin of our subject.

W. H. SEYMOUR, grain and produce merchant, Kenton, was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., in 1822. His parents, John and Sarah

(Thatcher) Seymour, were natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively, and moved to Ohio in 1825, settling in Ridgefield Township, Huron County, and were among the earliest pioneers there. Here, in the wilderness, our subject was stolen by the Indians when a child and hidden in a log, but was afterward bought by his father and taken home. His parents both died at the same time, in the spring of 1882, at the ages of ninety and eighty-six years, respectively. Our subject came to this county in 1851, and engaged in merchandising and stock-raising in Jackson Township, and, since 1860, has dealt in produce and stock. He is the senior member of the firm of Seymour & Son, and formerly did business in an old building on the site of his present elevator, which succeeded the old structure in 1881. The new elevator is seventy-five feet high, fifty-eight feet long and twenty-three feet wide, with a capacity of 33,000 bushels. Our subject was married in Huron County, Ohio, in 1844, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Elijah Bemis, a native of Huron County. To this union have been born four children, all of whom are living, viz., Eliza M., John, the junior member of the firm, Hattie and William H. Mr. Seymour is an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and is an esteemed citizen and active business man of Kenton.

CHARLES H. SHANAFELT, merchant, Kenton, was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1855. He is a son of Henry and Catherine Shanafelt, natives of Hagerstown, Md., who settled in Stark County over fifty years ago, and were among the early pioneers of that county, where they ended their days. His father, although a lawyer, chiefly followed farming. He served the county as Sheriff, besides filling other offices of trust. Of the nine children born to him five are living, our subject being the youngest. The latter was reared on the homestead until twelve years of age, after which he traveled around extensively, finally coming to Kenton, Ohio, which he has since made his home. He is senior member of the firm of Shanafelt & Kuert, in the manufacture of the Kenton Pressed Brick, in which the firm has invested about $10,000. They have built up a reliable trade, and have a complete stock of china, earthen, glass and plated ware, etc. Our subject was formerly of the firm of the same name in the "China Hall," which was established in 1876, and carry a stock of about $10,000 in the store. He disposed of his interest in this business in March of 1882, and has been succeeded by John Reely. Mr. Shanafelt has been largely engaged in real estate transactions during his connection with this firm, and as a business man has made a host of friends who will regret his departure from the business field of Kenton.

THEODORE SHINDEWOLF, furniture dealer, Kenton, was born in Hesse, Germany, in the year 1840. He is a son of Ferdinand Shindewolf. When fourteen years of age, he emigrated to the United States, having, at the time, an elder brother, William, in New York, also one, Philip, in Kenton, both of whom are now residents of this county. Our subject came to Kenton and learned cabinet-making of Mr. Dorn, who was at that time in the business. He worked at his trade until 1868, when he established himself in business in Ada, Ohio, residing there until 1874. In 1878, he erected the building and store he is now occupying. He carries a stock of from $3,000 to $4,000, manufacturing all kinds of furniture, besides carrying on an undertaking business. He was married in Kenton in 1864 to Miss Barbara Pfeiffer, a native of Hardin County, of which her parents were early settlers. From this union there have resulted three children, George, John and Minnie. In 1863, Mr. Shindewolf enlisted in the Ohio National Guards, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth regiment, serving four

months. He was in the skirmish on Maryland Heights, near John Brown's Schoolhouse, where the regiment remained until the expiration of service. For two years, Mr. Shindewolf has filled the office of Township Treasurer, being re-elected by a large majority for the second term. He is Secretary of the Reformed United Lutheran Church, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Shindewolf is one of the stanch business men of Kenton, and is a popular and esteemed citizen.

H. M. SHINGLE, Superintendent of the Kenton Milling Co.'s Flouring Mills, Kenton, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1840. His father came with his family to Hardin County in 1853, and is now a resident of Cessna Township. Our subject was engaged in the grocery business in Kenton for some fifteen years, subsequent to which he was elected County Treasurer and re-elected in 1871; at the close of his second term of office, he bought an interest in the Kenton Milling Company, of which he has now the general supervision. For one year, he was cashier of Hardin Savings Bank (now the First National), succeeding Mr. Espy May 10, 1877. During the rebellion, he was a member of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving on the field for one year. He afterward enlisted as First Sergeant in Company A, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, served four months and was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy. He fought in the battles of John Brown's Schoolhouse and Maryland Heights. In July of 1866, Mr. Shingle was married to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Jonas Combs, a pioneer of Hardin County and resident of Pleasant Township. There has resulted from this union six children, four living, viz., Bertie M., George O., Clara E. and Mabel V. The eldest and youngest of the children, H. Clay and Frank M., are deceased. Mr. Shingle and his family are members of and attend the Episcopal Church. He is at present a member of the Council from the First Ward.

REV. ANTHONY STANISLAUS SIEBENFOERCHER, Kenton, was born in Matrei, Tyrol, Austria, February 16, 1844, and is a son of Anthony and Anna (Seitz) Siebenfoercher, natives of Tyrol. The town of Matrei lies fifteen miles south of Inspruck, and hidden in the Alps, is one of the most romantic spots in Europe. In 1855, our subject left the scenes of his childhood, and with his parents emigrated from his fatherland to Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio. Prior to leaving his early home, he had attended the village school, and after coming to Ohio went a few terms for the purpose of becoming familiar with the English language. For the next seven years, he followed the ordinary avocations of life in earning his living, but from his earliest years he had a longing desire of one day entering the priesthood and devoting his life to God. At last the auspicious time arrived, and, in the spring of 1863, he entered St. Thomas Seminary, Nelson County, Ky. After remaining in that institution one year, he entered Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he diligently applied himself for seven years and six months. His efforts and sacrifices were at last crowned with success, and on the 21st of December, 1871, he was ordained a priest of God's church by the Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, the father of the Catholic Church in Ohio. Father Siebenfoercher was immediately appointed pastor of the "Immaculate Conception Church," Kenton, Ohio, where he has since labored zealously in building up the church of God. It would be impossible in this brief sketch to recount the good work accomplished by Father Siebenfoercher during the past twelve years, as the success attained has been beyond the most sanguine expectations of his congregation. Suffice it to say that he found the church in debt and he

paid it off; the congregation was divided and many had grown lukewarm in the faith, but he has united and solidified his flock and brought back to the fold most of the erring souls. No school existed when he took charge of the church, but in 1872 he established one, and bought St. Mary's Cemetery during the same year. In 1880, he erected a handsome brick residence for the Sisters, who teach the school, and, in the spring of 1883, added another valuable lot to the church property. With the passing years, many improvements have been made that cannot be mentioned here, but through out his ministry he has displayed that same perseverance and determination of character that was exhibited in his seminarian struggle of nine years, without money and possessing few friends, ere he reached the goal of his ambition, viz., the priesthood. The large number of his converts alone demonstrates that God has blessed his labors, while the comparative harmony and good will existing between the pastor and his flock is an invincible proof of the wisdom that has governed his actions during his long and fruitful pastorate.

JOHN R. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1807. His parents, Peter and Catherine (Rhidenower) Smith, are both of German descent, and moved to Ohio in 1813, settling in Guernsey County, where they were the pioneers of the county and State. Mrs. Smith died in 1855, after rearing a family of twelve children, all living to attain maturity, nine now surviving, of whom our subject is the eldest child. In 1833, the subject of this sketch went to Franklin County, Ohio, where he was a pioneer; moving thence to Groveport, near Columbus, but subsequently returning to his early home, coming to Hardin County in 1857 or 1858. In 1830, he was married in Guernsey County to Miss Martha Hannah, a native of that county, to which union five children were born, all living, viz., Mary A., Catherine, Elizabeth, John and Andrew. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN SMITH, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1835, and is the eldest son of Robert and Catherine (Houser) Smith. His mother is a daughter of John Houser, who erected the first saw mill, subsequently known as the Geary Mill, and which is now destroyed. He came in 1831 to Hardin County, where he was among the early manufacturers, and owned a farm one mile and a half east of Kenton. Our subject's parents were pioneers of Union County, Ohio, coming thence to Hardin County in 1831 and locating in Kenton. Four or five years after, they moved on the farm now occupied by our subject, consisting of 160 acres, which Robert Smith had entered at Bucyrus, Ohio, and for which he had paid $1.25 per acre, and he also purchased 120 acres in Noble County, Ind., in 1860, at present resided on by Thomas Smith. He died on this farm on January 16, 1862; his widow, who still survives, is in her sixty-seventh year. They had three children, our subject being the eldest, Thomas, residing in Noble County, Ind., and Mary A., who died in her fourth year. The subject of this sketch has always lived on the homestead which he had assisted his father in clearing. He was married January 1, 1865, to Miss Rannie M., daughter of Reson W. Myers and a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. This union has resulted in three children, two living, viz., Earl and Flora. The deceased is Willie. Mr. Smith has been identified in the prominent offices of the county, and served for twelve years as Clerk and School Director. He is a member of the Grange, as well as his wife, who is associated with the Church of the Disciples.

JESSE SNODGRASS, physician, Kenton, emanates from one of the oldest and esteemed families of Hardin County. He is the eldest son of David and Catherine Snodgrass and was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1841. He began the study of his profession under the preceptorship of Dr. Philips, of Kenton, during which time the rebellion broke out and he enlisted, in 1862, as a private in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was subsequently detailed on the medical staff, serving for thirteen months, and was afterward appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Eighth Tennessee, in which he labored to the close of the war. He did service on the battle-fields of Stone River, siege of Knoxville, Resaca, Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Nashville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and other engagements. Returning to peaceful pursuits, he entered the Bellevue Hospital in New York City, graduating in 1867. The same year he began the practice of medicine in Kenton, where he has since been almost continuously engaged. During his practice, he has devoted much of his time in pursuance of a thorough medical education, taking several courses of study in the best institutions of learning. He was Secretary of the Hardin County Medical Society, and during 1879 to 1880, filled the chair of Assistant Secretary of the Ohio State Medical Society. The Doctor was married, in 1869, to Miss Emma, daughter of William Cogshall, of Springfield, Ohio. She died in 1877, leaving one son, William.

W. W. SNODGRASS, druggist, Kenton, came here in 1867 and established the third drug store, where he has since been continuously and successfully engaged, and enjoys a growing and lucrative trade. He carries a complete assortment of drugs, and is a merchant and business man highly esteemed.

EDWARD SORGEN, furniture dealer, Kenton, was born in Switzerland in 1842, and is a son of Nicholas and Mary A. Sorgen. His father came to this country and located in New York, thence moving to near Morristown, N. J., where he was joined by his wife and two children in 1849. He died there in 1852, and, in 1855, our subject, with his mother and one sister, came to Hardin County. His mother married in Hardin County, Christian Kahly, by whom she had two children, one living, John, residing in Kenton. She died in 1878, leaving two children by her first husband, viz., our subject, and Mary, wife of William Keisler, of Chicago, Ill. In 1861, our subject enlisted in Company G, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the close of the war. He fought in the battles of Rich Mountain, Winchester, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the last-named battle, he was taken prisoner and confined eight months at Belle Isle, Richmond, whence he was transferred to Andersonville, thence to Melon, near Augusta, Ga., thence to Savannah, and then to Black Shear, Florida, from which place he was returned to Andersonville on account of Sherman's marching through. He was then removed to Jackson, Miss., where he was paroled and sent to Vicksburg. At this place, he was put on board the steamer Sultana, which exploded near Memphis. Our subject was fortunately among those saved, and was picked up from the wreck, sent home and mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. On his first coming to Kenton, he followed his trade of cabinet-maker. He established a business in furniture in 1871, under the firm name of Doyne & Sorgen, which connection was severed five years after, and for three years subsequently he operated in company with J. Schindewolf. Since April, 1878, he has conducted his business alone. He manufactures furniture, carrying a stock of about $5,000, and has an established trade. He is also in the undertaking business, but

makes furniture a specialty. In 1867, he was married in Hardin County to Miss Catherine M., daughter of Mrs. May Fink. This union has resulted in five children, four living, viz., Edward H., Mary C., Clara and Eloise. Mr. Sorgen is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

ROBERT W. SOUTHARD, hotel proprietor, Kenton, was born in Logan County, Ohio, in October, 1838. He is a son of Increase Southard and Leanah Willgus, the former a native of Champaign County, Ohio, the latter of Philadelphia, Penn. The grandfather of our subject was William Southard, who was a native of Pennsylvania and settled in Champaign County at an early day. He was in the war of 1812, and afterward moved to Logan County, Ohio, where he died. The father of our subject reared a family of nine children, two living, our subject being the eldest; the other is Elliott, a resident of Union County, Ohio. Robert W. was reared on a farm, and, working out, soon secured means by which he purchased land in Union County, Ohio, where his father and family had moved when he was five years of age. In 1861, he enlisted in the first call for volunteers, and was one of the first to offer his services at Bellefontaine, Ohio. He served four months in Company A, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in Company K, Forty-second, Garfield's Regiment, serving three years and two months. He fought in the battles of Middle Creek, Ky., Cumberland Gap, Thompson's Hill, Arkansas Post, Black River, Champion Hill and Vicksburg. In the last charge of the siege he was wounded in the left thigh, and was confined five months in the Memphis Hospital, where, on his recovery, he served on guard for three months more from 9 o'olock A. M. to 4 A. M. every night. He was then given charge of a lot of prisoners, conducting them to Iuka, Tenn., where he handed them over to Gen. Dodd, of the Union forces. He returned to Memphis, thence went to New Orleans and joined the forces at Plaquemine. A fight occurred near this point and at Baton Rouge. He then fought at the battle on the Red River, the troops thence proceeding to Memphis, thence to Columbus. where they were discharged in 1864. On his return home, our subject farmed for five years and spent the following year in a grist mill. In 1867, he opened a hotel and livery at West Mansfield, Oh io where he carried on the Mansfield House for four years. He then returned to his farm, where he farmed two years, and afterward moved to Mount Victory, Hardin County, where he opened a hotel. Here he was successful as a landlord for two years, and, in April of 1882, he sold his farm and came to Kenton and began the erection of the Southard House, which was completed and opened to the public November 27, 1882. This structure is three stories high with basement, and cost about $10,000. It has thirty-five rooms, large and well ventilated. with wide, light, airy halls, and is handsomely furnished throughout. Mr. Southard is married to Miss Malinda, daughter of Amon Davis, of Union County, Ohio. She was born in York Township, Union County, Ohio, in 1845, and has one son, Chester F. Mr. Southard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN STILLINGS, attorney, Kenton, was born near Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, May 14, 1831. His parents were natives of Maryland. His father, James Stillings, moved with his family to the West in 1828, locating a farm from the military land in Clark County, Ohio. Five years after, he removed to Allen Township, Union County, where he died, September 16, 1863, aged seventy-nine years. His widow died in February, 1866. Of the several children born to them, seven are now living. The

subject of this sketch was brought up on the homestead until nearly twenty-one years of age, obtaining his early education at the schools of Marysville, Ohio. He entered Oxford College, Butler County, Ohio, in 1853, coming to Kenton in 1855. Here he studied law with Edward Stillings, his brother, now a resident of Leavenworth, Kan., and was admitted to the bar in Greene County, Ohio, in August, 1857. The same year, he began his practice in Kenton, where he has since remained. In May, 1877, he took A. L. Allen into partnership, and the firm is at present one of the strong and reliable arms of the profession. Mr. Stillings was married in March, 1865, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Col. Cantwell, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, and an officer of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the rebellion. Two children have been born to this union, James Ray and Mark. Mrs. Stillings departed this life September 10, 1872, and Mr. Stillings was subsequently united in marriage to Lou Stambaugh, daughter of Isaac Atkinson, of Carrollton, Ohio. Our subject has filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney for one year, and since 1873 has been a member of the School Board.

JOHN A. STEINER, grocer, Kenton, was born in Kenton, Hardin County, in 1852, and is a son of John and Margaret Steiner, both natives of Germany. John, Sr., emigrated with his parents to the United States about 1837, and after a short stay in Pennsylvania came to Kenton and with his father opened and cleared a farm in Pleasant Township. He followed farming a short time, and then learned the blacksmith's trade, buying out his employer and pursuing the business for some years. He subsequently opened a grocery store, which he conducted to the time of his decease, December 24, 1865. His wife had preceded him in August, 1860. They were married in Hardin County and had seven children, five of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the third child, and from his boyhood was always engaged in his father's store. After the latter's death, he learned the printer's trade with L. T. Hunt in the office of the *Republican*, and after a service of three years went West to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was engaged as salesman in a hardware house. He returned to Kenton in 1874 and opened his present store in October of the same year. He enjoys the good will and trade of the city and county. In February of 1873, he was married to Miss Belle, daughter of R. V. Flora, of Leavenworth, Kan. The three children born to this union are all living, viz., Frank, Flora B. and George. Mr. Steiner is now serving his second term of office as City Treasurer.

JUSTUS C. STEVENS, banker, Kenton, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 1, 1824, and is the third son of Justus Stevens. His father was a native of New York State, from which point he moved to Licking County, Ohio, where he was a distinguished pioneer. In 1804, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Samuel Carpenter, an old pioneer and local minister, to which union ten children were born, seven living. In 1850, the family moved to Hardin County, Ohio, settling in the corporate limits of Kenton, where the parents lived to the close of their lives. Mr. Stevens, Sr., was a local minister of the Methodist Church, but followed farming in the latter years of his life. The subject of this memoir acquired a primary education in the schools of Licking County, and was fitted for the profession of law in the Cincinnati Law College, under the preceptorship of R. A. Harrison, then of London, Ohio, now of Columbus. He graduated in 1849, and in the same year was admitted to the bar at Washington Court House, Fayette County, Ohio, and at once began the practice of his profes-

sion in Kenton. Ten years later, he abandoned the practice of law and settled on a farm in Dudley Township, living there a peaceful life for ten years, during which he served continuously as Justice of the Peace. In 1870, he purchased 700 acres of land adjoining Kenton, where he has since made his home. He has been largely engaged in stock-raising, and was the first to introduce the short-horn stock in Hardin County. This, with sheep-growing, has formed his speciality, and at this time (1883) he has the most extensive herd of short-horn cattle and sheep in the county. In 1875, Mr. Stevens founded the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kenton, of which he is the President, and which has proved a successful institution since its organization. He was a member of the Ohio State Wool-Growers' Association from the time of its organization, occupying the President's chair for eleven years, and at this writing fills the office of Vice President. He was also, during that time, Vice President of the National Wool-Growers' Association. He was appointed by the Governor as one to organize the American Agricultural Society in New York City, of which, after perfecting the same, he was elected Vice President and one of the Directors, which office he is still holding. He was also appointed delegate to attend the great tariff convention in New York in December of 1882, and in connection with the Hon. Columbus Delano, was selected as a committee to report its proceedings to the Committee of Ways and Means, of Congress, which resulted in the appointment of a tariff commission by Congress. Previous to the rebellion, Mr. Stevens affiliated with the Democratic party, during which time he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and edited the *Hardin County Democrat.* During the war, he united with the Republican party, which he has since supported, though not a partisan. His marriage to Miss Anna, daughter of Darius Burnham, took place October 20, 1850. She was a native of Madison County, Ohio. To this union five children have been born, four living, viz., Achsa, wife of R. L. Miller, of Kenton; Ida, wife of Joseph Weaver, of Mechanicsburg; Luella, wife of James Gilmore, of Kenton; and Clauda who is associated with his father in the bank. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stevens has for years written articles for different agricultural journals of the county, and as a successful stock-breeder, his opinions are always regarded and respected. For sixteen years, he served as an officer of the Hardin County Agricultural Association, and a portion of the time as its President, and for several years was a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

DAVID P. STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Taylor Creek Township, Hardin County, Ohio, July 7, 1828. His father, Charles W. Stevenson, was born in Kentucky November 20, 1796, and was married in January, 1819, to Miss Cynthia Scott, a native of Kentucky, born August 19, 1795. They had ten children, three living, viz., Margaret J., born in Greene County, Ohio, October 13, 1819, married to Lewis A. Miller in January, 1840; David P., our subject, and Charles W., born March 23, 1835, married to Miss Elizabeth King and residing in Howard County, Neb. Of the parentage of Charles Stevenson, Sr., there is no record. When four years of age, he moved to Greene County, Ohio; thence went to Hardin County in the spring of 1827, accompanied by his brother Samuel. Charles W. Stevenson and his brother Samuel came to what is now Taylor Creek Township in the spring of 1827 and built a log cabin, in which they stayed until the fall, when the former went back to Greene County for his family, Samuel staying alone in the cabin while he was gone. Samuel was

a young man and not married at that time. Charles W. Stevenson returned with the family the same fall, and they lived there together until the spring of 1833, when he (C. W. S.) moved to Kenton. He and his brother Samuel were known as the best hunters of those times, and both were on friendly terms with the Shawnee Indians. Charles Stevenson was elected Auditor, holding that position for eleven years. A few years prior to his death, he moved south of the river and erected a saw mill in Buck Township, which he operated to the close of his life. He died in Buck Township May 7, 1854. Cynthia, his widow, died October 29, 1876, at the residence of her son, David P., in Kenton. David, our subject, was reared in Kenton and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until elected to the office of County Treasurer, in the fall of 1877, entering on his duties in September, 1878. He served four years and then retired to his residence on Main street, where he is now living. He is the oldest born settler of the county, and is a man highly esteemed. He was married August 5, 1852, to Miss Rachel, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Monroe, and a native of Ross County, Ohio. Her mother was a native of Pennsylvania and died in Hardin County after their settlement in 1840. Mr. Monroe subsequently removed to Nebraska, where he died over a year ago. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have had a family of seven children, four living, viz.: Charles E., married April 5, 1877, to Miss Sarah Kettle, by whom there is one child living, Ethel R.; Robert P. and David M., residing at home, and Jesse A.

LUTHER M. STRONG was born near Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, June 23, 1838, and is a son of Jesse and Sarah (Myers) Strong, both natives of Frederick County, Md. His father was born February 13, 1801, and was a son of Louis and Mary (Hill) Strong. Jesse Strong came to Ohio first in 1814, but returned shortly after to Maryland, where, in 1827, he was married to Miss Sarah Myers. In 1830, he returned with his family to Ohio and settled in Seneca County, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 19, 1876. He was one of the pioneer farmers of that county. His wife, Sarah Strong, died at Kenton, Ohio, November 24, 1868, while on a visit to her son. She was the mother of fourteen children, nine of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch spent his youth upon his father's farm, having access to the country school (during the winter months chiefly) until he was nineteen years old, from which time he became a teacher during the winter months, and during the spring and fall terms attended the academy at Republic, Ohio. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he left his studies at the academy and raised Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, of which company he became Captain, and early in September, 1861, proceeded to Louisville, and thence to Elizabethtown, Ky. This regiment (Forty-ninth Ohio), with about 1,500 other troops, then became the nucleus of what afterward became the Army of the Cumberland. Capt. Strong remained constantly at the front with his command during all the trying scenes of that army, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Lawrenceburg, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. At the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment was on the left with Gen. Thomas, and during part of this battle the command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. Strong, and he received special mention by his brigade and division commanders for coolness and gallantry. After the battle of Mission Ridge, Capt. Strong was promoted to the rank of Major, and in that capacity took part in all the various battles and almost daily skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, among which were the

battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, or Picket's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. Soon after the battle of Jonesboro and the fall of Atlanta, Maj. Strong became the senior officer and commander of his regiment, and was afterward commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. He commanded the regiment during the Hood campaign for Nashville, and participated in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded in the right shoulder in the bloody charge at Picket's Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864, but remained with his command. This charge was, in fact, one of the bloodiest battles of the war; one-half of the men of the Forty-ninth Ohio were here killed or wounded, and the division, of which this regiment was part, lost in killed and wounded about 1,500 men. Yet it is mentioned in the official reports as an "affair," and only the survivors of that division know the gallantry and persistence with which that attack was made and the terrible carnage at the "affair" at Picket's Mills. Again, while leading his regiment in the charge on the second day of the battle of Nashville, December 17, 1864, Lieut. Col. Strong was severely wounded in the left arm by a minie ball, which cut off the bones of the forearm. This was the last charge the regiment ever made, and practically the final engagement of the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war, Mr. Strong commenced the study of law in the office of Lee & Brewer, at Tiffin, Ohio, and on January 3, 1867, was, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, admitted to the bar. He at once located at Kenton, Ohio, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. On February 14, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Milliman, a native of Tompkins County, N. Y., and daughter of Hiram and Sally Milliman, and to this union three children have been born—Milton M., Sallie M. and John H. In 1879, Mr. Strong was elected State Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District of Ohio, and re-elected to the same office in 1881. On April 19, 1883, he was appointed by Gov. Charles Foster Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in which capacity he was serving at the time this sketch was written. He is six feet two inches in height, and weighs 170 pounds.

WESLEY A. STRONG, attorney, Kenton, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 12, 1846. He is the seventh son of Jesse and Sarah (Myers) Strong. (See sketch of Col. L. M. Strong.) He was reared on a farm and secured his primary education in the district schools of his native county. On March 16, 1864, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, in 1865. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost and Pickett's Mills, at the latter of which he was wounded in the right shoulder, May 27, 1864. He was confined to the Cumberland Hospital in Nashville, and then sent home on furlough, remaining until September 1, 1864. He rejoined his regiment at Pulaski, Tenn., and was soon after detailed as Clerk in the field hospital, Third Division, Fourth Corps. He was at the battle of Columbia, Tenn., in the engagement with Hood, and thence was sent with a train of sick and wounded back to Nashville, where he assisted in caring for the wounded after the battle and joined in the pursuit of Hood. In July of 1865, he went with the Fourth Corps to San Antonio, Tex., where the corps remained at different points and were mustered out at Victoria. They embarked for home in December, 1865, and were discharged at Columbus, Ohio, December 31, 1865. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Strong entered Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, to complete his collegiate studies. He graduated with the class of 1869, and in the fall of that year came to Hardin County and studied law

with his brother, Col. L. M. Strong. He had acquired a knowledge of mathematics, and in the fall of 1871 was elected County Surveyor, serving three years. He was subsequently appointed Turnpike Engineer, and served until 1875, building many of the turnpikes with which Hardin County is provided. He abandoned surveying in 1875, and in March of the same year was admitted to the bar and opened his practice in Kenton. In the early part of 1876, he removed to Paulding County, Ohio, remaining until September, 1878. On his return to Kenton, he formed a copartnership with Col. L. M. Strong, with whom he has since been actively and successfully engaged. Mr. Strong was married in January, 1873, to Miss Kate, daughter of Anthony Banning, a pioneer of Hardin County, where she was born. To this union there have been born four children, all living, viz., Paul K., Roger W., Nelly B. and Gertrude. Mr. Strong is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

GEN. DAVID THOMSON, Kenton, Ohio, was born in Marion County, Ohio, three and a half miles west of the town of Marion, April 27, 1823. He received his schooling in Marion, and after completing his studies taught school and studied law there, under the direction of Judge Ozias Bowen, for a year. After a course of lectures in Cincinnati, he married a Miss Margaret Espy, of Marion, Ohio, and moved to Kenton in 1849 to begin the practice of law. In 1853, he associated himself with others in organizing a bank, under the firm name of Cary, Thomson & Kinnear, and took an active part in the management of the same until October 4, 1861, when his army record began with the formation of Company A, of the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which company he took the Captaincy. Soon after the command reached the scene of hostilities, he was appointed Major of the regiment. Shortly after the battle of Bull Run, he received the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, and, March 13, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier General "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." General Thomson fought in sixteen battles; at Peach Tree Creek his life was saved at the expense of his pocket knife, which the bullet crushed into a handful of bits, still preserved at his home as a relic of "the late unpleasantness;" at Gettysburg, his horse was shot from under him, and for his gallant conduct during the battle the Eighty-second Regiment presented him with a magnificent Damascus sword, sheathed in silver and bearing the inscription "Presented to Lieut. Col. D. Thomson by the non commissioned officers and privates of the Eighty-second Regiment, as a token of their appreciation of his noble conduct at Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863." At the battle of Averysboro, March 16, 1865, Gen. Thomson received a severe wound, from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. At the close of the war, he again engaged in banking, but becoming involved in the panic of 1873, his concern was compelled to withdraw from business. From 1874 to 1882, he resumed the practice of law, and, in 1882, accepted a position in the Pension Department at Washington, D. C., which he is now filling.

METELLUS THOMSON (son of Gen. D. Thomson), dealer in dry goods, Kenton, Ohio; after having served a clerkship of four years, attained his majority and entered into business on his own account in the year 1871. He was the first man in the history of the county to begin a business on a strictly cash basis and maintain the same rule without variation; everything is one price and his customers all pay cash. In 1871, two assistants were all the help needed to transact his business; at the present time, 1883, ten salesmen and sales ladies, together with himself and a cash-

ier, are kept busy attending to the wants of his customers, who are constantly increasing in number.

JOSEPH TIMMONS, Clerk of Courts, Kenton, was born near Chambersburg, Penn., in 1845, and is a son of William and Anna (Reifsneider) Timmons, both natives of the same county in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, Adam Reifsneider, was a pioneer of Springfield, Ohio; he was an Elder of the Lutheran Church and one of the first Trustees of Wittenburg College. Two of his daughters are residents of Springfield, Ohio. William W., the father of our subject, is a resident of Chambersburg, Penn., and has attained his eighty-fourth year. His wife died in the fall of 1882, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Daniel, Emily, Susan, Matilda, Elizabeth, Anna, Henry, David and the subject of this sketch The latter enlisted from his native place in the fall of 1861, in Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the battles of Tompkinsville, Ky., Richmond, Ky., Perryville, Chickamauga, Stone River, the siege of Knoxville, and Strawberry Plains, with Kilpatrick's cavalry. After the battle of Strawberry Plains, the forces followed Sherman to the sea, having a battle at Jonesboro and Macon, in Georgia. He was also at the siege of Atlanta and the taking of Fort McAllister, and was mustered out at Kings Bridge, Ga., December 25, 1864. Returning to Washington, he joined the ranks of Hancock's veteran army corps, remaining one year, during which time he received a promotion to the office of Orderly Sergeant, and subsequently to the Second Lieutenancy. The regiment was stationed at Camp Stoneman and was ordered into active service at Harper's Ferry, proceeding thence to the Shenandoah Valley and serving until March 6, 1866. In that year, Mr. Timmons came to Hardin County and entered in mercantile business in Patterson, following it for ten years. He was also engaged in the lumber and stave business in Patterson. In the fall of 1878, he was elected to his present office and re-elected in 1881. He was married in Patterson, Hardin County, in 1870, to Miss Emma, daughter of John McVitty, a pioneer of Hardin County. Mrs. Timmons died in 1872, and in September, 1879, he was married to Miss Hattie, daughter of W. H. Seymour, a prominent merchant of Kenton. Mrs. Timmons is a native of Hardin County, and has blessed her husband with two children, both living, Fred S. and an infant not yet christened. All the family are members of the Presbyterian Church. For ten years Mr. Timmons has been extensively engaged in the shipment of staves (for making casks) to the various countries of Europe. In the spring of 1883, he purchased the manufactory and machine company of Kenton, which he has entitled the "Kenton Planing and Scroll Mill," manufacturing building and house furnishing material. The concern employs twenty-five men, and is securing an extensive trade.

A. TRAEGER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Halle Ad-Saale, Prussia, in 1824, and is the only one now living of the five children of Henry John A. and Mary (Weidenhammer) Traeger, natives of the same place, who emigrated in 1839, locating in Jamaica, L. I., whence they removed in 1843, coming to Hardin County and settling one mile from Kenton, in Pleasant Township. They moved to Sauk County, Wis., in 1849, but returning in 1859, they settled one mile north of the present place, where they both died, and are interred in the old Cessna Cemetery. The other four children of John A. and Mary Traeger were William, born in

1820, died in California; Henry H., born in 1822, died in Lima, Ohio; Frederick, born in 1826 (enlisted in the First Ohio Volunteer Regiment, went through all the Mexican war and was killed at New Orleans on his return home), and Wilhelmina, wife of Jacob Rice, born in 1828, died at Delton, Wis. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the homestead and was employed as salesman by W. Cary, Willis and L. Merriman, of Kenton. He was in the mercantile trade at Ridgeway, Hale Township, in 1859. Soon after his return to Kenton, he was appointed Postmaster of this town under President Lincoln in 1861, re-appointed in April of 1865, under President Johnson, and again appointed in April of 1866, serving nine years. During this administration he purchased his present farm, consisting of 210 acres, and upon which he settled, making it his permanent home. He was appointed cashier of the Citizens (now the Kenton Savings) Bank in 1874, retaining that position until 1876, when he retired to his farm, where he has since been continuously and successfully engaged. He was married on April 15, 1852, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Seitz) Shoupf, and a native of Bavaria, Germany. This union has resulted in seven children, all living, viz., Mena, wife of Fred Machetanze, of Kenton; Clara, wife of Gustav Upmeyer, Hardin County; Henry G., Margaret A., Charles A., Ellen F. and Ann E. Mr. Traeger has been a member of long standing of the Masonic fraternity.

L. B. TYSON, druggist, Kenton, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1844. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Bennett) Tyson, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., the latter of Scioto, Ohio. His mother was a cousin of Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, and died in Greenville Ohio, in 1869. His father was born in 1812, and was a son of Jacob Tyson, a Quaker, and Miss O'Donnell, a Catholic. Jacob Tyson, Sr., our subject's father, died when he was one year old, and when he was in his sixth year he was abducted from Baltimore and brought to Ohio. He was reared in Ross County, Ohio, by a family named Greeves, with whom he lived until he was twenty-one years old, and was then a miller in Bainbridge, Ohio, for several years. He was married in Scioto County and reared a family of eight children, three now living—Viola, wife of William E. Panott, of Greenfield, Ohio; Mollie, at home, and our subject. Mr. Jacob Tyson built a large mill at Ironton, Ohio, and another at Webster, where he was engaged for some years. He is now a resident of Greenfield, Ohio, having retired from business, and has been an invalid for twelve years. The subject of this sketch was reared in Ross County, Ohio, where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Gilmore. He served three months, and then enlisted in the service of the navy, as Hospital Steward, serving for two years. In May, 1864, he raised Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war. On his return home, he began the practice of medicine at Greenfield, Ohio, remaining there two years. In January, 1869, he started on a journey to California, taking there a vessel and sailing to various points of South America; thence he took the windward passage, doubling the Island of Cuba, and landing at Savannah, Ga., in 1870. He then entered the dry goods business, and, in August of 1872, came to Kenton, and opened here a dry goods store. He sold out eight years after, to its present proprietor, and pursued the same business in Cincinnati, remaining there three years, during which he introduced a patent medicine, prepared by himself, and with which he had great success. He returned to Kenton in November of

1882, and opened on Detroit street, the drug store which he is now conducting. He was married, January 1, 1879, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Gen. N. B. Walker, of Kenton. To this union one child—Bruce—has been born. Mr. Tyson was appointed Aid-de-camp on the staff of W. Keifer, on the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in Southern Ohio, but he is not now a member of that association.

SAMUEL UTZ, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in York County, Penn. in 1819, and is a son of Andrew and Hester (Knap) Utz, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Andrew Utz, was of German birth, and, on emigrating, settled in Pennsylvania in the year 1752. The father of our subject was a pioneer of Stark County, Ohio, to which place he had moved in 1825, and where he lived and died, and had a family of seven children, three of whom are living, viz., Lydia, wife of J. R. Myers (deceased), residing in Elkhart County, Ind.; Andrew, residing in Bexar County, Tex., and Samuel, the youngest. Our subject came to Hardin County on February 21, 1848, locating in Kenton, where he was occupied for several years in the manufacture of ropes, removing thence to his present farm of 165 acres, four miles from Kenton. He was married in Stark County, May 21, 1846, to Miss Maggie A., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Miller, both of Pennsylvania. To this union five children have been born, two living—Ellen M. and Franklin W. Ellen is the wife of W. W. Dugan. They reside in Clyde, Ohio, and have three children—Zella M., Samuel A. and Manela B. Franklin married Jennie Teets, who died April 10, 1881, leaving one child —Samuel W.

JAMES VANCE, liveryman, Kenton, was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 28, 1828, and is a son of William and Mary (McCullough) Vance. His father was a native of Ireland, born in 1791, and was a son of James Vance and Elizabeth Moore. William Vance emigrated to the United States in 1792, with his father, who settled near Martinsburg, Va., and subsequently, in 1824, moved to Knox County, Ohio, being among the distinguished pioneers. His father died in Knox County April 15, 1871, leaving one son, Andrew, to survive him. Andrew is still a resident of Knox County. William Vance was in the war of 1812. His wife was a native of Washington County, Penn., where they were married. She died in 1828, and was the mother of six children, four now living, viz., Margaret, wife of John McCreary, of California; Mary, wife of William Pool, of Kenton; William, resident of Fremont, Ohio, and our subject. The latter was reared on the homestead in Knox County, and when eighteen years of age learned blacksmithing at Mount Vernon, serving four years. In the summer of 1850, he went to ————, where he remained two years, returning to Knox County. He was here married, in 1852, to Miss Sarah J. Walker, a native of that county. Two years after, he moved to Logan County; thence to Huntsville, where he followed his trade for nine years. In the fall of 1865, he removed to Pleasant Township, Hardin County, settling on a farm, and finally, in 1867, came to Kenton and opened in the livery business. He is the oldest man in Kenton representing this branch of business continuously. In 1872, he erected the stable now used by Mr. Van Horn, occupying it until July, 1880, when he sold it to take up quarters in the adjoining building, where he is now enjoying a large trade. His family consists of four children, three living, viz., William M., Randel R. and Emma M.

T. F. VAN HORN, liveryman, Kenton, was born in Warren County, N. J., in 1847, where his parents, also natives of New Jersey, are

now residing. In the spring of 1869, our subject visited Montana, remaining there for three years, being engaged in mining, at which he was very successful. He then spent one year at home, and returning to the mines he subsequently left them for Knoxville, Iowa, where he carried on, for three years, the livery and stage line business. Again returning to his native place, he entered mercantile business, pursuing it for five years, and then came to Kenton. Here he established himself in the livery business in the spring of 1876, succeeding Lynch & Poor in the adjoining stable, and in 1881 he purchased his present commodious stable on the corner, where he keeps a full line of livery in horses, buggies and carriages. He uses from sixteen to eighteen horses, has a good trade, and also has an omnibus line running from the Chicago & Atlantic road. Mr. Van Horn was married in Bethlehem, Penn., in November, 1875, to Miss Miriam Freese, a native of Hope, N. J., and their family numbers three children, two living, viz., Carrie and Irving. Mr. Van Horn is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is one of the substantial business men of Kenton.

LEVI WAGNER, farmer, Kenton, was born on the homestead farm of his father, Samuel Wagner, in 1837. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Hosman, was a native of Richland County, Ohio, his father of Berks County, Penn. The latter came to Hardin County, from Pennsylvania, and settled on his present farm, which he had entered, taking up a large tract of land. He is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living. The subject of this sketch was married, in Hardin County, in 1862, to Miss Grace E., daughter of Alexander Morrison, and a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. To this union were born six children, all living, viz., Luella B., Harry M., Mattie I., Samuel A., Robert M. and Cecil C. Mr. Wagner's maternal grandfather was an early pioneer of this County. Mr. Wagner is a member of the Christ Church. He numbers among the oldest residents of the county.

DANIEL H. WAGNER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is the second son and fourth child of Samuel and Mary (Hossman) Wagner, born May 21, 1841, in Section 35, Pleasant Township, on the old home entered by his father in 1833, on which his parents still live. His father is of German descent, born in Bucks County, Penn., November 5, 1800. At the age of eighteen, he learned milling, and when twenty-five years old went to Hagerstown, Md., to superintend the then largest flouring mills in the country. In the spring of 1833, he came to Hardin County, and entered a large tract of land in the vicinity of Kenton, giving to his three surviving sons—Levi, Daniel and Phiotas—as well as his daughters, large farms. Phiotas remained on the homestead, and married Emma L. Williams and has one child—Orpha May. Mr. Samuel Wagner, the father of our subject, was married, December 25, 1834, to a daughter of Levi and Mary A. (Wilson) Hossman, and to them were born eleven children, viz., Susan (deceased), Levi, Catharine A., Daniel H., Mary A., Margaret E. (deceased), Samuel T. (deceased) Rachel E., Eunice C. (deceased), Isadore P. and Phiotas V. Mr. Samuel Wagner is the youngest child of fourteen children of John and Susan Wagner, who were born and buried in Pennsylvania. He is now nearly eighty-three years old, is smart and active, performing all the reaping and mowing of the homestead of 163 acres. Mrs. Wagner's parents, Levi and Mary Hossman, are of English descent; her father a native of Virginia, her mother born in New York City. They were married in what is now Carroll County, Ohio, and came to Hardin County in the fall of 1833, settling in

Pleasant Township, Section 22. They died in Iowa, and were the parents of four daughters and two sons. Mrs. Wagner's great-grandfather was from London, and possessed great wealth. Daniel, the subject of this sketch, helped to clear the old homestead, also the farm in Section 27, where he now resides. On November 5, 1868, he married Rachel, eldest child of W. J. and Sarah Emmons. She was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 28, 1848, and was brought to Goshen Township, this county, by her parents, when but two years of age. The fruit of this marriage has been four children, viz., a son, who died in infancy; Carroll H., born March 15, 1872; William Dowling, born January 31, 1875; and Nellie E., born September 23, 1878, died July 24, 1879.

MOSES B. WALKER, LL. D., Kenton, was born July 16, 1819, in Ohio, and is a son of John and Mary (Davis) Walker, of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestry, on the paternal side, is traced to John Walker, a native of England, who migrated to the colonies with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. The grandfather of our subject, Ignatius Walker, was a lineal descendant of John Walker, and was born on the Potomac River in Virginia. He owned slaves on his plantation in Virginia, and was an intimate friend of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. He was an officer during the Revolution, and died on the field of battle at Utah Springs. The father of our subject was born on the homestead in Virginia and settled in Kentucky, where he located military land. In 1798, he sought a new home in the Scioto Valley, now embraced in the limits of Pickaway County, Ohio. His wife was a native of Maryland and an aunt of Henry Winter Davis. Her father was a soldier in the Revolution, who died of wounds received at Utah Springs. At an early age, our subject worked on his father's farm. His rudimentary education was picked up at odd times from school books, and in his seventeenth year he entered the freshman's class of Augusta College, in Kentucky. Two years after, he returned home on account of poor health. He subsequently went to Woodward College, in Cincinnati, remained there two years, and then, for three years, attended Yale College, an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs compelling his return home. Recovering his health, he entered on the study of law in Springfield, Ohio, and the following year in Montgomery County, Ohio, under the preceptorship of Judge Joseph H. Crane, of Dayton, Ohio. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated with the class of 1846. The same year, he practiced his profession with H. V. R. Lords, opening offices at Dayton and Germantown. At this time, the Mexican war breaking out, he formed a company in and about Germantown, and equipped it at his own expense. There being a surplus of troops, the largest part could not be mustered in, so were sent home. He consequently retired to his practice and continued until 1861, practicing under the firm name of Walker, Holt & Walker, one partner being Judge George B. Holt, an eminent lawyer of Dayton, the other his nephew. In 1850 and 1851, he was a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1864, and again in 1866, he was nominated to Congress, and was defeated, first by 1,600 and next by 600 votes, in the old Fifth District. At the breaking-out of the rebellion, Gov. Dennison tendered him command of one of the regiments, and he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He accepted a commission offered him in the regular army, on the condition he could go out with the Thirty-first regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His Ohio regiment became a part of the Cumberland Army, and he participated in all the engagements except at Mission Ridge. He was severely wounded

at Hoover's Gap and at Chickamauga, after which he received a commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers; also the respective ranks of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, by brevet, in the regular army. After four months spent in the hospitals, he returned to duty, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, after which he joined Thomas at Nashville. He was mustered out with his regiment and placed upon the retired list with the rank of Colonel, for wounds received at Chickamauga. At a critical period of the war, he was ordered home to deliver speeches at various points to counteract the influences that served to injure the cause. All this he did, and also aided in fresh enlistments, and to arouse a general spirit of loyalty. This service he considers of more value than his conduct on the field. He was often intrusted with the most dangerous and important duties, and enjoyed the full confidence of Gen. Thomas, with whom he fought through the entire war. He was also among the brave old Fourteenth Corps. During the autumn of 1868, he was ordered to Texas for duty. He was subsequently appointed Judge of the District Courts, and the year after was transferred to the Supreme bench. His colleagues were Ogden Evans and McAdo, A. J. Hamilton, Morrell Lindsay and Dennison. He served for six years, when Texas was admitted into the Union and returned to his home. He was re-appointed Supreme Judge by Gov. Davis, and went back to Texas and served three years under the constitution of 1869. He returned to the North in the fall of 1875, and settled in Kenton. For a time he engaged in the practice of law, but his declining health necessitated a retirement. He was married, November 10, 1842 to Miss Maria, daughter of Tobias Van Skoyck, a descendant of the Knickerbockers, and resident of Germantown, Ohio. Mrs. Walker died in July, 1853, leaving three children, all living. The oldest, Mary E., is the wife of John T. Carlin, of Kenton; John O. resides in Kenton, and Grace M. A. is the wife of P. M. Rutheraff, of Austin, Tex. On the 1st of May, 1855, our subject married Miss Mary H., daughter of Dr. Willis H. Hitt, of Vincennes, Ind. The eight children by this union are as follows: Willis S., Harriet R. (wife of Dr. L. B. Tyson, Kenton), Mosella, George W., Bessie F., Frank M., Mary E. and Della. Mr. Walker met with an accident, in the fall of 1879, at Springfield, Ohio, by falling into an excavation in a sidewalk, and was injured to such an extent that he is obliged to use crutches, and is confined mostly to his home.

JAMES WATT, cashier and attorney at law, Kenton, was born in Kenton, Ohio, December 6, 1839. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah Watt and a grandson of William Watt. The latter emigrated from Ireland at an early time, and probably located at Philadelphia, then in Cadiz, Ohio, where he died. The father of our subject was born near Cadiz, Ohio, January 16, 1805. His wife was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. They were the parents of six children, four living. Samuel Watt was educated for a physician at Jefferson College, Washington Co., Penn., and studied under the tuition of Dr. Wilson, of Cadiz, Ohio. He practiced in Jefferson County, Ohio, until 1839, coming thence to Hardin County, locating in Kenton, where he followed his professional calling up to 1858. In 1848 and 1849, he represented Hardin County in the Legislature, and in 1858, was elected Probate Judge, serving three terms. He then retired from public and professional life, removing to Ada in 1873. His decease occurred in October, 1876. The subject of this sketch was the fourth child of his parents. He received his primary education from the schools of Kenton, and entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn., in 1860, graduating in 1865. The following year he attended the Albany Law

School, from which he graduated in the same year. He began his practice in Kenton in 1867, and pursued his professional calling until March of 1882, when he was elected Cashier of the Kenton Savings Bank. He served for two terms as Prosecuting Attorney in Kenton, and has always taken an active part in the growth and enterprise of that city. In 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M., a daughter of Harvey Chapman, of Hardin County. To this union two children have been born—Edna C. and Ida Marcella.

JASPER N. WELCH, County Auditor, Kenton, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, November 3, 1842, and is the eldest son of William and Margaret (Smith) Welch, the former a native of Seneca County, and the latter of Wayne County, Ohio. His grandfather, John Welch, was a Pennsylvanian, who came to Seneca County, Ohio, in the year 1819. He was Justice of the Peace for fifteen years, served one term in the Legislature and one in the Senate and was County Commissioner of Wyandot County for nine years. Although but a farmer, he all his life occupied positions of honor and trust. His wife's name was Sarah McMullin, a native of Pennsylvania. They moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, and settled near what is now Nevada, where John Welch died in 1860. The parents of our subject are at this time of that county, and have raised a family of six children, four of whom are living, viz., Jasper N., James A., Amanda A. and William M. The maternal grandfather of our subject, George W., a native of New Jersey, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was among the pioneers of Seneca and Wyandot Counties. He is now a resident of Blue Earth County, Minn., and is in the ninety-fifth year of his age. The subject of this sketch was reared in Wyandot County, where he lived until his enlistment in Upper Sandusky, September 11, 1861, in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D. He enlisted as a private, was commissioned Second Lieutenant December 16, 1864, and First Lieutenant February 22, 1865, in which latter rank he served until the close of the war. In the summer of 1865, the regiment was sent to Texas, where they remained in service until December, 1865, and were mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, December, 1865. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign, where he was wounded May 27, 1864, and returned to the regiment in October. He then took part in the battles at Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. At Dallas, he received a wound in the right shoulder, May 27, 1864. Returning to peaceful pursuits in Wyandot County, he engaged in the lumber business, which he followed until 1870, and then came to Hardin County. He located at Dunkirk, in the livery business, which he subsequently sold, and was employed as salesman in Mahan Brothers' agricultural implement and general store. In the fall of 1878, he was elected County Auditor and filled the position with satisfaction, receiving a re-election in 1881. He was united in marriage, at Fostoria, Ohio, May 4, 1871, to Miss Anna E., a daughter of Rev. James C. McClean, Presbyterian minister (deceased). She was a native of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Welch has a farm of 107 acres in Dudley Township, where he is engaged in raising thoroughbred merino sheep and Poland-China hogs. He is Vice President of the Ohio Spanish Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, which was organized in 1882. Mr. Welch organized Company H of the Eleventh Ohio National Guards in June of 1877. He was appointed Captain, then Lieutenant Colonel in August of 1877, and in December, 1879, Colonel of the regiment, which position he resigned in June of 1882.

L. H. WELLS, Sheriff, Kenton, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, March 7, 1844. He is the oldest living son of John and Rachal (McGillis) Wells, the former a native of the District of Columbia, the latter of Hocking County, Ohio. He is of Irish descent. His maternal grandfather, Thomas McGillis, a native of Ireland, was a soldier in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. He was a pioneer of Ohio, and was among the earliest settlers of Perry County, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. John Wells, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, an architect by profession, and a pioneer of Perry County. He erected the St. Joseph's Church at Somerset, in that county, and died in Lexington, Ky. The parents of our subject were married near Wolf's Station, Perry County, and settled in Hocking County, whence they moved, in 1875, and are now residing in Ada, Hardin County. They have reared a family of four children, two living—James H. and our subject. John Welch served three months in the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; re-enlisted in the First Ohio Cavalry in August, 1861, serving until after the close of the war; remaining to do active service in Texas, and was discharged in the fall of 1865. He was color bearer for two years, and then Commissary Sergeant, and participated in all the cavalry battles of the Cumberland. He was wounded in the left leg at La Vergne, Tenn., and was confined two months. The subject of this sketch followed farming until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted, in August, 1861, and was mustered, in October of the same year, in Company F, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He fought in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and in the Atlanta campaign, in the taking of Jonesboro and Mission Ridge. From Jonesboro, the regiment returned to Louisville, were re-mounted, and joined Gen. Thomas at Nashville. Our subject was mustered out at Columbus, Tenn., October 26, 1864, and returned home in the spring of 1865. He was married, in Perry County, Ohio, March 16, 1865, to Miss Eliza McGinnis, a native of Perry County. After marriage, he engaged in farming and stock-dealing. In 1868, he came to Hardin County, locating on a farm near Ada, in Liberty Township. He remained there until his election to the office of Sheriff in 1881, in which position he has given unqualified satisfaction to the people. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had three children, all living, viz., William, Maggie T. and James H.

CHARLES WENDT was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1850, and is a son of Frederick and Fannie Wendt, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Switzerland. His parents have been residents of Campbell County, Ky., for thirty years, and previous to that lived in Hamilton County, Ohio, twelve years, and Mr. Wendt has been interested in the iron works of ship-building business for many years. Our subject was a member of a family of five boys and six girls, all living. He was for several years in the grocery business at Newport, Ky., and subsequently traveling agent for Voige & Winter, cigar manufacturers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, traveling through the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and some of the Southern States. In the fall of 1879, he established himself in his present business, opening the "Bee Hive Cash Grocery," in Kenton, Ohio. His store is complete, and fully stocked with staple and fancy groceries, fruits, etc. He carries a stock of from $6,000 to $7,000, and does a business of about $50,000 a year strictly cash. In January of 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Marr Rhodes, daughter of William and Mary S. Rhodes, of Albion, N. Y. Her father is now dead,

but her mother is living in New York. Mr. Wendt is connected with the Masonic Lodge of Newport, Ky., being a Knight Templar, and is a well-known business man of Kenton, Ohio.

CURTIS WILKIN, real estate dealer, Kenton, was born April 22, 1828, in Harrison County, Ohio. His father, William Wilkin, was the eldest son of James Wilkin, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. His mother, Mary Holmes, was the daughter of Jacob Holmes, who, with several brothers, was among the early settlers in Harrison and Jefferson Counties. William Wilkin removed from Harrison to Highland County in the year 1829, and resided there until the year 1846, when he came to Hardin County and settled in what was then Taylor Creek (now Lynn) Township, on the farm now owned by Henry N. Bradley. His was the first house in that part of the county between the Round Head road and the Scioto River. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and, in October, 1852, was married to Sarah H. Maloy, who died May 3, 1864. In April, 1865, he was again married, to Mrs. Fietta Wilkin, widow of his cousin William F. Wilkin. In November of the same year, he moved to Kenton, where he has since resided. At the time of the settlement of his father's family in Taylor Creek Township, that part of the county was a dense forest, and the hardships and privations, though not so great as in former years, were sufficient to give a fair lesson of the inconveniences attending the first settlement of a new county. Mr. Wilkin's early years were spent on a farm and teaching school. He filled the office of County Treasurer from 1874 to 1878, and is at present (1883) engaged in real estate business. He now resides in the western suburb of Kenton, on the Lima pike, about half a mile west of the court house.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS (deceased) was born in Woodsboro, Md., April 20, 1800. His father was a son of John Williams, who landed in America about 1760, and settled in the colony of New Jersey. He joined the patriot army at the beginning of the Revolution, and was killed at the battle of Trenton. He left one child, aged eight years, the father of this sketch. Near the close of the war, the widow married a planter from Virginia, and moving there, nothing was heard from her afterward. Her boy was apprenticed to be a house-carpenter. Making his way into Maryland, he married, in 1796, Catherine, daughter of Col. Joseph Wood. She was born in Woodsboro, Md., in 1776. Her father, Joseph Wood, emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1750, settling in Cecil County, Md., removing shortly after to Frederick Manor (now Frederick County), where he owned a large tract of land on Israel Creek. He laid out the town of Woodsboro, naming it after himself; opened up an extensive plantation, and erected the first grist mill of the State. He owned a number of slaves, whom he set free at the close of the Revolution, in which war he was commissioned as Colonel, commanding the Cotocton Battalion. During the war, he loaned the Government a great deal of money, besides furnishing large quantities of flour, grain and cattle to the army. Part of his claim, amounting to $69,000, was paid in Continental money, which, becoming worthless, was all lost to him. The subject of this sketch moved, with his parents, to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1811; thence to Kenton in 1833, and finally to Williamstown, of which latter village he was the proprietor, in 1836. In 1824, he was married to Mary Furgeson, by which union four children were born, the first in Kenton. Their names are as follows: James F., residing in Cowden, Ill., a private in the Mexican war, and who served as a Captain in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the

rebellion; Lewis H., also of Cowden, and who was a Captain in the same regiment; Catherine Miller (deceased), of Ramsey, Ill., and Elizabeth Gallagher, also in Cowden, Ill. The family landed in Kenton when the second child, Lewis, was eleven weeks old. Soon after removing to Williamstown, Mr. Williams' wife died, and he subsequently married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Hall, an early settler on the Blanchard River. To them were born the following-named children, all living, viz., John W. F., of Washington, D. C., residing in Schuyler, Neb., and who served three years as Sergeant in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a company raised in May of 1861 in Kenton; Nancy J. Mathewson, of Williamstown, Ohio; William H., of Schuyler, Neb., who enlisted at the age of fifteen, at Kenton, in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Angeline S. and Mary E., residing with the widow at Williamstown. Mr. Williams died at Williamstown, Ohio, in September, 1874. His family have quite a war record—his father was Captain in the war of 1812, stationed in defense of Baltimore; one son was in the Mexican war, and his only four sons enlisted in the Union army at the fall of Fort Sumter; his paternal grandfather was killed at Trenton, and his maternal grandfather was a Colonel during the Revolution.

ISAAC G. WILLIAMS (deceased) was born in Grayson County, Va., May 29, 1810. He was first married at Zanesfield, Ohio, having settled there with his father, John Williams, at or near a town called Mingo. His wife's maiden name was Lydia Wright, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, four of whom are now living, viz., Granville S., at Kenton, Ohio; Eliza J. Mastin, widow of John Mastin (deceased), residing in Washington County, Miss.; Mary E., wife of E. Brown, Cincinnati, and Eudora H., wife of Adam Stewart, Bellefontaine, Ohio. His wife died in Zanesfield, Ohio, in 1839, and he was subsequently united to Miss Margaret Brown, a native of Baltimore, Md. They were married in Zanesfield, Ohio, and moved to Walnut Grove, Logan County, where he carried on a dry goods and grocery business. He moved from there to Hardin County in 1851, and located on a farm south of Kenton, Ohio, in 1857, engaging in the dry goods business for twelve years. He afterward established the "Williams Bank," under the firm name of J. G. Williams & Son, which he conducted successfully to the close of his life, which occurred in Kenton September 16, 1868. He was for twelve years a Justice of the Peace in Zanesfield. He was brought up in the Quaker persuasion in his native place, and lived and died in that faith. By his second marriage there are eight children, five girls and three boys, all living, viz., Charlottie A., wife of S. B. Detray, Kenton; Hester A., wife of Frank Deakin, South Bend, Ind.; Ruth A., wife of L. W. Barr, Kenton; Eda A., wife of John A. Givney, St. Louis, Mo., and Marie L., wife of K. L. Steiner, Allegheny, Penn. The three boys are Isaiah N., Oran Otis and Eugene V. Oran O. married Ida Feiring, by whom there are two children—Isaac G. and Oran Otis. Eugene V. married Louisa Knapp, and lives in Kenton. Isaac N. Williams was born at Walnut Grove, Logan County, was reared in Kenton and studied dentistry with Dr Satzman, with whom he worked five years. He then opened his present office, in February, 1883, and continues to practice his profession.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1828, and is the eldest son of William and Catherine (Bryte) Williamson. They emigrated from Virginia at an early time, and after living in Richland and Ashland Counties, Ohio, for a number of

years, came to Hardin County, arriving March 13, 1834. They were eight days on the road, a distance of only seventy-five miles. Mr. Williamson settled on the homestead now occupied by our subject, where he entered 160 acres of what at that time was a wilderness. He erected a small cabin, where he lived until his decease in February, 1836. He left a wife and four children (the oldest being ten years of age), three now living, viz., our subject; Hannah J., widow of Thomas Davis, residing in Kenton, and Bartholomew, a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly a stock-dealer of Hardin County. The widow subsequently married John Gunn, a resident of Washington Township, by whom she had one child, John, who died while in the army; she lived to be seventy-one years of age. With the exception of eight years, our subject has always resided on the homestead, which is now one of the most productive farms in the township. He and his brother worked diligently in clearing this land and making it what it is. Mr. Williamson was married, in Marion County, Ohio, in 1855, to Miss Serena, daughter of Walter Davis, a pioneer of Marion County, where she was born. To this union eleven children have been born, ten living, namely, Ida, wife of George H. McFarland, residing in Buck Township, this county, Florence R., Walter D., Mamie E., Belle O., Lillie M., Nettie V., Willie, Sheridan E. and Edna A. Mr. Williamson and family are connected with the Disciple Church, he being one of the Elders, and are among the esteemed families of Kenton. Mr. Williamson was for eighteen years engaged, during the winter months, in teaching. His second daughter—Florence—graduated in the scientific course of the Ada Normal School, and has taught in the public schools at Kenton and in various parts of the county. Three of the daughters have been teachers, giving their time to educational advancement.

LEMUEL WILLMOTH (deceased) was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1805. His parents were of German descent, and both died when he was quite young, leaving him to know but little of the family history. He was a member of a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, one brother and sister surviving, the former living near Neville, on the Ohio River, in Ohio, the latter is the wife of Mr. Badley, who keeps a provision store. Our subject came to Hardin County in the spring of 1831, having been preceded by two brothers, and bought forty acres of land, now included in the town of Kenton, on which he built his cabin. In 1838, his wife died. They had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, six living, viz., Nancy J., John, Rachel, Melvina, Levin G. and Lydia A. He assisted in the laying of the public square, and his cabin was often frequented by the Wyandot Indians, it being directly on their way from Upper Sandusky to Chillicothe. Nancy J., the oldest child of Lemuel, was born in Union County, Ohio, November 11, 1825, and married, in October of 1845, Newton Howell. The latter was the son of Israel and Sarah Howell, and was born in Logan County. He served a four years' apprenticeship at harness-making and opened in the business at Kenton, remaining there until 1854. He was then engaged in business at Waterloo, Iowa, and, in 1865, moved to Chillicothe, Mo., where he served for six years as Commissioner, returning, in 1871, to Russell, Iowa, where he opened a shop. He had a family of five daughters and two sons, viz., Lydia V. (wife of George W. Plotts), Julia A. (wife of John Chriswell, farmer), Staley L., William C., Mary A., Hattie J. and George E. John Willmoth, the second child of Lemuel, was born March 2, 1827, in Union County, Ohio, and married Maggie Rough in 1856. He left Kenton in that year; went

West, living in Missouri until 1882, removing to Marshall County, Kan. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Rough and Grace Collins. Rachel Willmoth was born in Union County, Ohio, and married, in the spring of 1854, O. Osborn, a farmer of Hardin County, and had eight children, three daughters and five sons. Her husband and four children are deceased, and she now resides in Kenton. Melvina Willmoth was born in Union County, Ohio, and is the wife of L. D. Longman, dry goods merchant, of Kenton, moving in the spring of 1856, to Newton, Iowa, where she died December 27, 1856. They had two children, one daughter, and a son named Benson. Benson was born in Union County, Ohio, February 12, 1831, and came to Kenton with his parents in the same year. He was married, September 3, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Dunlap, by whom there were five children born, viz., William E., born October 18, 1858; Gustine R., born September 4, 1863; Maurice L., born September 28, 1866; Josephine Maud, born September 12, 1868; Mattie, born August 19, 1871. Mrs. Benson Willmoth's parents were of Scotch and Irish descent. Her father died April 13, 1862; her mother died October 19, 1860. Levin G. Willmoth, the fifth child of Lemuel, was born in Hardin County August 12, 1834, and married, in 1858, Miss Elizabeth A. Hosman. He moved to Chillicothe, Mo., in 1866, and is now living in Marionville, Mo. He has a family of five children, three born in Hardin County. Lydia A., the sixth child of Lemuel, was born in Hardin County in 1835; married, in 1862, Jacob A. Holmes, carpenter, and has two sons. Mr. Lemuel Willmoth married, a second time, May 29, 1840, Miss Mary M. Davis, and the same year moved on a farm of eighty acres, one mile and a half north of Kenton, where he resided for twenty-seven years. His wife was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1814. Her father, a miller, was a native of Ireland and was married to Mary McGrew, moving to Harrison County, Ohio, in 1817. They were the parents of nine children. Mrs. Davis died December 29, 1848, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined when she was nine years of age. Mrs. Lemuel Willmoth united with the church in 1838, under the prestige of Rev. Mr. Welch. Our subject, by his second marriage, had a family of seven children, all born on the old homestead. The home place was sold in 1867, the family moving to the present farm, where Mr. Willmoth died February 3, 1879, after a protracted illness; and thus passed from the ranks one of the early pioneers of Hardin County. The children born to him are as follows: Mary W., born in Hardin County May 29, 1842, wife of John A. Holmes; Wellington L., born May 6, 1844, married, in 1869, to Anna C. Girod, residents of Hardin County; William A., born March 17, 1846, married to Anna Yauger in 1872; Amina J., born July 17, 1848, married to John Woods in 1869; Elizabeth L., born April 28, 1851, married to George W. Charlton in 1874; Eugene D., farmer, born September 5, 1853, bachelor; Mattie C., born July 21, 1856, wife of William H. Roger, farmer.

I. H. WILSON, real estate dealer, Kenton, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on December 5, 1818. He is a son of Joseph and Patty (Holmes) Wilson. His father was a native of Brownsville, Penn., and came to Tuscarawas County with his father, Amos Wilson, when he was eighteen years of age. Amos Wilson and his wife Mary had a family of four children, all deceased. After the death of his wife, he followed his son Joseph to Hardin County in the fall of 1835, where he died shortly after, and was the first one to be buried in the Cessna Cemetery. Joseph and his wife and seven children settled in Cessna Township, which town-

ship he named and organized and of which he was the first Justice of the Peace. He cleared here a farm of 160 acres, on which he lived for seven years, his demise occurring in 1841. Six of his children, four sons and two daughters, are living, viz., Thomas, a Methodist divine, residing in Fremont, Ohio; our subject; Amos, resident of Carker City, Kan.; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Richey, resident of Cadiz, Ohio; Mary, wife of William Deming, of Kenton; and Samuel C., of Ada, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and, in 1842, removed with his mother to Harrison County, Ohio, whence, after a residence of fifteen years, they returned to Hardin County, settling on a farm near Huntersville, in Cessna Township. He lived there for about eight years, removing to a farm in Pleasant Township, thence coming, three years after, to Kenton, where he has since remained. He has here been occupied in real estate transactions. His mother is still living, and has attained the eighty-eighth year of her age. In 1843, Mr. Wilson was married in Hardin County to Miss Mary A., daughter of William Cessna. She is a native of Pennsylvania, whence she removed with her father and mother to Holmes County, Ohio, and at the age of fifteen came to Hardin County. Mr. Wilson and his wife have a family of eight children, viz., Dr. J. H., of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Martha E., Maud K., Sallie J., wife of David Watt, of Ada; William C., Dr. A. L., of Belle Centre; Meredith B., of Bellefontaine, Ohio; and Carrie. The elder son, Joseph, was a soldier during the rebellion, serving four months. Mr. Wilson has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church since his boyhood.

ISAAC E. WILSON, Superintendent of the County Infirmary, Kenton, was born in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, Ohio, September 20, 1842. He is a son of John and Phebe (Osborne) Wilson, natives of Richland County, Ohio. John Wilson came to Hardin County in 1838, entered eighty acres of land in Pleasant Township, where he lived until 1865, removing to Hancock County, where he is still residing. During his residence in Hardin County, he was of a strong, robust constitution and considered superior, in his physical attributes, to the neighboring men of the county. He raised a family of seven children, two living, our subject and Eliza, the latter, wife of John E. Jackson, of Chillicothe, Mo. Isaac E. was reared on a farm, where he lived until the breaking-out of the rebellion. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He fought in the battles of Rich Mountain, W. Va., July 11, 1861, under McClellan; Romney, W. Va., June 11, September 23 and October 26, 1861; Winchester, Va., March 23, and May 25, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1 to May 5, 1863, covering the retreat to Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862; Port Royal, Va.; June 30, in battle one day at Harrison's Landing on James River, after the seven-days battle, June 26 to July 1, 1862; second Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Harper's Ferry, April 18, and October 11, 1861; Antietam, September 16 and 17, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863; battle of the Wilderness May 5 to May 7, 1864, and Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. In the last-named battle he was wounded in the left shoulder and was confined for one month; was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 20, 1864, and re-enlisted April 5, 1865, in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; but the war closed before they entered the field. On his return home he engaged in farming. In 1867, at Kenton, Ohio, he was married to Miss Kate, daughter of John and Harriet Hufnagle, natives of Ross County, to which union there have been four children born, two liv-

ing, Willis H. and Hattie B. Mr. Wilson was appointed Superintendent of the County Infirmary in April, 1872, re-appointed in 1879, and is still discharging faithfully the duties of that office. He owns a farm of 100 acres in Buck Township, but has made his residence in Kenton since 1867.

JOHN WINEBRINNER, deceased, was born in Germany April 7, 1817. In 1849, he was united in marriage with Louisa, daughter of George and Katie (Kaufman) Hummel, by which union there were four children, viz., Milton, the oldest, born in Germany, May 18, 1846, died in Pleasant Township December, 1868; Martin, born in New York February 27, 1852; George M., born in Hardin County, Ohio, July 21, 1852, and Nicholas B., born May 23, 1855. Mr. Winebrinner came with his wife and one child to America in 1849, and remained for a time in Port Jervis, N. Y., moving to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1851. He purchased forty acres of woodland in Section 13, Pleasant Township, which land he cleared and subsequently sold, buying eighty acres of woodland of the present home, located in Section 1, same township, and afterward 234 acres across the road in Goshen Township. He died on the home where the widow now lives, October 26, 1873, aged fifty three years. He commenced life in this country without capital and among total strangers, and accumulated his home and lands after a life of hardship and toil, practicing the greatest economy.

JAMES AND WILLIAM H. YOUNG, manufacturers, Kenton, are natives of Lancaster County, Penn., where the former was born in 1829, the latter in 1832. Their parents were Archibald and Ann (Huey) Young, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Chester County, Penn. James was the first of the family to come West, the family being prepared to follow in 1856, just when the mother died. The father died in Cherokee, Logan County, Ohio, in 1864. Of the children, there were five sons and five daughters, all living to attain maturity, six now surviving, viz., James, the eldest; William H.; John, a hotel proprietor, in Piedmont, Mo.; Thomas, a resident of Belle Centre, Ohio; Ann, the wife of John McPherson, of Belle Centre, and Maggie, wife of L. T. Hunt, of Kenton. Robert, fifth in the family, was killed in a railroad accident on the Island of Cuba in 1866; James Young came to Ohio in 1851, and located in Huntsville, Logan County, having in his possession but $7.50 and a kit of carpenter's tools. Being possessed with good health and an abundance of energy and perseverance, he set to work at his trade of carpentering, which he had learned in Pennsylvania. He was followed in the ensuing year by his brother William, and, in 1869, they both came to Kenton, building that same year the present saw mill, in which they have since been successfully engaged. They cut from 8,000 to 13,000 feet of lumber per day and are engaged in the purchase of lumber, which they ship to various States West and South. They buy in Tennessee and Kentucky, but mostly in this State. Their annual business ranges from $200,000 to $300,000. The tax on the mill and the land adjoining, covering some 2,000 acres, is from $1,300 to $1,400. They are also associated with the Champion Fence Company, purchasing one-fourth interest in August, 1875, and which is still maintained. Since 1879, they have been connected with the Kenton Scroll Company, and are also stockholders in the Scioto Straw Board Company. The brothers, with others, organized the Hardin Savings (now the First National) Bank, in 1875, but have withdrawn their interest; James was its President at one time, but resigned on account of the pressure of other business. The brothers have also an interest in the stock of the water works, in which company James was Treasurer for one year.

They were large stockholders in the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad and in the Springfield & Southern Railway. In 1854, James was united in marriage in Logan County, Ohio, to Lydia, daughter of George Ansley, of that county, which was also her birth-place. From this union one child has resulted—Alice, now the wife of George W. Russell, of Maroa, Ill. James has also reared William, Jr., a son of William H. Young, from his infancy, his mother having died at that time. William, Jr., is the bookkeeper of the firm. James Young has also raised two daughters of his sister, Rebecca J. McNeal, who died, leaving them to his care. Their names are Hannah A., now the wife of George Herrod, of Logan County, Ohio; and Mary J., residing with him at home. James Young served in the ranks of the Union Army during the rebellion, raising a company of mechanics for the purpose of constructing buildings at Nashville, Tenn., where they erected hospitals and many large store houses. He was out six months, and at the commencement of his service was engaged with the Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. He has served in the City Council for two terms of two years each, and superintended the building of the Scioto Straw Board Mill and has been President of the company since its organization, and is one of the active and popular business men of Kenton.

D. P. ZEARING, boot and shoe dealer, Kenton, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1832. He came to Kenton in March of 1851 and worked for some years at his trade, and, in 1860, established business on the east side of the city, where he has since remained. He has occupied his present premises for five years, erecting the building in 1878 and occupying it in the fall. This edifice is a substantial brick structure, two stories in height, the front composed of Philadelphia double pressed brick. He carries a stock of from $8,000 to $14,000 and has a large and lucrative trade, much of it coming from long distances in the surrounding country. Mr. Zearing was married in 1854 to Miss Martha Gilmore, a native of Chambersburg, Penn. This union has resulted in two children, viz., Ella, wife of H. C. Stimson, of Kenton, and Ida, living at home. Mr. Zearing was a member of the City Council in 1867, serving two years.

LAZARUS ZUGSCHWERT, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1815, and is a son of Clements and Catherine (Werle) Zugschwert. The subject of this sketch emigrated to America in 1836, and, after a few years spent in New York City, came to Kenton in 1842. He was engaged as a house painter, besides following various other pursuits. For three years he acted as salesman, and served for eight years as Deputy Postmaster, being appointed under President Pierce, during which time he was engaged in merchandising, and finally settled on his present farm in 1862. He has filled continuously the office of Justice of the Peace for the last twelve years, still serving in that capacity, and also served as Constable and Collector, from 1845 to 1850, one term as Coroner, and five years as School Director. In 1845, he was married in Hardin County to Miss Lena Reese, a native of Germany. To this union five children have been born, four living, viz., Henry, married to Ollie Kelley, residing in Kenton; Albert, an attorney at law, married to Augusta Cass and residing in Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio; John L., in Polo, Ill., and Elizabeth, at home with her parents. Mrs. Zugschwert is a daughter of George Henry and Mena (Kaiser) Reese, whose family came to America in 1834, and a sister of Henry Reese, in Kenton.

ROUND HEAD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ANSTINE, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1842. When quite young, his father, Henry Anstine, removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where they remained some time, when they moved to Logan County, where John was reared and educated. He was a farmer by occupation, and, in 1872, came to Round Head Township, and, on February 11, same year, was married to Maggie Pfeiffer, a native of Kenton, Ohio. His farm contains 250 acres of land. He was a very industrious man and a good financier, and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred October 13, 1880. He is buried just opposite the farm residence, where his widow has erected over his grave a handsome monument. Mr. Anstine was a Democrat in politics the greater part of his life. Two children were born to him, both living—John H. and Willis. Mrs. Anstine is a consistent member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Kenton. John Pfeiffer, Mrs. Anstine's father (deceased), was born in Germany, September 17, 1813. When seventeen years of age, he emigrated to Pennsylvania, and six years after returned to his native land and brought over his parents and family to this country, locating at Kenton, Round Head Township. He was a millwright by trade, and ran a steam grist mill at Kenton for about fifteen years. In 1863, he came to Round Head Township, purchasing 363 acres of land on the Kenton pike. He afterward bought 172 acres more. He farmed until 1872, during which time he served several years as Township Treasurer. In the latter year he returned to Kenton, where he died October 12, 1880. He was a Republican in politics. He was married to Eva Elsassar, also a native of Germany, by whom he had nine children, six living. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer were members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Pfeiffer still resides in Kenton.

SOLOMON ARBOGAST, deceased, was an early settler of Round Head Township, and was born in Green Brier Township, ———— County, Va., August 10, 1804, and died in Round Head Village, April 24, 1870, aged sixty-five years. His father, Adam Arbogast, was a native of Germany, and emigrated to Virginia at an early day, he was married to a Miss Buzzard, also a native of Germany. They came to Ohio about 1818, and located on Buck Creek, Clark County, where they both died. They were the parents of probably six children, one now living, Betsy, wife of Thomas McKinnon, of Somerford, Madison County, Ohio. Solomon Arbogast was fourteen years of age when his parents came to Ohio, and was reared mostly in Clark County. He came to Round Head Township with John F. Henkle, and settled on the Scioto Marsh. He did not enter any land, but resided there eight years. He then rented the Mathew Mahan farm for ten years, and subsequently took a ten years' lease of a farm in the Bowdle settlement, owned by Wesley Yoe. At the expiration of his lease he went to Round Head Village, and was there engaged in teaming until his death. He was a member of the Bowdle Society and of the Bowdle Church, and connected with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He was a Whig and Republican in politics, but no office-holder. He was of robust constitution and had splendid health. He married Mary Barrington, a native of Virginia, who was the mother of four sons and five daughters, seven now living, four in Round Head Village. Mrs. Arbogast

died November 25, 1879, aged sixty-nine years. Both are buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. G. W. Arbogast, contractor and builder, and a farmer in the southwest part of this township, was born in Clark County, Ohio, October 5, 1837. He was one year old when his parents came to this township, and obtained but a limited education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four years and twenty-one days. He was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864, and was sent to Andersonville Prison, where he remained until March 1, 1865. During this time his health was good, but when released, he was so worn and starved that he could not walk. He received an honorable discharge at Annapolis, Md., June 21, 1865. Previous to the war he had partly served an apprenticeship with John Wilson at the carpenter's trade. After the war, he finished his apprenticeship with Joseph Martin, at Round Head, and worked with him until 1873. Since that time he has been engaged in contracting and building, and has met with good success. In June, 1873, he bought his present farm of forty acres, then all in timber. He has cleared about thirty acres of this in his leisure time. On the 8th of May, 1873, he was married to Sarah A. Warren, a native of Champaign County, Ohio. They have three children, two living, Gurney and Leander; Charlie is deceased.

JOSEPH W. BOWDLE, deceased, was a native of the eastern shore of Maryland, and moved to Ross County, Ohio, in June of 1800. This was originally the Northwest Territory, out of which Ohio was formed in 1802. He there married Lucretia Brown, a native of Delaware. In October, 1831, he came with his family to Round Head Township and took up one section of timber land, half of it being what is now Wayne Township, Auglaize County. This land Mr. Bowdle labored the greater part of his life in clearing and cultivating. He was one of the pioneer settlers of his township and died in November, 1855. In early life he was a Whig, but no politician. When Hardin County was organized in 1833, he was elected one of the three Associate Judges of the county (under the old constitution), and served seven years. He was licensed exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the organizer and Class Leader of "Bowdle Society," which met for worship at his own house near Round Head, and was a member of that society up to the day of his death, in 1855. The old log church was burnt in 1860, nearly five years after Mr. Bowdle's death, and the present church, which is called Fletcher Chapel, was built on the same site during the same year. His wife departed several years previous to his decease. Judge Bowdle and his wife were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, five living. The eldest, Squire J. B. Bowdle, residing on Section 19, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 8, 1808. He was reared to manhood in his native county, obtaining a limited education. On February 17, 1831, he was married to Elizabeth Reed, a native of that county, and, the following October, accompanied his father's family to Round Head Township. He was presented by his father with eighty acres of land, and after the death of the latter he purchased the old homestead of 160 acres. Squire Bowdle is one of the honored and respected pioneers of Round Head Township. He is a member of the Hardin County Pioneer Society, and was its President for one year. He was formerly a Whig and is now a Republican in politics. When the county was first organized, he was elected Constable of his township, serving one year. He was subsequently elected Township Treasurer, which position he held for about twenty years; was Justice of the Peace for six years, and Town-

ship Trustee for two years. He has been a member of the Bowdle Church and Fletcher Chapel, and is now a Trustee of the latter. He was once a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Eleven children were born to Squire Bowdle and wife, only three living, Joseph, a farmer in Missouri; William T., residing in the Bowdle settlement, and Mary F., at home with her father. The deceased children are Sarah Jane, Margaret Ann, John W., David, Nancy, Serepta, Caroline M. and twin infants. Mrs. Bowdle died September 14, 1856. She was also a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. W. B. Bowdle, the other son residing in this township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, April 15, 1830. He was brought to Hardin County by his parents and has always resided in Round Head Township. He assisted his father on the farm until the death of the latter in 1855. On February 22, 1856, he married Miss S. J. Thompson, a native of Maryland, but raised in Hardin County. He lived on the old homestead till the winter of 1861 or 1862, and then removed to his present farm. Like his brother, he was given eighty acres of land by his father, and has since added 160 acres. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was elected Corporal and, in the spring of 1865, was made Sergeant. He was taken sick in East Tennessee in September, 1863, and was subsequently sent to Louisville, Ky., where he remained till February 22, 1864. He was then transferred to Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and remained with them until his discharge at Harrisburg, Penn., July 5, 1865. Mr. Bowdle has served as Constable of the township for one year, also as Road Supervisor; he has frequently been offered more trustworthy positions, but has declined acceptance on account of lack of time and a disinclination for office holding. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Fletcher Chapel and Class Leader in the latter body. Six children have been given Mr. and Mrs. Bowdle, three of whom are living, viz., Eva J., wife of Lorenzo D. Davis, a farmer of Round Head Township; John A. L. and Edwin T. Mrs. Bowdle and her eldest son are also members of the Fletcher Chapel.

JESSE BOWDLE, deceased, one of the first settlers of this township, was born in Maryland March 28, 1787. His parents, Henry and Sarah Bowdle, came to Ohio about 1799, locating on a farm near "Dry Run," seven miles from Chillicothe, Ross County. They died on that farm. They were the parents of three girls and four boys, all now deceased. Jesse Bowdle was raised on the farm in Ross County, receiving a limited education. He remained with his father until November 3, 1811, when he was married to Lillie Bowdle, a second cousin. He became a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, but carried on farming in Ross County until the fall of 1832, when he loaded up his family and furniture in a large four or six horse wagon and came to Round Head Township. He went to Bucyrus and bought 160 acres of land on Section 18, at $1.25 per acre, where he lived the rest of his days. He preached on Sundays when able to do so, and was well known and respected by all. He died December 10, 1862, and was buried in Allen (now Auglaize) County. He and his wife were the parents of four boys and one girl, two sons living, David and Henry S. The former resides at Rockport, Allen County, Ohio. Mrs. Bowdle was born March 28, 1789, and died August 8, 1850, aged sixty-one years. Jesse Bowdle was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a Whig and Republican in politics, and assisted in the organization of both the Bowdle Society and Bowdle Church. Henry S.

Bowdle, the youngest surviving child and son, and the fourth child and son, was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 21, 1822. He was but eleven years old when his parents came to Round Head Township, and has resided on the home farm all his life, inheriting a farm of eighty acres north of there and trading this for the homestead with a sister now deceased. He was taught to read at home, and never attended school but one quarter. He was married, April 12, 1849, to Jane Martin, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, and daughter of George and Mary Martin. Mr. Bowdle was formerly a Whig and "Know-Nothing," but is now a Republican. He has been Supervisor and School Director; is a member of Fletcher Chapel, also a Trustee of the latter, and is connected with the patrons of Husbandry. He has four children, as follows: George M., married to Hattie Graham, and residing in Johnson County, Mo.; Jesse T., at home; Mary C., wife of John May; and Alice J., wife of Edward Mertz. Both sons-in-law compose the firm of May & Mertz. Mrs. Bowdle died March 16, 1857, aged twenty-eight years four weeks and nine days, and is buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Jesse T., youngest son of Henry S. Bowdle, was born on the old homestead June 1, 1852. He attended the Hill Schoolhouse in early life, and has always lived on his father's farm. He was married, January 8, 1879, to Ella T., daughter of James Ford, of Round Head Township. They have one daughter, Florence Gertrude Pearl. Mr. Bowdle and wife are members of the Fletcher Chapel.

SAMUEL P. BOWDLE, deceased, an early and well respected farmer and pioneer settler of Round Head Township, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 4, 1815. He was a son of Jesse and Lillie Bowdle. (See sketch of Jesse Bowdle.) The subject of this sketch was one of five children, four boys and one girl, and was sixteen years of age when he came to this county. He resided with his father until twenty-seven years of age, and, on February 24, 1842, was married to Harriet, daughter of Richard and Mary Rutledge. After marriage, he settled on the farm given him by his father, and succeeded in clearing about forty acres of it previous to his death, which occurred November 26, 1866. He is buried on the G. W. Rutledge farm, in Round Head Township. In early life he was a member of Bowdle Society, Bowdle Church, and afterward of the Fletcher Chapel (all of the Methodist Episcopal Church). He officiated as Steward, Class Leader and Superintendent of the Sunday school, and for ten or twelve years previous to his death was a local preacher. In his younger days, he was a Whig in politics, and subsequently a "Know-Nothing" and Republican. He once filled the office of Assessor of Round Head Township. Mr. and Mrs. Bowdle were the parents of five daughters and seven sons, five of whom are living, viz., John R., an attorney at law, Columbus, Ohio, married to Clara Cummins, October 12, 1880; Lewis H., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, residing in Bates County, Mo., married May 18, 1883, to Dora Graham; Mary L., married January 16, 1883, to J. Lincoln Walters, a farmer of Round Head Township; Charles Wesley, married January 18, 1883, to Lavinia Kellar, a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, and Martha Caroline, single. Of the seven deceased, six died in infancy and one, Richard W., in mature years. When twenty-two years of age, he enlisted in the service of the Union and returned home at the close of the rebellion, where he married Elizabeth Shockey, January 1, 1870. He died April 21, 1879. Mrs. Bowdle still resides on the home farm with her son Charles, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Her living children are also members.

ROBERT BREECE, deceased, was born in Wales August 1, 1794, When three years of age, his parents came to this country, located in Baltimore, Md., and subsequently in Logan County, Ohio. Our subject was raised in the latter county, and there married Lydia, daughter of George and Permelia Henry. About 1828 or 1830, Mr. Breece removed to Shawneetown, near the present site of Lima, with his wife and five children, lived there about one year, and then came to Round Head Township. He went to Bucyrus May 28, 1835, entered eighty acres of land three-fourths of a mile west of Round Head Village, on the Scioto River. He also bought thirty-seven acres of one Carrington and located on the latter place, where he resided until his death. He died July 19, 1849, aged fifty-four years eleven months and twelve days. He was the father of nine children, their names and dates of births as follows: Jane, August 11, 1823; Nancy, March 8, 1826; John, May 9, 1828; George, June 24, 1830; William, May 12, 1832; Griffith, April 4, 1834; Margaret, September 29, 1837; Mary, February 15, 1840, and Amanda, May 14, 1846. Mrs. Breece died November 9, 1866, aged sixty-three years seven months and thirteen days. Mr. Breece was a Whig in politics, and served as Trustee of Round Head Township. William Breece, the fifth child, was quite young when his parents came to this county. He was reared on the old homestead and lived with his father until the latter's death. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade at Urbana, Ohio, and subsequently traveled extensively over Ohio, parts of Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois, part of the time engaged in mercantile pursuits and in trading. Some years after the war closed, he came to Round Head Township and settled on the home farm. He inherited one-ninth of his father's land, and purchased the remainder of the homestead of the other heirs. Since that time he has added to his possessions, and now owns nearly 600 acres, and is the largest land owner in Round Head Township. He was married in March, 1847, to Sarah Axtell, a native of Knox County, Ohio. Of the six children born to them two are living, Fannie B. and Lydia E. Mr. Breece is a Democrat in politics, but has never held public office.

JESSE CLAYPOOL, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, May 10, 1826. His father, Jacob Claypool, was a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in Campaign County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Logan, a native of Mason County, Ky. After marriage, he farmed in Champaign County until March, 1838, when he came to Round Head Township and took a "squatter's right" on the Huntsville road, where he lived about two years, and died in 1840. He was the father of eleven children, eight living, two in this county, Jesse and Martha. The latter is the widow of George C. Borders, deceased, of McDonald Township. Mrs. Claypool died suddenly of heart disease, about 1852, and both parents are buried in Round Head Cemetery. The subject of this sketch was but eleven years of age when his parents came to this township. After the death of his father, he accompanied his mother to a farm in Logan County, owned by H. Stamats, and subsequently to McDonald Township, where his mother died. In early manhood, he engaged in wood chopping in winter and farming in summer. He finally rented the John Ward farm, one mile east of Round Head Village, and two sisters kept house for him until September 23, 1855, when he was married to Nancy Breece, daughter of Robert Breece. He afterward rented the Breece farm, where he lived for six years. He then bought 111 acres of land, his present farm, on the "J. Smith Survey," No. 10,300, Wapakoneta pike, and

moved thereon. He paid $8 per acre for his tract, and has since added to it until now he owns 189 acres, 165 of which are under cultivation. He had just $100 in cash to pay down on his purchase, and his present farm is the result of his own and wife's labor and energy. He resides in a commodious and neat dwelling, everything about proclaiming the owner to be a thrifty and enterprising farmer. Mr Claypool was a member of the Sons of Temperance for fourteen years in early life, and is now connected with the Prohibitionists. He was Trustee of this township for several years. Mr. Claypool has two children, Clementine, wife of Oran Colter, on the home farm, and Robert. Mrs. Claypool and daughter are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Round Head.

D. C. McCOMSEY, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, June 19, 1836. His grandfather, Alexander McComsey, a native of Scotland, located in Pennsylvania and subsequently in Kentucky. He was married to a Miss Mercer Gray, who died in 1858, aged eighty-seven years. One son, Mathias, the father of our subject, was born in Mill Creek, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a carpenter by trade. He was married to Phebe Logan, a native of Champaign County, Ohio. Her father was Samuel Logan, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and son of Col. Logan, of Virginia, who went to Kentucky with Boone and Herod. Mathias McComsey and his wife had nine children, three living, two residents of Hardin County, Cyrus B, a farmer of McDonald Township, and our subject. The latter was reared and educated at Urbana, Ohio, and, when twenty-one years of age, learned the trade of a plasterer, which he followed for about fifteen years. In 1858, he came to Round Head Township, rented a farm of William Breece, resided there two years, thence back to Urbana, lived there eight years, and returned to Round Head Township, where, in 1868, with George Breece, he erected a saw mill on the Scioto River, which he operated till 1871. His wife then died and he went back to Urbana; but, in 1876, returned again to Round Head Township and bought seventy-six acres of his present farm. He afterward sold thirty-six acres. His wife's father had given her twenty-two and one-half acres just across the pike, which makes his entire farm of sixty-two and one half acres. Mr. McComsey still works at his trade in summer time, only stopping to harvest his crops. He is a member of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was married, December 28, 1858, to Mary Breece, of Round Head Township. This union has resulted in five children, three living, Fannie B., Gertrude and Mary. His wife died April 9, 1871, and Mr. McComsey was again married in May, 1872, to Lydia Ritchey, youngest daughter of Andrew Ritchey, an aged pioneer settler of Round Head Township. Five children have been born to them, Melinda, Sarah, Rebecca and Davidson C., Jr. Mrs. McComsey is also a member of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN W. DETWILER, farmer, P.O. Round Head, was born in Cessna Township, Hardin County, Ohio, October 24, 1857. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Nessley) Detwiler, the former a native of Franklin County, Penn., the latter, who died in 1865, of Seneca County, Ohio. In April of 1850, they came to Cessna Township, Hardin County, where they have since resided. Mr. Detwiler, Sr., is a Republican in politics and served one term as County Commissioner. He was the father of twelve children, eight now living. Mrs. Detwiler died about 1858. The subject of this sketch was raised on the home farm, and lived with his father until twenty

years of age. He then went to Seneca County, Ohio, where he farmed for a year and a half and then returned to Hardin County, and, in 1880, rented 120 acres of land of Theodore Shendewolf. He subsequently rented 130 acres of Margaret Anstine, carrying on altogether about 250 acres. He was united in marriage March 4, 1880, with Rosa Buckingham, a native of Seneca County, Ohio. They have one son, Samuel Nathan. Mrs. Detwiler is a member of the Disciple Church. Mr. Detwiler is an earnest worker, and bids fair to prosper with this world's goods. He is a member of the Church of the Disciples, and Republican in politics, but has never held an office.

W. M. DOWNING, auctioneer, Round Head, was born in Logan County, Ohio, on August 14, 1840. He is a son of Timothy Downing, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio. His father owns three good farms in Logan County, whence he removed to Round Head in 1882, where he now resides, aged sixty-four years. He married Rebecca Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, now in her sixty-second year. They are parents of ten children, eight living, two, our subject and Zachery T., residing in this township and county. Our subject was reared on a farm in Logan County, obtaining a fair common school education. Upon coming of age, he and his father rented the McBride saw mill, in Stokes Township, Logan County, which they operated for twenty-eight months. Mr. Downing then enlisted, in 1861, in Company E, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four years and four days, being in charge the greater part of this period of a wagon train. After the war, he returned to Logan County, and was married September 11, 1865, to Angeline Colter, by whom he has had five children, viz., Ira, William, Ida A., James and Ray. Mrs. Downing is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Huntsville, Logan County. After his marriage, Mr. Downing removed to Auglaize County, where he farmed for a year, and, in the spring of 1867, he came to Round Head Village and was engaged in the grocery business for two years and a half. He then kept a hotel for six months and afterward took the agency of the Milburn wagon and a variety of agricultural implements. About this time, he commenced auctioneering, and succeeding beyond his expectations, has since followed it for his occupation. He travels over the greater portion of Hardin, Allen, Auglaize and Logan Counties, and is well known. He probably makes more sales than any other man northwest of Columbus in this State, and is highly esteemed by all of his acquaintances. Mr. Downing is a Republican in politics; has been Deputy Sheriff of Hardin County for six consecutive years and also Constable of Round Head Township for thirteen years.

JACOB FORD, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Maryland, December 23, 1811. His father, Charles Ford, native of Maryland and farmer by occupation, removed to Perry County, Ohio, in 1832, and lived there until his death. He died June 6, 1848, aged fifty-eight years and two months. He was married to Harriet Fling, a native of Maryland. They had six boys and three girls, all living except the youngest child. Mrs. Ford died April 19, 1857. Jacob was reared in Maryland, received a common school education and lived with his father until November 18, 1833, when he married Nancy Bowers, a native of Perry County, Ohio. He then engaged in farming for himself, and, in 1864, came to this township and purchased 170 acres of land in the Bowdle settlement, which he sold ten years after, and in the spring of 1875 bought his present farm. This farm consists of 120 acres on Section 8, Ada and Round Head pike. He has bought and distributed

among his children over 200 acres more. He had nine children by his first marriage, seven living, viz., Jacob, an independent citizen, of Forest City, Mo.; Hester, wife of Robert Lyle, of Round Head; John H.; Harriet E., wife of Joseph Ward; William A., farmer, of McDonald Township; Jasper, farmer, of Round Head Township, and Nancy J., wife of John W. Ward. Mrs. Ford died April 25, 1849, and is buried in the Methodist Episcopal Churchyard, Uniontown, Ohio. Mr. Ford was again married, July 25, 1849, to Rachel Rockhold, a native of Maryland. Of their three children, only one survives, Robert M., married to Luella, daughter of J. R. Hill, residing on the farm with his parents. They have two children, Rachel D. and Jessie P. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ford has always been an admirer of Andrew Jackson and his party. Was Justice of the Peace of Round Head Township for two terms (six years) and Director of School District No. 6.

WILLIAM FORD, deceased, was born at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, November 6, 1825. He was a son of Thomas Ford, born probably in Virginia, who came to Ohio at an early day. He was married to Rebecca McGill, now resident of Champaign County, by whom he had fifteen children, nine surviving. Thomas Ford died in 1854, at a ripe old age. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, in Champaign County, receiving a limited education. He was married in his native county, September 1, 1853, to Mary J. McCroskey, also a native of that county, born October 4, 1833, and a daughter of James and Nancy (Clark) McCroskey. In the spring of 1859, Mr. Ford came to Round Head Township, buying eighty acres of timber land on Section 5, clearing about fifty acres, and resided there until his death, December 30, 1867. He was a Republican in politics, but no politician. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, Adams Township, Champaign County, but is buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Round Head Township. Mr. Ford and his wife were the parents of three children, two now living, Clarissa A., wife of Oscar Thatcher, head sawyer in a saw mill at DeGraff, Logan County, Ohio, and Daniel Webster, married October 15, 1882, to Emma Barger, a native of Champaign County, Ohio. Mrs. Ford and son carry on the farm.

FRANK GIVEN, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in McDonald Township, within sight of his present residence, April 28, 1846. He is a son of Alexander Given, native of Ross County, Ohio, who located in Round Head (now McDonald) Township as early as 1831, where he has since resided. He was the first white man married in Round Head Township. His wife's name was Mary A., daughter of David Campbell, an early settler of Hardin County. Our subject, the youngest of five children, three living, was reared on the homestead, receiving a fair education. He assisted his father on the farm until May 11, 1865, when he was married to Elizabeth Mormon, a native of Hardin County and daughter of Solomon Mormon. After marriage, he located on his present farm of 130 acres, situated on Sections 21 and 28, adjacent to the Kenton and Round Head pike, which he had previously bought. Mr. Given is a member of Bell Center Lodge, No. 347 (Masonic) and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, at the same place. He has always been Republican in politics, and, in April, 1868, was elected Township Clerk, serving two terms, and then was Treasurer for a like period. He has since officiated as Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds. By his first marriage, Mr. Given had seven children, four living, viz., Walter, Boyd, Eva, Blanche and Rob-

ert A. Mrs. Given was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and departed this life April 2, 1879. Mr. Given was married for the second time, January 8, 1882, to Melinda Slaybaugh, a native of Hardin County, and reared in Indiana.

JOHN GOSLEE, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 11, 1818. His father, Joab Goslee, a native of Delaware, came to Ohio just previous to the war of 1812, in which war he was a soldier four or five months before its close. In 1820, he bought 160 acres of land in the north part of Champaign County, Ohio, where he lived until his death, in the fall of 1869. He was married in Pickaway County to Elizabeth Messick, a native of Delaware. They had ten children, seven still living. Mrs. Goslee died previous to the civil war. The subject of this sketch lived in Champaign County until twenty-five years of age, receiving a fair education. He was married February 20, 1842, to Mary Ann Kenton, born in Champaign County, and a descendant of Simon Kenton, the great hunter and warrior. On April 13, 1842, Mr. Goslee and family came to Hardin County and purchased sixty acres of land in Round Head Township, which farm was soon after increased by a gift of 100 acres from Mrs. Goslee's father. Mr. Goslee built a rude log house and the family moved into it on May 3, 1842. The farm was timbered land, and Mr. Goslee hired it to be cleared at the rate of 37½ cents per day and $3 per 1,000 for mauling rails. At one time, he was the owner of 700 to 800 acres, of which he sold and gave away a good portion, and now owns about 550 acres located on Sections 3 and 4, all secured by his own industry. He has had six children by his first wife, four living, viz., James, farmer of Marion Township; Elizabeth, wife of James R. Hill of Round Head Township; Mary, wife of Spencer Messick, farmer of Marion Township, and Melissa, wife of Jerry M. Alexander, farmer of McDonald Township; Mrs. Goslee died October 1, 1851, and Mr. Goslee again married September 9, 1852, Diana Prouse, a native of Maryland. They had six children, two living, Chancey W. and Margaret I. Mrs. Goslee died November 7, 1876, and Mr. Goslee was married the third time, May 28, 1878, to Henrietta Prouse, sister to his former wife. Mrs. Goslee is a member of the Pleasant Hill Church, and Mr. Goslee's two previous wives were also members of this church during their lifetime. Mr. Goslee was formerly a Democrat in politics, but has lately become a Prohibitionist. He has served several terms as Director of School District No. 3.

REUBEN HENKLE, deceased, a well-known farmer of Round Head Township, was born in Virginia in January, 1807. He was one of a family of five boys and two girls, whose parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Forse) Henkle. They came to Ohio about 1817, locating in Clark County, where the parents died. Our subject was reared in Clark County, living with his parents until twenty-two years old. He was married August 27, 1829, to Elizabeth Yeazel, a native of Clark County. After marriage, he engaged in farming, and on February 13, 1837, brought his family to Round Head Township, settling in the southeastern quarter of Section 20. The greater part of his life was spent in clearing off the timber and improving the land. He died October 23, 1856, and is buried in the Henkle graveyard, a portion of his farm. He was a Whig and Republican in politics, took an active interest in the welfare of the township, county, State and nation, and at the time of his decease was serving as Trustee of the township. He was the father of five sons and five daughters, six living, three sons residing in this county, Isaac N., Ambrose D. and R. L., all farmers

of Round Head Township. Mrs. Henkle is living at the age of seventy-two years, and resides on the homestead. Isaac N., the eldest son, farming on Section 18, near the Newton Road, was born near Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, May 11, 1835. He came to this county with his parents, and was here reared and educated. He lived with his father until twenty years old, and then farmed for two years on his father's land near the Ada pike. He rented land and was engaged in cultivating it until August 6, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until May 25, 1865. He was wounded at the battle or Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, and is now drawing a small pension. After his return home, he lived on the "John F. Henkle farm," east of the Ada pike, for three years. He fell heir to forty acres of land, and afterward bought of the heirs forty acres more of the same tract, and, October 6, 1868, settled on his present farm. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held office. He was married June 22, 1856, to Elizabeth Queen, a native of Delaware County, Ohio, by whom he had one daughter, deceased. Mrs. Henkle died in April, 1859, and Mr. Henkle was again married, June 19, 1861, to Abigail Huffman, a native of Logan County, Ohio. She was the mother of four children, all living, Wilbur E., Mary A., Stella C. and John C. Mrs. Henkle departed this life December 8, 1878, and Mr. Henkle was married, November 19, 1879, to Mrs. Sally (Walters) Barlow, widow of Lawrence Barlow. She had two daughters by her first marriage, Norah and Dora. Ambrose D., the seventh child and fourth son, was born on the old homstead May 22, 1848, and was reared on the home farm, obtaining a moderate education. He has always lived on the home farm and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He inherited forty acres of the homestead, subsequently bought forty more of the heirs and has lately purchased twenty acres more, making his entire farm to consist of 100 acres. He was united in marriage February 2, 1871, with Mary, daughter of J. W. Stinson, a prominent farmer and stock-breeder of Round Head Township. Of the five children born to them, three are living, Frank, William and Boyd. Mrs. Henkle died December 22, 1881, and is buried in the Henkle graveyard, where a blue granite monument marks her last resting-place. Mr. Henkle is a Republican in politics, and is serving his second year as Constable of the township.

JAMES HILL, the founder of a branch of the Hill family in Hardin County, was born in Maryland June 22, 1763. His father served in the continental army during the revolutionary war, and was killed during that strife or died soon after. His wife also died soon after, leaving James an orphan, who resided in his native State until 1812, when he came to Ohio, locating in Logan County. Soon after, he became a soldier in the war of 1812, and during his absence from home his wife and family were obliged to seek protection in a block house, and there remained, safe from marauding savages, till the war ended. James Hill married Sarah Tidd, probably a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Round Head Township in 1825, and located forty acres of land on Section 20, where he carried on farming the remainder of his life. He died September 24, 1862, aged ninety-nine years, two months and three days. His wife died about 1851, aged seventy-seven or seventy-eight years. They were the parents of eight children, one now living, James, residing in Cessna Township, Hardin County. James Hill was one of the organizers of the early Methodist Bowdle Society and, later of the Bowdle Church. He was a Democrat in politics. His physical condition was excellent, as, during his long life of a century

(lacking one year), he never had need of a physician. One son, Samuel Hill, was born in Logan County, Ohio, April 23, 1812. He accompanied his parents to Hardin County in 1825 and lived with his father until the latter's death. He was the fourth and youngest son. He bought forty acres of land adjoining his father's, and at the latter's death, inherited the whole homestead of forty acres. He farmed on this land till his death, which occurred May 27, 1872, his age being sixty years one month and four days. He was married to Priscilla Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him two sons, Hamilton and James. The latter was drowned when two years of age. Mrs. Hill died January 2, 1869, aged fifty-four years, eleven months and twelve days. Samuel Hill was also a member of the Bowdle Society, and subsequently a Class Leader in Pleasant Hill Church. He was probably a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics, he was a Democrat, and served his neighbors and friends as Township Trustee and in several minor offices. He and his wife are buried in Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Hamilton Hill, the surviving son of Samuel Hill, was born on the old homestead August 17, 1840. He obtained a fair education, and when seventeen years old secured a position as teacher in a neighboring school. He taught for 720 days in succession in District No. 3, and followed that profession till thirty years of age. Since that period, he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of a fine farm of 100 acres, seventy of which are well improved. He was married on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1862, to Ann M., daughter of Andrew Poe, an early settler of Round Head Township. They have three children, John L., school teacher in District No. 3; Ida L. and Stella B. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Fletcher Chapel. Mr. Hill is a Democrat, and was Township Clerk for several years, declining a re-election in the spring of 1878, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES R. HILL, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born December 18, 1835, in Round Head Township. He is a son of James Hill, native of Trumbull County, Ohio, a pioneer of this township and now a resident of Cessna Township. He was married to Eveline Spencer, a native of Logan County, Ohio, who bore him two children, both living. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Richards, a native of Champaign County, by whom he had ten children, five living, our subject being the only one a resident of Round Head Township. Mrs. Hill died in July, 1872, and Mr. Hill on June 8, 1883, and was buried at Pleasant Hill. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead, obtaining a fair education, and remained with his father until twenty-four years of age. On October 4, 1860, he was married to Marietta White, a native of Logan County, Ohio. He then purchased his farm, which now consists of 100 acres of land on Section 8, on the Ada pike. It is under a high state of cultivation, with good farm buildings, and Mr. Hill has since erected a fine farm residence. He is a member of the Pleasant Hill Church, where he is a Class Leader, and, in politics, is a Prohibitionist. Mr. Hill has two children by his first wife—Luella, wife of Robert Ford, residing on the adjoining farm; and Francis Alonzo, deceased. Mrs. Hill died November 12, 1858. Mr. Hill was again married, September 18, 1870, to Elizabeth Goslee, a native of Round Head Township, and daughter of John Goslee, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Four children have been born, two living, James Vernon and Effie Louisa. Marietta E. and an infant are deceased, the former being but six years of age at the time of her death, but very intelligent. She left instructions how to be buried, with verses to be sung at

her funeral, and was the first to be interred in the new Pleasant Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Hill is also a member of the Pleasant Hill Church. In early life, Mr. Hill attended school at Bellefontaine, and subsequently taught school in Round Head Township, at different periods in ten years.

C. W. HURLBURT, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Vermont, March 28, 1810. He is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Cisco) Hurlburt, natives of Vermont. The latter died in this State, and the former subsequently removed to Canada, where he passed the remainder of his life. They were the parents of eight children. The subject of this sketch remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and then went to Pendleton, N. Y., and two years later removed to Ohio. He obtained employment as steersman on the canal, and during this time made his home at Newark. He then went to Utica, Licking Co., Ohio, lived there two years and next was employed in laying the "mud sills" on the Lake Erie and Mad River Railroad (now Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, the first railroad built in this State. He subsequently took a lease of land near Fort McArthur, this county, and nine years later bought eighty-seven and a half acres near by. He sold this farm and bought a tract of land of eighty acres near Ada, to which he removed and lived on, about seven years. He finally sold that farm and bought his present farm of seventy-six and one-half acres in the western part of Round Head Township, near the Scioto River, removing thereon October 1, 1869. He was married, June 26, 1856, to Patience, daughter of William Lawrence, an early settler of Hardin County, locating one mile south of Marysville, near Allen County line. Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt have had ten children, eight living—Uriah, John R., Augustus, A. I., Elizabeth, Alfred, Mary L. and Rose Ella. Mr. Hurlburt and his wife, while residing near Ada, were members of the Methodist Church at that point. On February 10, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighty-second Regiment, Company B, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months. He was severely wounded in the head and knee at Dallas, May 24, 1864, and taken to the hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., and Jeffersonville, Ind. He was afterward taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and there guarded prisoners until his discharge. The wound in his head has seriously interfered with his hearing, and the wound in his left leg was the direct cause of his lameness. Mr. Hurlburt is Republican in politics, but has never held office.

ROBERT IRWIN, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born near Woodstock, Champaign Co., Ohio, September 7, 1814. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Thomson) Irwin, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Kentucky, and both deceased. Robert Irwin was reared in Champaign County and farmed there until about 1838, when he came to this township. He located on 115 acres of land, given him by his father, and afterward bought another tract of seventy-eight acres, thirty-eight of which he gave to his daughter. This land was all covered with timber, and during the forty-five intervening years, Mr. Irwin has cleared about ninety acres. He has always been engaged in farming, with the exception of last year, when poor health caused him to desist. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Round Head, and an Elder in that body; is a Republican in politics and has been Supervisor and School Director. He was married about forty-one years ago to Henrietta Rolinson, a native of Kentucky. They have had four children, two sons and two daughters, one son and one daughter living—Mary, wife of James Graham, a school teacher, residing in Nebraska, and Thomas H., at home with his father. Mrs. Irwin depart-

ed this life January 4, 1881, aged sixty years. She is buried in Round Head Cemetery. Thomas H. Irwin, farmer and manufacturer of tiling, was born on the old homestead July 26, 1849. He received a fair education and has always resided on the farm. In 1872, J. Q. Herford and Robert Irwin erected tile works on the latter's farm and carried on their manufacture for ten years. Then James Graham bought out Mr. Herford's interest in the business, and, in 1882, Thomas Irwin purchased the entire business of the two partners. He employs a force of four men and three horses, and, in the summer of 1883, manufactured about 3,800 tiles, ranging from two to eight inches in diameter. The clay for these tilings is found on the farm. Sales are made mostly in this county, but large amounts are disposed of to dealers and farmers in Logan and Auglaize Counties. Mr. Irwin was married October 17, 1872, to Estella Mowry, a native of Auglaize County, Ohio. By this union there are four children, three living, Annie M., Ella C. and Ida A. Mrs. Irwin died in 1880, and is buried in Round Head Cemetery. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Summit Grange, No. 526, Knight of Honor, in Auglaize County, and is connected with the Republican party.

JOHN W. McNEAL, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, August 24, 1820. His father, Archibald McNeal, probably a native of Ross County, Ohio, where he was reared, was married to Sarah Newland, a native of Virginia. They had two children, our subject and one sister, deceased. Mr. McNeal died in Ross County in 1832, and his widow in 1862. The subject of this sketch was reared in Fayette County, and served an apprenticeship at the stone and brick mason and plasterer trades, which he followed from 1840 till 1861. In 1845, he went to Auglaize County and was there until 1850. On November 30, of that year, he was married to Susannah Mahan, daughter of Mathew Mahan, a pioneer of Round Head Township. Of the seven children born to this union two are living, Mary A., wife of James Lawrence, a resident of Jaggar, Marion Township, and William Archibald. Two years after his marriage, Mr. McNeal removed to Paulding County, where he bought land. The continued ill health of his wife forced him to sell out and remove back to this county. When the late war commenced, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years. He was honorably discharged, July 8, 1864, but with the loss of his health. Since then, he has farmed, as far as his health would permit. He has lately rented his farm, and with his son is engaged in the manufacture of drain tiling. In politics, Mr. McNeal is a Republican, and served eighteen years as Township Constable. He is now Road Supervisor.

WILLIAM MARSH, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a son of Enoch Marsh, also a native of the Keystone State. When quite young, his parents came to Ohio and located in Guernsey County, where he was reared and married Nancy Dillen, a native of Belmont County, Ohio. After marriage, he was engaged in farming in Belmont and Guernsey Counties, and, about 1838, came to this county, taking up eighty acres of land in Elder Creek, Round Head Township, where he remained a short time. He then removed to Round Head Village, engaged in the grocery business for some years and lived there until his death. He was a Whig in politics, and for several years Justice of the Peace of Round Head Township. Mr. Marsh and his wife were the parents of eleven children, three living, one of whom is a resident of this county. Frank M. Marsh, farmer, residing on the J. Smith tract, No. 10,300, south of the Wapakoneta pike,

was born in Elder Creek, this township, May 8, 1842. He was mostly reared in Round Head Township, and, after his father's death, went to school at Cleveland for a year. He was engaged in farming on rented land until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served as a non-commissioned officer and was discharged about three years after date of enlistment. After the war, he was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at Cincinnati for a short time, and then purchased his present farm of sixty acres. Mr. Marsh is Republican in politics, has been Township Trustee and is now Director of School District No. 5. He was married April 10, 1854, and his family consists of five children, two boys and three girls, the latter living, viz., Martha E., Fannie May and Emma B. Mrs. Marsh is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Round Head Village.

F. W. MOESINGER, manufacturer of buggies and wagons, horse shoeing and general repair shop, Round Head, was born in Baden, Germany, March 8, 1849. His father was Michael Moesinger, also a German. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native land, and when fourteen years of age learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1867, he came to America, worked in New York and Connecticut for about a year and then worked at his trade at the following named places: Lima, Ohio, one summer; Louisville, Ky., one year; Evansville, Ind., one year; Denver, Col., and other points, three years; Missouri, St. Joe and other places, four years. He then made a visit to his native land (in 1877), and, in 1878, returned to this State, locating at Lima for one year. In the spring of 1879, Mr. Moesinger came to Round Head Village and was employed by William Moore for three months. He then established himself in business in the north end of the village and remained there two years, at the expiration of which time he bought two lots and erected his present shop. The building is of frame, 42x40 feet in size, two stories high, with a paint shop addition, 16x40 feet, one story. Mr. Moesinger employs two hands for help, and manufactures all kinds of vehicles, sleighs, etc., also does horse shoeing and general repairing. He commenced business with a small capital, and his success, which has been excellent, was obtained only by persistent efforts and tireless energy. Mr. Moesinger owns a dwelling house adjoining the shop, which he rents. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an office-holder.

SAMUEL W. NEVILLE, proprietor of saw mill, Round Head, was born in Monroe County, Va., near the white sulphur springs, October 22, 1834. His father, Samuel Neville, was born in Fincastle, Botetourt Co., Va., in 1801. He was a son of John Neville. Samuel Neville, Sr., a sadler by trade, came to Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1836, lived there nine years, and, in 1845, came to Round Head Township. He married Maria Murphy, by whom he had six daughters and four sons, all of whom reached maturity; the youngest died at the age of twenty-four years. Eight of this family and the mother are still living, the latter residing in Round Head Village. The subject of this sketch was but four years old when he came to Ohio, and thirteen years of age when he came to Hardin County. He first attended the school kept by "old father" Henshaw, a rather eccentric old man, who always pronounced his words in the old fashioned drawling style. In June, 1851, Mr. Neville went to work on a locomotive on the Lake Erie & Mad River Railway, the first railway built across this State. He remained on this road for about ten years, advancing to the position of fireman and engineer, and deserves the credit for having "fired" the first locomotive that

entered the city of Dayton. Since that time, he has been engaged mostly in running saw mills in Ohio, Michigan and Virginia. In January, 1883, he leased and commenced operating his present mill. He was married, March, 1862, to Addie, daughter of Squire William Marsh. One son was born to them, William P., now engineer at the saw mill and a natural musician and fine pianist. Mrs. Neville died in 1868, and Mr. Neville was again married, July 9, 1870, to Genoa, daughter of Andrew Poe, an early settler of Round Head Township. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, three living, viz., Burns L., Blanche L. and Ray. Leona (three years old) and an infant are deceased. Mr. Neville was formerly a Democrat in politics, has always been in favor of temperance and of late years has been a strong prohibitionist.

ANDREW POE, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, May 1, 1815. His father, David Poe, was a native of Kentucky and came to Ohio about 1812. He enlisted in the Light Horse Guards, but was rejected on account of a blind eye. He settled in Pickaway County, subsequently in Ross and Fayette Counties, and, in 1830, removed to the "Patron's Survey," McDonald Township, Hardin County, taking up 200 acres of land, where he lived till the death of his wife and then came to Round Head, where he died. He was married to Elizabeth Ritchey, a native of Ireland, who came to this country when a year old. They had twelve children, five living. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County when seventeen, and lived with his parents until twenty-one years old. On February 11, 1837, he married Levina Zimmerman, a native of Twin Township, Ross County, Ohio. After his marriage, he bought eighty acres of land in McDonald Township, but never lived on it. In the fall of 1839, he purchased eighty acres on Section 32, Lima Road, on which he resides, and which he has increased to 203 acres, besides owning 102 acres of the Clark Survey, in the south part of Round Head Township. He has owned altogether about 543 acres in this county, all secured by his own efforts, and of which he has given away 238 acres to his children. He has never hired an acre cleared and never went into debt. In politics, he is Democratic. He has seven children living, viz., William; Milton, a farmer, of Lenawee County, Mich.; Ann M., wife of Hamilton Hill, of Round Head Township; Genoa, wife of S. M. Neville, of Round Head; Samantha, wife of James Smith, a farmer of McDonald Township; David, who married Martha Harrod and lives on the home farm, and Douglas, at home. Mrs. Poe is a member of the Presbyterian Church. William, the eldest son, a farmer on Sections 16 and 17, Ada & Round Head pike, was born on the homestead December 18, 1838. He was raised in Round Head Township, obtained a good common school education and remained with his father until twenty-five years old. On March 24, 1863, he was married to Helen M., a sister of C. N. Buffenburger, of Kenton, and has had six children, as follows: Florence, Marquis, Ada N., Byron B., Leotta and Vesta. Mr. and Mrs. Poe and their daughter Florence are members of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. After marriage, Mr. Poe bought eighty acres of land on Section 5, Round Head Township, resided there one year and then returned to the homestead, where he farmed for seven years. He then purchased 100 acres of land on Section 17, on which he has since resided. In September, 1882, Mr. Poe bought eighty acres of land on Section 16, and has purchased twenty acres of land on the Robert Stevenson section, also forty acres of the Edward Mahon farm, on Section 4, making in all 240 acres. He has lately erected

a neat and substantial residence on his farm. Mr. Poe is a hard worker and a good financier, and deserves credit for his success in life. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never had time to hold office.

A. RIPLEY, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 26, 1832. His father, Jacob Ripley, was probably a native of Rockingham County, Va., and came to Ohio about 1815. He located about three and a half miles northwest of Urbana, where he lived till just before the Mexican war, when he removed to Sangamon County, Ill. He died at the latter place, the same year. He was thrice married. His first wife was a Miss Boswell, by whom there were five children, one living, a resident of Brookston, White County, Ind. His second marriage was with Sarah Scott, a native of Champaign County, Ohio (mother of our subject). They had eleven children, four living. Mrs. Ripley died about 1842. His third marriage was with Elvira Owens, also a native of Champaign County, Ohio. They had one child, now deceased. The subject of this sketch assisted his father on the farm till the latter removed to Illinois. He then hired out to do farming until 1856, when he came to Round Head Township and bought forty acres of timber land. He has since added 120 acres, and now owns a farm of good, productive land and has good farm buildings. Mr. Ripley attributes his success to the motto "pay as you go." In politics he is a Republican, and has served two terms as Township Trustee. He was once connected with the Patrons of Husbandry. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and was subsequently appointed Sergeant. He participated in the battle at Mossy Creek, in the two days' fight at Franklin, Tenn., and at the two days' fight at Nashville. He was at Fort Anderson on Cape Fear River, and was honorably discharged at Salisbury, N. C., June 24, 1865. Mr. Ripley was married in Hardin County, August 9, 1855, to Letitia Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, and daughter of William and Sarah (Sampson) Moore, who early settled on the farm adjoining that of our subject. Of the eleven children born, eight are living, viz., William, David, who married Elizabeth Effingham, Sallie, Van Bert, Mary, Ida, Joseph and Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley are members of the Pleasant Hill Church, of which the former has been Steward and Trustee for many years.

ANDREW RITCHEY, one of the earliest pioneers of Round Head Township, a retired farmer, residing on Section 9, Ada & Round Head pike, was born in Mercer County, Penn., October 16, 1809. His father, John Ritchey, a native of Spain, came to America about the first part of the present century. He was a farmer, and, about 1814, located in Logan County, Ohio, where he died a few years later, and was buried near the present site of Bellefontaine. He was married to Mary Hill, probably a native of Ireland, who bore him seven children. Of this family, only two are living, our subject and his brother Samuel, residing in the western part of Round Head Township. Mrs. Ritchey died about 1824. Our subject came to Hardin County with his mother and two brothers, William and Samuel, about 1817. They first lived in what was afterward known as the Bowdle settlement, where they remained until the death of the mother. The two oldest boys subsequently went back to Logan County, where both married. Our subject early learned the blacksmith trade with Samuel Tidd, grandfather of Alexander Tidd, working for him three years. He was then employed by the month in clearing land, and finally resolved to own some land. He entered two tracts of forty acres each, one of which was in the Bowdle set-

tlement, and lived on the latter place till about twenty-five years ago. He then sold his land and bought forty acres of his present farm on Section 9. He afterward added seven acres to this purchase, but in the winter of 1882 and 1883, he divided his farm between two of his children. Mr. Ritchey was one of those who organized the Bowdle Society and afterward Bowdle Church, and in later years the Pleasant Hill Church, of the same denomination. He served as Trustee of the latter body three years. His maiden vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, but he subsequently became a Whig and Republican in politics. He was married May 8, 1832, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Tidd, by whom there were five children, four living, viz., Mary Jane, widow of Robert Colvert, who has five children and now lives with her parents; Sarah, wife of Jefferson Rutledge, of Ada; Charles H. and Lydia, wife of D. C. McConsey, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mrs. Ritchey is still living and enjoys good health. Andrew Ritchey never enjoyed the advantages of a good education, but has always been a hard-working and earnest citizen, and deserves credit for his labors in helping to clear and develop this township. The fourth child, Charles H., a farmer on Sections 9 and 4, of Round Head Township, was born September 1,1840, in the Bowdle settlement. He was reared and educated in Round Head Township, and remained with his parents until the war commenced. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private for nearly three years, being honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky. When he came home, he purchased forty acres of his present farm, subsequently bought another tract of forty acres adjoining, and in the winter of 1882–1883, his father gave him twenty-four acres, which increased his farm to 104 acres. The greater part of his two first purchases was timber land. and by hard labor he has succeeded in clearing about forty acres of his farm. He is a member of Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church and a Republican in politics, but has never held office. He was married, November 8, 1865, to Martha J. Bell, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. They have one son, James Oliver, attending school in the Hill District. Mrs. Ritchey is a member of the Pleasant Hill Church.

RICHARD RUTLEDGE, deceased, late farmer, was born in Maryland, July 28, 1798. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Burton) Rutledge, natives of Maryland, who located in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1810. They subsequently removed to Champaign and Logan Counties, and, in 1833, settled on Section 17, Round Head Township, where both died. Richard Rutledge was married when nineteen years old, in Champaign County, to Mary Lewis, and there engaged in farming, and afterward moved to Logan and Hardin Counties, locating a farm on Section 17, in the Bowdle settlement, where he lived till May, 1860. He had previously bought forty acres of Government land on Section 20, and afterward purchased forty acres more and another forty of his son, B. W. He removed to this farm and lived there till his death, on January 12, 1875. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and early connected with the Bowdle Society, subsequently the Bowdle Church, and Fletcher Chapel. In politics, he was a Republican, and, while a resident of Logan County, served seven years as Justice of the Peace. He filled the same office in Round Head Township for twenty-one years. and was also Township Assessor. He had sixteen children by his first wife, three living. Mrs. Rutledge died in 1845, and he was again married in June, 1846, to Mrs. Sarah (Hill) Lay, a daughter of James Hill, a native pioneer of Round Head Township. They had one

son, Sampson. Mrs. Rutledge died in 1873. Sampson M. Rutledge was born on the "G. W. Rutledge farm," April 10, 1847, and has always resided in Round Head Township. He obtained a limited education and remained on his father's farm until the latter's death, when he was willed the old homestead, then consisting of 128 acres of land. He was married March 19, 1869, to Amanda Walters; a native of Auglaize County, Ohio, by whom he had five children, four living—Richard B., John F., Benjamin W. and Marion R.; one, an infant, is deceased. Mrs. Rutledge is a member of the Fletcher Chapel. Mr. Rutledge is a Republican in politics.

T. J. SPENCER, farmer, P. O. West Newton, Allen County, Ohio, was born in Round Head Township October 23, 1841. His father, Watson Spencer, was a native of New Antioch, Clinton County, Ohio, where he lived until nineteen years of age, and then went to Logan County, Ohio. Four or five years later, he came to Round Head Township and took a lease for some years. He afterward rented a farm of Thomas Rutledge for four or five years, where he farmed and lived until his death, in February, 1878. He was a strong Republican, but never held office, except Constable of the township. He was married, about 1838, to Ellen Rutledge, a native of Logan County, Ohio, by whom he had eight children, three living, two being residents of this county. Mrs. Spencer died about 1851, and is buried in the Henkle graveyard. Mr. Spencer subsequently took, for his second wife, Nancy Mead, by whom he had a family of six children, all of whom excepting one, are living. The subject of this sketch was reared in Round Head Township, remaining on the home farm until November 13, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He has never held rank except that of a Corporal, and was wounded once at Savannah, Ga. After coming back to Hardin County, he was married, September 29, 1868, to Mary A., daughter of John Gossard, of Wayne Township, Auglaize County, Ohio. They have six children, Francis, Nora E., Hiram F., Elizabeth J., Thomas J., Jr., and Wilbur F. After marriage, Mr. Spencer raised one crop in Auglaize County, where he lived on William Poe's land one year and on John F. Henkle's place, four years. About 1875, he bought his present farm of forty acres on Section 6 near West Newton Road, and, in 1879, purchased the old homestead of forty acres of the heirs. Sixty-four of these eighty acres are cleared and in good condition for farming. Mr. Spencer is a Republican and has served both as Supervisor and Township Trustee.

JAMES W. STINSON, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Round Head, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, June 17, 1824. His father, Morris Stinson, a farmer, was born on Walnut Creek, near Hillsboro, Highland County, but removed to Champaign County, Ohio, about 1823, and died there early in the year 1829. He was married to Melvina Williams, a native of Virginia, who died in March, 1868. They were the parents of three children, one daughter and two sons, our subject being the only surviving member. James W. Stinson was reared in Champaign County, obtained a fair school education, and, at the age of sixteen years, taught school for six months in Middletown. The following summer, he was farming, then taught the next winter, after which he married and lived on a rented farm for four years. His next venture was in the grocery business at Middletown, but, four years later, he sold his stock of goods and removed to a farm near Middleburg, Logan County, where he resided for fourteen years. In October or November of 1866, he came to Round Head Township and

bought eighty acres of land on Section 9, on which his son settled. He then purchased forty acres on Section 17, Ada & Round Head pike, where he has since rsided, his entire farm consisting of 120 acres. He was married, August 13, 1844, to Selina Brenton, a native of Birmingham Township, Chester County, Penn. Twelve children were born to them, seven living, viz., James, a resident of Adams County, Ill.; Susan, Hope, Fannie, Paulina, Levi, who married Emma Tidd, and Joseph, attending the Ada Normal School; Mary, Phelina T., Jefferson and Franklin are deceased. Mr. Stinson is an extensive breeder of short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs; is successful and deserves credit for trying to better the condition of the stock in this county. He is a Democrat in politics, served one term as Justice of the Peace in Logan County, Ohio, and was elected to the same office in Round Head Township, which is strongly Republican. He has also served as Trustee of the township and Director of School District No. 6. He was a member of the Hardin County Agricultural Society for eight years and was Township Assessor in 1882.

HUGH H. TIDD, deceased, an early and well-known citizen of Round Head Township, was born in Logan County, Ohio, in December, 1816. He was a son of Samuel Tidd, an early settler on Mad River, in Logan County, and who was married to Rebecca Hill. They came to Hardin County in 1828, locating on Section 21 in Round Head Township, where Samuel Tidd died at a ripe age. The subject of this sketch was reared in Hardin County since his twelfth year, receiving a very limited education. At his father's death, he inherited 100 acres of the homestead, and subsequently bought 153 acres more and lived on this farm of 253 acres until his death. He died, February 18, 1878, aged sixty-two years. He helped to organize Pleasant Hill Church and was one of the Trustees for many years. In politics, he was a Republican. He first married Mary, daughter of William Given, of McDonald Township, by whom he had nine children, six living. Mrs. Tidd died in December, 1862, and Mr. Tidd was again married a few years later to Sarah J. Caseman, a native of Allen County, Ohio. They had seven children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Tidd departed this life February 6, 1878. Alexander G., the third son of Hugh and Mary (Given) Tidd, was born on the old homestead, April 24, 1838. He lived on the farm until twenty years of age, and then bought eighty acres of land adjoining the homestead, where he lived six years. He then sold that farm and purchased 102 acres in McDonald Township, on which he lived until July, 1881, when he sold it and bought the old homestead of 253 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. Tidd is a member of a Methodist class in McDonald Township, is a member of the Republican party, and was Trustee and School Director in McDonald Township for two terms each. He was united in marriage September 20, 1860, with Margaret R., a native of Marion Township, and daughter of Isaac McElhany. They have had four children, three living, Frank M., Albert L. and Hollister S. The eldest child, Rilla Allen, died in 1874, aged thirteen years, two months and nine days Mrs. Tidd is a member of the Pleasant Hill Church. Isaac McElhany, deceased, was born in Ireland, May, 1799. He was the only child of James McElhany and Margaret Stewart (both of whom died in Ireland), and came to Pennsylvania when twenty-one years of age. He labored in the iron works there for two or three years, then came to Licking County, Ohio, where he worked by the month for a short time. He was there married to Margaret Kirkland, a native of that county, and after marriage came to this county. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Marion Township,

entering 160 acres of land, on which he lived until his death. He died April 5, 1871, aged seventy-two years. He also owned forty acres of land, a portion of which is now covered by the Northwestern Normal School, at Ada. He had four children by his first wife, two living, Margaret R. Tidd and John, the latter residing at Ada. Mrs. McElhany died in 1852, and Mr. McElhany was again married a year later to Rebecca, daughter of Hamilton Scott, a pioneer settler of Hardin County. They had one daughter, still living. Mr. McElhany's third wife was a distant relative, named Margaret McElhany, a native of Ireland, and by whom he had several children, all but one deceased. Mrs. McElhany still survives.

H. W. WALTERS, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Berkeley County, W. Va., March 21, 1840. He is a son of Michael Walters, blacksmith, also a native of West Virginia, who, in the spring of 1855, came to Ohio, locating near Springfield, where he was engaged in farming for several years. About 1873, he came to Hardin County and resided with our subject till his death, on June 12, 1881. He was married to Catherine Rightstine, a native of Jefferson County, W. Va. They had five children, all of whom are living. Mrs Walters died about Christmas, 1869. The subject of this notice lived in his native State until fifteeen years of age, then came with his father to Ohio, remaining with him on the farm until January, 1867, when he married Josephine Stewart, a native of Champaign County, Ohio. Four children have resulted from this union, Lillie, Alma, Frank and Lenori. They have also reared a boy, Melvin Lile. In March, 1873, Mr. Walters came to Round Head Township and bought his present farm of eighty acres on Section 5, west of the Ada & Round Head pike, which he bought of James Moore, a son of William Moore, a pioneer settler of Round Head Township. Mr. Walters raised all the stock his farm can afford and has been fairly successful in life. He is a member and Trustee of Pleasant Hill Church, and Mrs. Walters is connected with the Zion Baptist Church in Allen County. Mr. Walters is a Democrat in politics, and has served one term as Township Trustee.

TAYLOR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN C. BAILEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kenton, was born in Taylor Creek Township, Hardin County, December 30, 1831. His parents were Basil and Catherine (Hullinger) Bailey, the latter a native of Champaign County, Ohio. His father was born in Martinsburg, Va., and moved to Hardin County about 1827. He died October 5, 1843, aged forty-five years, and is buried by the side of his wife in the township where our subject resides. In 1878, our subject was married to Hortie, daughter of William Shepherd. She was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 12, 1856. Her father was born in Virginia August 18, 1818; her mother, Sarah A. Yazen, in Champaign County, Ohio, August 15, 1823, died January 5, 1869. Mr. Bailey is the father of three children—Frank, Morton and Charles. He was a member of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and served from 1861 till 1863. He lost his left limb at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1863. His brother Silas died while in the army at Fort Laramie, in 1863. Mr. Bailey is now living on the old homestead and is the owner of 137½ acres of well-improved land.

J. A. BOWER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 26, 1840, and is a son of Peter and Amy Bowers. On November 5, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy C. Corwin, a native of Hardin County, Ohio, born July 17, 1851. They are the parents of three children, Myrtie A., Oliver P. and Minnie. Mr. Bower served thirty-seven months in the Thirteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was engaged in four regular battles besides numerous skirmishes. He owns sixty-five acres of land and has resided in this county for two years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 381, at Rushsylvania.

PETER CROSS, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Bowling Green Township, Licking County, Ohio, January 11, 1818. His parents, John and Margaret (Bowers) Cross, were natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Licking County, Ohio, where his father died at the age of sixty-eight years. Our subject was married in Logan County, Ohio, to Miss Susanna, daughter of William and Sarah White, and a native of Logan County. This union has resulted in thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters (four deceased); all are married and have families. Mr. Cross owns sixty acres of land, and has resided in Hardin County for twenty years.

LEVI DERR, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Logan County, Ohio, April 23, 1838. His parents, Davis and Martha (Johnson) Derr, were natives of Allegheny County, Penn., and Wayne County, Ohio, respectively. Davis Derr was born in the year 1803, and came with his parents to Logan County, Ohio, in 1821. Our subject's parents were married in Logan County and removed to Hardin County in 1855, settling in Taylor Creek Township, where Mr. Derr owned 167 acres of land. Our subject is the sixth child of a family of twelve children. He was reared on a farm and acquired a common school education. He enlisted, August 20, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served on guard of the prisoners on Johnson's Island until July 17, 1865. He then came home and has since pursued farming. He was married, January 29, 1862, to Mary E., daughter of John and Sarah Duff; she was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 28, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Derr were the parents of eight children, four living, viz., Henry A., Martha A., Howard C. and Anna M. Orie J., Nettie B. and two infants are deceased. Mr. Derr and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church; he is a Republican in politics, and was Township Trustee for one year. He owns eighty-three acres of the old homestead.

DAVIS J. DERR, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 16, 1848. He is a son of Davis and Martha (Johnson) Derr, natives of Allegheny County, Penn., and Wayne County, Ohio, respectively. His father was born April 30, 1803; his mother, on June 9, 1806. They were married in Logan County, March 31, 1825, and, in 1855, came to their present farm. Mr. Derr died December 3, 1866, followed by his wife on May 6, 1875. They had twelve children, our subject being the youngest of the eight living. Our subject was brought up on a farm and acquired a common school education. He was married, February 29, 1872, to Nancy J., daughter of John and Eliza (Seaton) Rice; she was born in Lynn Township, October 15, 1848. To this union there have been born three children, Elmer G., John A. and Eliza F. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Derr is a Trustee. In politics, he is a Republican, and for eleven years was a School Director. He is a farmer and stock-raiser and owns eighty-three acres of the homestead.

ROBERT I. EWING, merchant, Silver Creek, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., January 26, 1835. He is a son of James F. and Isabelle (Fleming) Ewing, natives of Chester County, Penn., where the latter is now residing. Our subject was reared on the home farm, and acquired a common school education. In 1853, he came to Logan County, Ohio, settling in West Liberty, where he resided till 1858; then went to Carroll County, Mo., and remained there till his enlistment in the army. He enlisted December 28, 1861, in Company G, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. He fought in the battle at Pittsburg Landing. He veteranized February 1, 1864, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, of which he was commissioned Second Sergeant. He accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. His company was detailed as provost guards soon after the evacuation of Atlanta, and served on that duty to the close of the war. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865. At the close of the war, he came to Logan County, Ohio, and, in June, 1866, to Silver Creek and engaged in merchandising, in which business he has since been occupied. On July 1, 1866, he was appointed Postmaster of Silver Creek and has since filled that position; he is also serving in the capacity of Township Clerk. He was married, December 20, 1866, to Mrs. Orella J. Stevenson, widow of Robert Stevenson, and daughter of Isaac Harris. She was born November 7, 1842, and has had a family of five children, viz., Nettie M., Alpharetta, Le Roy, De Moine and Marvin G. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Ewing belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 558, at Belle Center, Ohio. He has an annual business of $6,000, and carries a stock of $1,500.

WILLIAM HANNA, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in the year 1840 in County Fermanagh, Ireland, where his parents, George and Alice (Rutledge) Hanna, are now residing. Our subject is the eighth child of a family of thirteen. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He was married, May 1, 1860, to Miss Cloanna, daughter of Edward and Eliza Wallace, and a native of County Cavan, Ireland, born March 17, 1843. This union has resulted in eight children, six living, viz., George, John E., Mary, Effie S., Chloann and Eliza J. William and David are deceased. In 1865, our subject came with his wife and family to America, settling in Taylor Creek Township. He bought fifty-two acres of land adjoining his present farm, which he cleared and improved, living on it for two years. He then rented a farm of 139 acres near Yelverton, remaining on it for four years, removing thence to his present farm. In 1877, he also bought from Caleb Hill a further piece of land of eighty-seven acres on which he resides, adjoining the fifty-two acres he previously purchased. In 1830, he erected a residence at a cost of $1,200; his farm is valued at $75 an acre. In the spring of 1882, he purchased another farm of sixty acres, located one mile southeast of where he lives, making a total of 199 acres. He engages in farming and stock-raising.

P. H. HISEY, farmer, P. O. Yelverton, Ohio, was born in Monroe County, W. Va., December 31, 1826. His parents, John and Priscilla Hisey *nee* Hutchison, were from Pennsylvania, and were married in Virginia in 1824. John Hisey died in the same place in 1827. His widow then came to Lawrence County, Ohio, in 1830, and married Daniel S. Vermillion; thence moved to this county, in 1834, and settled on the farm they now occupy in

December of the same year. It was then a dense forest, not a stick cut, excepting what were required to build a small log cabin, the floor of which was made of lynn puncheons, or slabs hewn out of logs. Not a crack in the house was plastered, and they had to resort to the woods for their meat and go to Logan County for their corn-meal, as flour was so scarce they could not afford to buy it. Corn bread, spicewood tea, and wild game was their living the first year. Our subject was brought up on a farm and received what education he has at the Canaan Schoolhouse, which was built of logs, finished inside with a large fire-place, and benches to sit on, made of rails or slabs from a saw mill, with bench legs in them, and writing desks were made with pins in the wall and boards laid on them. Mr. Hisey aided in clearing and making the improvements on the home farm, and, in 1848, he engaged in working by the day at from 50 to 62 cents per day, and by the month afterward, until 1857, at wages from $28 to $33 per month. In 1852, he bought sixty acres of land in Lynn Township, for which he paid $337, and this he sold in the following year to Siford Rainsburg for $500. In April of 1857, he and Edward A. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Hisey, engaged in mercantile business in the village of Patterson, Hardin County, Ohio, and, in May of the following year, they removed their stock of goods to Yelverton, Ohio, Mr. Clark continuing in the business for one year; then Mr. Hisey bought him out, with a debt of $2,500 over the firm, which he had to assume, and has since pursued the same business. He has a good trade and a stock of about $1,000, the annual sales amounting to about $3,000. Mr. Hisey was married, June 5, 1851, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Amos Piper. She was born in Wentworth, Grafton Co., N. H., March 11, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Hisey are the parents of three children, viz., May E., born May 23, 1852, died July 12, 1852; Ira A., born April 27, 1854, and Iva Myrtle, born March 20, 1874. Ira A. was married to Miss Jennie S. Fuls, and they had three children, the eldest of whom died at birth. Hattie E. and Gracie M. are the grand-children. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Silver Creek. Mr. Hisey is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, in politics, is a Republican. He has served as Justice of the Peace three years, Township Trustee one year and Postmaster twenty-one years, and owns 444 acres of land, well improved, in Taylor Creek Township. He started out in life with home-manufactured clothes as his best suit, without a cent of money and with a borrowed ax, but, by his energy and industry, he has secured all he has. In 1875, he lost $6,100 through the failure of the bank of Cary & Son, and his store has been burglariously entered four times. Two of the burglars were caught and sent to the penitentiary, one for five years and the other for one year.

ROBERT K. LANE, blacksmith, Yelverton, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 4, 1883. He is a son of John B. and Sarah C. (Kilgrove) Lane, natives of New York State. His father died when he was eight years old and his mother in the year 1863. He is the fourth son and fifth child. Soon after his father's death, in 1846 or 1847, his mother removed to Newark, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. He had learned the blacksmith's trade when he was sixteen years old, following it until the war broke out. He enlisted July 22, 1862, in the Ninety-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and was subsequently transferred to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment. He served in the Twenty-third Army Corps and fought at Knoxville and accompanied Sherman to Atlanta, being with his regiment in the capacity of

blacksmith. He then returned to the troops of Gen. Thomas and fought at Franklin and Nashville, thence was sent to Goldsboro, Raleigh, and to Salisbury, N. C., and received his discharge July 10, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio. He returned to Yelverton, where he had located in April, 1861, and has since been pursuing his trade. On February 19, 1861, he was married to Mrs. Anna Nixon, widow of John Nixon, and daughter of Andrew Hemphill, of Hardin County. She was born in McDonald Township, Hardin County, January 15, 1838, and had two children by her former husband, viz., William M., and Mary S., wife of John Irving, now of Logan County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Lane were the parents of seven children, four living, viz., Charles H., John C., Maggie E. and Arthur. Mrs. Lane is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lane belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and owns twenty acres of land adjoining the village.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Yelverton, was born in Cantfield County, Ohio, September 14, 1825. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Cline) Phillips, of German and Welsh descent. Our subject married, October 10, 1847, Martha daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Leech) McKee. She was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, May 15, 1831. Mr. Phillips and his wife are the parents of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons six of whom are married, viz., Eliza E., wife of Daniel Beltz; Mary E., wife of William P. Stevenson; Joseph, married to Laura Schocky; Huldah, wife of Lemuel S. Liles; Uriah B. at home; Louisa, wife of John Pires; Melicca J., wife of E. McLain; Isaac, at home; Martha B. at home; Jacqueline, at home; William H. and May. Mr. Phillips owns sixty-six and one-half acres of land and has lived on his farm for sixteen years, and been a resident of Hardin County for nineteen years.

ROBERT RICE, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 18, 1833. The following summer, he was brought by his parents, John and Eliza Rice, to Hardin County, settling in Taylor Creek Township. Robert is the second son and child of a family of nine children. He was reared chiefly in Lynn Township. He aided in the clearing of the homestead, remaining on it until the spring of 1861. He purchased thirty acres in Lynn Township, living on it until 1870, and, in March of 1872, came to Taylor Creek Township and bought sixty acres of his present farm. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. On March 14, 1861, he was married to Mary A., daughter of William and Martha Koons. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 2, 1839, and has had a family of three children, viz., Adaline Virginia, born February 9, 1862, wife of Robert Sloan; Clara May, born November 14, 1867, and Roy Clifton, born August 22, 1877. Mr. Rice and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN S. RICE, merchant, Silver Creek, was born in Taylor Creek Township October 20, 1838, and is a son of John and Eliza (Seaton) Rice, both of Muskingum County, Ohio. Clement Rice, his grandfather, bought 320 acres of land in this township, which was then a wilderness. Our subject's mother was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 8, 1812. Her parents were Robert and Nancy Seaton, who came from Pennsylvania to Muskingum County before the war of 1812, and Mr. Seaton was a soldier in this war. He died in Lee County, Iowa; his wife in Guernsey County, Ohio. Our subject's father was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and was also County Assessor. In the early settlement of the county, he was a candidate on the Whig ticket for Probate Judge, but was

defeated. He died December 20, 1861. Of the nine children he had, six are living, viz., Robert; Rebecca, wife of H. W. Norman; John S., our subject; Thomas; Nancy J., wife of Davis J. Derr; Adam W. and Martha A. John S. was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools and Kenton Union Schools. On June 3, 1861, he enlisted, in answer to the first call of President Lincoln for the "three years' men," commencing as a private in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and serving in the Army of the Potomac. He fought at Romney, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Gettysburg and Wilderness. In the last-named battle he was taken prisoner, and confined in the Andersonville Prison from May 23 to September 13, 1864. He then made an escape with four others, was re-captured eighteen days after and transferred to Salisbury Prison, where he was kept until March, 1865, when he was exchanged at Wilmington, N. C. He was mustered out on June 2, 1865, after four years' service. He had been commissioned Sergeant in 1863, serving as such to the close of the war. On his return to Ohio, he went to Columbus and was engaged in the book business for two years. He then came home and taught school for one term. (He had taught for two years before entering the army.) In July, 1867, he embarked in general merchandise, and has since been engaged in the business of buying and shipping grain to the extent of from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels annually. He has carried on farming extensively, and is also engaged in rearing stock, and owns 530 acres of well-improved and cultivated land. He married, in 1869, Mrs. Catherine Rice, widow of Robert Rice and daughter of Caleb Hill. Three children were born to this union—Warren A., Ida F. and Cora E. Mrs. Rice had one son by her former husband—Phillip H. She died May 4, 1882. Mr. Rice is a Republican in politics, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and was Township Assessor of Lynn for two years before the war, and since then two years Assessor of this township. He is Vice President of the First National Bank of Kenton, of which he was one of the organizers, and formerly a Director of the Hardin Savings Bank until it changed to the First National.

JAMES Y. ROSS, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 31, 1826. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Leiftfritz) Ross, natives of Cumberland County, Penn. They were married in 1815, and removed to Highland County, Ohio, in 1816, being among the early pioneers. Our subject's grandfather, Hugh Ross, came from Scotland, and served in the Revolution. He afterward settled in Cumberland County, Penn., where he died; his wife died in Highland County, Ohio, in 1829. Our subject's parents came to Hardin County, March 6, 1835, settling in Buck Township. Mr. Ross bought 200 acres of land, paying $100, but the title proved void, and he afterward bought forty acres of the same farm; he also owned five lots in Kenton. He died March 29, 1845, and was followed by his wife November 27, 1852. They had seven children, of whom our subject is the fifth. He was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. He was married, December 25, 1851, to Cynthia A., daughter of Thomas and Mary Doods. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, October 6, 1831, and has had two children—French O. and Martha A. Mr. Ross settled on the farm of C. A. Stevenson, in Buck Township, in 1860, residing there until 1877, when he removed to his present location. He owns eighty-one and a half acres of well-improved land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, keeping a good grade of stock. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Ross was a

school teacher for five years, and taught in ths first school in District No. 5, of Buck Township. In politics, Mr. Ross is a Republican, and has filled the office of Township Clerk for some years, besides several minor offices. He assisted in the making of the first pike road of the county, and has since aided in several others. He enlisted, November 30, 1861, in Company B, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served and veteranized January 1, 1864, and re-enlisted in the same company. He fought at McDowell, second Bull Run, Rappahannock. Wilderness, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Dallas Station. He was confined to the hospital on account of sore eyes, at Dallas Station, and was honorably discharged from Covington, Ky., May 30, 1865. He had been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on March 1, 1863, serving in that capacity till the close of the war. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ross' parents are asleep in the old cemetery at Kenton. Mr. Ross is a member of the Pioneer Society of Hardin County.

R. G. SAVAGE, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Marion County, Ohio, December 10, 1831, and is a son of S. A. Savage. He was reared in Union and Champaign Counties, Ohio. In 1853, he was married to Annett, daughter of David Holycrop, and a native of Madison County, Ohio. This union has resulted in five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Savage served sixteen months in the army, as a member of the Thirteenth Ohio Battery. He follows farming pursuits and owns 124 acres of land.

PAUL K. SIEG, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Augusta County, Va., June 5, 1818. He is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Haines) Seig, natives of Pennsylvania and of Rockingham County, Va., respectively. His father was born May 19, 1774, his mother January 8, 1793. They resided in Augusta County, Va., until September, 1828, when they removed to near West Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, remaining there until March of 1839, coming thence to Taylor Creek Township, locating on the farm occupied by our subject. This farm Mr. Sieg, the father of our subject, had bought, in 1834, erecting a log cabin on it, in 1836. It consisted of 130 acres of woodland. Mr. Jacob Sieg died January 5, 1855; his widow died January 15, 1879. They were associated with the Presbyterian Church of Kenton, and after Mr. Sieg's death his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the second son and fifth child of seven children; five are now living. He was reared on a farm and given a common school education. On October 10, 1841, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Vanmeter. She was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in October, 1816, and died in October, 1852, leaving a family of four children, three now living —Lydia C., wife of Charles Baker; Adelia C. (deceased), late wife of A. J. Sponsler; Rosa B., wife of J. M. Carr, and Lavinia A. Our subject was again married, April 7, 1854, to Mrs. Margaret Robinson, née McBeth, widow of Henry Robinson. She died December 5, 1857, leaving one child —Laura, who died in March, 1858. His third marriage occurred March 27, 1859, with Margaret, daughter of David and Levina Evans. By this union there have been eight children, viz., Henry K., Robert E., Lovina, Jacob, David, Mary, Paul K. and Jonathan B. Mr. Sieg has always resided on the homestead which he inherited from his parents. He owns 260 acres, which he has cleared and improved. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been Steward since 1856. He is a member of a Masonic order, and in politics is a Republican. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1842, and has filled the office of Township Trustee for six years, and is

in his twenty-seventh term as Township Treasurer. He was a member of the Agricultural Board at its organization.

THOMAS SLOAN (deceased) was born in County Monahan, Ireland, in June, 1820. When he was thirteen years of age, his parents, John and Sarah (McClellan) Sloan, of the same county, came to America and settled in Taylor Creek Township, where his father bought 123 acres of woodland, on which farm he died in April, 1866. His wife had preceded him some years before. They had thirteen children, eleven of whom they reared to maturity. Three are now living—James, David and Eliza. Our subject was the eighth child and sixth son. He was partially reared in his native place, the rest of his minority being spent in Taylor Creek Township. He was educated in the schools of Ireland. Soon after he was of age, he engaged on a boat on Lake Erie, working on it for three years; he then returned to this county and worked on the O. B. & W. Railroad, pursuing it for several years, and constructed the road from Kenton to Huntsville. In 1851, he went to Ireland, where he was married, returning in March, 1852, and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow. This farm consists of 123 acres, which was nearly all in the woods. He had previously purchased 183 acres of land, but never settled on it. He aided in making many of the roads of the township, and also helped build the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Silver Creek. He was an active member in the Reformed Church of Richland Township, Logan County. He united with the United Presbyterian Church about six years before his death. He was married, March 22, 1852, to Eliza Sloan, daughter of John and Eliza Sloan, of Ireland. She was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in May of 1835. Her father died there February 17, 1875; her mother still resides there in her eighty-fifth year. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan have had eleven children, viz., John J., Eliza A., Robert S., Letitia E., Sarah F., William M., Thomas H., Emily J., David, Maggie I. and George J. Mr. Sloan died February 29, 1880, aged sixty years. He was for many years an Elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which he was an active worker. He started in life working by the day, and at his decease owned over 700 acres of land, all in this township except 150 acres in Rush Creek and Richland Townships, Logan County. In 1871 and 1872, he erected his residence, at a cost of $3,000. He followed farming and stock-raising, devoting special attention to the rearing of fine cattle. The farm is still conducted by Mrs. Sloan. Mr. Sloan furnished two substitutes during the rebellion, paying $600 to secure them.

JAMES SLOAN, farmer, P. O. Yelverton, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in the year 1822. He is a son of John and Sarah (McClellan) Sloan, both deceased and both buried in the Sugar Ridge Cemetery. At the age of about sixteen years, our subject emigrated to America, remaining for about two months in Philadelphia, coming thence to Ohio, settling in Hardin County. He is the second son, living, of a family of eight sons and three daughters, the two remaining survivors being David and Eliza. Mr. Sloan owns 220 acres of land, and is a successful, self-made man of Taylor Creek Township, and is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT SLOAN (deceased) was born in Ireland in 1827, and was a son of John and Sarah Sloan, both of whom were of Irish descent. Our subject came to Ohio when a boy, and settled in Taylor Creek Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, on the farm now occupied by John Sloan and family. He was united in marriage, June 12, 1862, with Miss Jane E., daughter of George and Elizabeth Shaw. She was born February 13, 1833, in Penn-

sylvania, where her parents spent their lives. To Mr. Sloan and wife were born three children, viz., Mary I., George H. and Rosa E. He was engaged in farming and raising stock, in which he was generally successful, and departed this life on March 19, 1870. He left his family a good home, with pleasant and comfortable surroundings. At his decease, Taylor Creek Township lost a good citizen, and the family a kind husband and loving father. The widow was subsequently united in marriage, on October 8, 1874, to John Sloan, a cousin of her first husband.

DAVID L. SLOAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Yelverton, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and is a son of John and Sarah (McClellan) Sloan. Our subject has spent twenty-five years in Springfield and Cleveland, in the employ of the Columbus & Cincinnati Railway. He was foreman of general repairs on the track. He owns a piece of land of 125 acres in Taylor Creek Township and fifty-one acres in Richland Township, Logan County. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and is a useful citizen of Taylor Creek Township.

JOHN SLOAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Yelverton, was born in Ireland, October 17, 1833. He is a son of John Sloan and Eliza Wiley, and emigrated to Ohio when twenty-one years of age. In 1855, he was married to Miss Margaret McMakin, to which union four children have been born, three sons and one daughter, viz., Emily, Robert, William S. and an infant, both deceased. Mr. Sloan owns 120 acres of land in Taylor Creek Township and 100 in Lynn Township.

HOMER P. STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Greene County, Ohio, May 31, 1816. He is a son of William and Margret (Hillis) Stevenson, natives of Virginia. His father's parents removed to Tennessee. His father came, in 1800, to Xenia, Ohio, and afterward settled on a purchase of land of 100 acres on the Little Miami. He was among the earliest pioneers and was County Assessor for one term and Justice of the Peace. He served in the war of 1812, and died in December, 1826; his wife died of cholera in 1848. Homer is next to the youngest of five children, and was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age. In 1829, 1830 and 1833, he came to this county, remaining about two months each time, and returned in 1835 and resided here until 1840, working for his brother Samuel. He bought eighty acres of woodland in 1842, and settled on it in 1844. He erected a log cabin and lived in it until 1862, when he built his present house. He aided in the building of the schoolhouse in District No. 3. He has since purchased seventy acres of land, and has cleared and improved his whole farm. He married, November 26, 1840, Miss Mary A., daughter of Daniel Hullinger. To this union there are nine children, six living, viz., Lewis M., Rachel H. (wife of Leander King), Elizabeth (wife of Albert Ranney), Perry H., David P. and Maggie; Bartley E., Presten W. and James U. are deceased. Bartley E. enlisted, July 28, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of West Virginia and veteranized. He was killed at the battle of Winchester September 19, 1864. Lewis M. enlisted in November, 1861, in Company —, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and afterward discharged through disability. Mr. Stevenson is a Republican in politics. He was Township Trustee for one year, and has served twenty-seven years as Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected to that office April 2, 1883.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, in June of 1850. He is a son of Samuel and Har-

riet (Webb) Stevenson, old settlers of Hardin County. Our subject was married, October 21, 1872, to Elizabeth Phillips, born in Coshocton County, Ohio, in November, 1849. Mr. Stevenson and his wife are the parents of five children, viz., Homer, Ada, Lodema and Netta (deceased) and Cora. Mr. Stevenson owns eighty acres of land, and has resided here since 1881. Samuel Stevenson, father of our subject, one of the early pioneers of this county, died at his residence in Lynn Township, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Stevenson came to this county in company with his brother, Charles W. Stevenson, in the spring of 1827, when the country was an unbroken wilderness. They first settled on the Detroit road, about seven miles south of old Fort McArthur, on the farm now owned by Campbell, Walker and others. For a number of years, they encountered all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life in a new country, but, by industry and frugality, he had secured for himself and family a competency of this world's goods, and lived to see what were once his favorite hunting grounds converted into beautiful farms and villages—in many instances the abode of ease and luxury. Mr. S. was a man conscientiously honest and truthful, and noted for his generosity and kindness of heart. His wife's death occurred about two weeks previous to that of her husband. They left four children, two sons and two daughters, besides many warm friends to cherish their memory. There is, perhaps, no other resident now living in the county who emigrated here at so early a day.

SAMUEL STEWART, farmer, stock-raiser and dealer, P. O. Big Spring, Logan Co., Ohio, was born in Clark County, Ohio, March 26, 1823. He was a son of John T. and Ann (Elder) Stewart. In 1735, the grandparents of John T. Stewart—Samuel T. Stewart and wife—came to the American Colonies, and with them came the father of John T., viz., Samuel Stewart, a native of Belfast, Ireland, the family settling in Pennsylvania. John T. Stewart, our subject's father, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., March 3, 1781, and there grew to maturity, his father dying in that county September 19, 1803. In the autumn of 1806, he, with his brother Samuel, came to Ohio and purchased 500 acres of land in what was then a part of Greene County, but now lies in Green Township, Clark Co., Ohio. About 1815, they divided the land, John T. receiving the southern portion in the division then made. He was united in marriage, near his home, March 2, 1815, with Miss Ann Elder, third daughter of Robert and Ann Elder. She was born in Pennsylvania, May 19, 1798. John T. departed this life in Clark County April 16, 1850; his widow survived him thirty years, dying September 24, 1880. Samuel, our subject, was reared on a farm until twenty-six years of age, at which time he went to Greene County, Ohio, where he was engaged in merchandising, and was also a railroad agent. He was united in marriage, December 12, 1848, with Mary A. Marshall. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, June 19, 1825, and was a daughter of William Marshall. To this union have been born seven children (of whom six survive), viz., Marshall, Ella M., Anna (deceased), Chase, Mary, Elizabeth and Katie. Our subject filled the office of County Commissioner of Hardin County, Ohio, for three years, being elected in 1870, and it was during his term of office that the gravel and stone pikes throughout the county were first built. Mr. Stewart's farm is situated in Taylor Creek Township, and is one among the largest and best improved in the county. He has given his attention to the raising of stock of different kinds, but makes a specialty of sheep, being one of the largest wool-growers in the county. Mr. Stewart is one among the first settlers of Taylor Creek Town-

ship, and it is to the energy and enterprise of just such men as he that Hardin County owes its vast and rapid improvement. He and his family are loved and respected by all who know them.

PATRICK TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Ireland February 23, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Farl) Taylor. His father died May 2, 1872, and his mother July 2, 1877. Our subject emigrated when twelve years of age, and came to Hardin County, Ohio. On January 7, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary J. Haley, daughter of Malichi and Johanna (O'Connell) Haley She was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, August 25, 1857. By this union four boys have been born—Joseph Henry, born January 17, 1878; Malichi born April 7, 1879; John P., born February 19, 1881, and Charles W., born June 3, 1883. Mr. Taylor owns fifty-seven acres of land, and he and his wife belong to the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL WENNER, lumberman, Silver Creek, was born near Strasburg, France, April 15, 1833. His parents, Peter and Margaret (Wimer) Wenner, emigrated from France in 1840, and settled in Big Spring Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, where the former died February 22, 1861. He bought 160 acres of land, which is now owned by the widow, who resides in Adrian, in the same county. She is in the seventy-second year of her age. Our subject's father was a soldier in the French Army, and a member of the body guard of King Louis Philippe. Samuel is the eldest of three children, all boys, and his brothers' names are Martin and Jacob, the former of whom died in October of 1876. Samuel was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. He was married, October 11, 1856, to Miss Caroline W., daughter of Frederick and Harriet Dibble. She was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, February 14, 1836. To this union were born four children, three surviving—William L., Charles S. and Flora A. Harriet M. died at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Wenner enlisted April 20, 1861, in Company H, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months. The company never entered the field, and he re-enlisted, in 1864, in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and served on Arlington Heights, Va. He was discharged August 27, 1864, and re-enlisted February 10, 1865, in Company H, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Cumberland army and was honorably discharged August 15, 1865, from the hospital at Cairo, Ill. When Cincinnati was threatened by Kirby Smith, our subject was one of the "squirrel hunters," and helped to drive the former out. His brother Martin was in Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guard, and contracted a sickness, from which he died in 1876. At the close of the war, our subject returned to Seneca County, Ohio. He had learned the machinist's trade when he was twenty-one years of age, and pursued it to the time of his enlistment, resuming it on his return. In October, 1865, he bought a saw mill and moved it into Lynn Township, where it was the first circular saw mill in that township. In October of 1873, he came to Taylor Creek Township, and has since carried on saw milling. His wife and two youngest children belong to the United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of a Masonic order, and in politics is a Republican. He owns his residence and twenty-three acres of land, besides the saw mill.

H. N. WILCOX, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 3, 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Gates) Wilcox, natives of Ohio, both of whom are buried in the Yelverton

Cemetery. The former was born in 1800 and died in 1853, having been preceded by his wife in 1845. Our subject came with his parents to Hardin County at the age of eight years, and was educated in the common schools. His grandfather, John Wilcox, was a native of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. On November 11, 1846, our subject was married to Elizabeth Cooper, widow of Reuben Chamberlain and daughter of Justus and Hannah Cooper, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Mrs. Wilcox was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 23, 1819, and had two children by her first marriage—Phœbe S., wife of Joseph Dorland, and Hannah M., wife of Thomas Rice, and formerly the widow of Calvin Rice (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are the parents of eight children, viz., Elizabeth S. (wife of M. Madden), Thomas E., Amos and Mary M. (deceased), Amanda Jane (wife of James Wilson), Martha A. (wife of J. Madden), Curtis A. and Ada F. Mr. Wilcox and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for upward of twenty years, and he has been Class Leader, Steward and Trustee for many years. He has filled the public offices of Township Trustee, Supervisor and School Director for many years. He resided in Sauk County, Wis., for two years, and since then has been a resident of Hardin County. His son, Curtis A. Wilcox, was born June 3, 1861, in Taylor Creek Township, in the log house he now occupies, and which was erected in 1846. He was married, November 23, 1882, to Lavinia L., daughter of Enoch J. and Almeda (Savage) Passwater. The latter died in September, 1864. Mrs. Wilcox was born in McLean County, Ill. Her father re-married, taking, for his second wife, Anna Jones.

JACOB WOLLAM, farmer, P. O. Silver Creek, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 19, 1808, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Bough) Wollam. Our subject was married, October 3, 1857, to Matilda, daughter of John Lones and widow of Jesse Crawford. She was born in 1810, and had by her first marriage one child—Jesse. Mr. and Mrs. Wollam are the parents of six children, viz., Sarah J., wife of U. T. McLaughlin; Tillie C., wife of Mr. Hogsett, and John H.; Benjamin, Susan C. and Mary are deceased. Mr. Wollam and his wife are members of the Reformed Lutheran Church. He has filled the offices of School Director and Supervisor. He owns thirty acres of land. Fifty years ago, he bought 160 acres at $1.25 per acre, selling the whole of it for $200.

BLANCHARD TOWNSHIP.

J. F. ANDREWS, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born August 17, 1853, in Hardin County, and is a son of S. M. and Martha (Carey) Andrews, the former a native of Pennsylvania. His father, a freight and ticket agent, emigrated to Washington Township, Ohio, about thirty-five years ago. Our subject was raised and educated in Washington Township, and learned, in Ada, the trade of a harness-maker, which he followed for eight years. For two years he was in Cleveland, and is now occupied in farming and stock-raising. He was married, on the 25th October, 1876, to Ida M., daughter of Nathan Ahlefeld. She was born April 2, 1856. By this union there has been one child—Iris Marie. Mr. Andrews is a Republican in

politics, and is the owner of a handsome residence, built in 1881, and one mile and a half distant from Dunkirk.

FREDERICK ARN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born August 20, 1847, in Switzerland. He is a son of Benedict Arn, of Swiss descent, and both of his parents are residents of Hardin County. The subject of this sketch is a member of a family of nine. He emigrated, when six years of age, to Ohio, where he was reared and educated and of which he has been a resident ever since. In February, 1876, he was united in marriage with Alice Cotterill, a native of Ohio, born in 1855. This union has been blessed with two children, viz., Benjamin, born in March, 1877, and Truman, born in February, 1879.

JOHN BAUGHMAN, salesman, Dunkirk, was born December 21, 1852, in Hancock County, this State, and is a son of Jonathan and Nancy (Egelson) Baughman, the latter a native of Ireland, having come from that country at the age of five years. His father was born in 1822, in Stark County, Ohio, and died in Hancock County in 1879. Our subject is the sixth child and fourth son of a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, of whom one boy and one girl are deceased. He was educated in Hancock County, Van Buren Township, at the common schools, and for three months attended the high school at Findlay. He was married, October 1, 1874, to Lydia M., who was born, February 20, 1855, in Hancock County, Ohio, the daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Baer) Bosseman, natives of Ohio and of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Baughman are members of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Baughman has been a salesman for sixteen months; previous to that, he was a farmer. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

JAMES BEEM, stock-raiser and farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in June, 1820, in Belmont County, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (McMullin) Beem, the former a native of Rockingham County, Ohio, of German descent, the latter a native of Scotland. Our subject emigrated from Guernsey to Richland; thence to Knox County, and finally to Hardin County. He was married, in his twenty-first year, to Chissna (deceased), a daughter of Jacob Rine, by which union there was one child—Mary (deceased). His second marriage was on the 12th of February, 1844, to Elizabeth Keefer, born March 13, 1828, in Franklin County, Penn., and a daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Creps) Keefer, of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. This union resulted in seven children, three boys and four girls (one deceased), all married except James. Their names are as follows: Melinda, Perry, Melicca, Minerva, Lizzie, Clement L. (deceased) and James Monroe. Clement died May 2, 1882, at the age of eighteen years, a member for three years of the Eleventh Ohio National Guards, Company H. Mr. Beem is occupied in following farming, and is generally successful in business. He well remembers the time he killed and dressed five deer in one day. In politics, he is a Democrat; is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge in Kenton; has been a Mason, and has filled the office of Township Trustee and School Director.

MICHAEL BOSSERMAN, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born, January 23, 1815, near Paris, Stark Co., Ohio. His mother, Mary (Miller) Bosserman, was of German parentage, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio. His father, Samuel Bosserman, was a native of Maryland, of German descent. He came to Hancock County, where he purchased a farm. On returning home to remove his family, and while leaving the train, he fell from the cars and was killed. The subject of this sketch was educated at

the common schools of Stark County, moved to Hancock County at the age of twenty-four years, and has followed the occupation of a farmer. On the 4th of March, 1838, he was united in marriage with Margaret (deceased), a daughter of Philip Ream. One child was born to this union—Levi, who was married to Caroline Walker, resided near Wooster, and had two children—Irene and Frank. Levi was born February 2, 1839; died March 2, 1864, killed by a circular saw in a mill in Hancock County. Mr. Bosserman married a second time, April 6, 1876, to Elizabeth R. Weaver, widow of David Trump. She had one child—Cora, wife of J. W. Brown, of Mansfield, a farmer by occupation, who settled in Van Buren Township, where he resided for twenty years, and then came to Hardin County, in 1865, where he lives a retired life. Mrs. Bosserman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bosserman belongs to the German Baptist Church, of which he has been a member thirty-five years. His first wife was also a member of that church. He has been a Deacon for thirty years and a Sexton for one year, and he filled the office of Justice of the Peace six years in Van Buren Township, and is a well-known citizen of Blanchard Township.

S. T. BOSSERMAN, hardware merchant, and pastor of German Baptist Church, Dunkirk, is forty years of age and of German descent. He is a member of a large family (thirteen in all), who were noted for their strictly temperate habits. None were known to use intoxicants or spirits as a beverage, nor to engage in the use of tobacco in any form. In his younger days, our subject was engaged in school teaching; after which, in 1867, he came to Dunkirk, Ohio, and opened in the hardware, stove and tin trade, which proved a success to his efforts. Commencing with a small room and limited capital, but through untiring efforts for sixteen years, his business has increased to such an extent that he now occupies about ten thousand square feet of room for his stock of goods. Mr. Bosserman is a gentleman of piety, having embraced the Christian religion when about twenty years of age, and made his home with the German Baptist fraternity, the people of his choice, and during the last decade has been a minister of that body. Has been successful in his calling; is stationed in the above-named village and presides over the local churches in connection with his Evangelical work. He, with his family, wife and two children, live in a handsome residence in Brightside, on North Main street, and are enjoying the fruits of their labors.

J. A. BROWN, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born August 12, 1843, in Stark County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Nancy (Alexander) Brown. He was raised in Stark County until fourteen years of age. Is a farmer by occupation; owns forty acres of land in Section 21, Blanchard Township, and has been a thresher for the past twelve or fifteen years. He enlisted in the forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, serving three years, and was in the battles of Knoxville, Tenn., Nashville, Franklin, Atlanta, Resaca, Lookout Mountain and Cumberland Gap. He had one brother and three step-brothers who served in the army, all killed except one step-brother, who is now living in the eastern part of Blanchard Township. On November 18, 1869, he was married to Rebecca Shannon, of Hardin County, Ohio, born February 15, 1854, daughter of Enos and Dusilla (Miller) Shannon. Seven children have blessed this union, viz., James P., Artie M., William H., Minerva, John, Van and Chloe. In politics, Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and is one of the useful men of Blanchard Township.

SAMUEL BRUBAKER, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born December 15, 1817, in Ropho Township, Lancaster Co., Penn., and is a son of Jacob

and Cathem (Brubaker) Brubaker, the former (deceased) of Swiss descent, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. When eleven years of age, he emigrated to the northwestern part of the State; from there, on March 22, 1854, he moved to Stark County, Ohio, where he lived for ten years, and finally, on April 8, 1864, came to Hardin County. He worked in Pennsylvania for eight years, at the trade of shoe-maker; was a merchant in Pennsylvania for five years, and ten years in Stark County, Ohio; four years in Berlin and six years in Lewisville. He is now occupied in farming, and owns twenty-six and one-quarter acres in Blanchard Township and four dwellings in Dunkirk. He was married, in Erie County, Penn., February 2, 1835, to Rebecca Boyer, who was born January 8, 1816, in York County, Penn., of foreign descent; died June 9, 1882, leaving a family of eight children, three living, viz., Sarah, wife of John F. Beans, residing in Dunkirk: Lucy Ann, wife of John Mace, and Amelia C., wife of Daniel W. Edgar, son of Squire Edgar. His son, John M., enlisted, October, 1863, in the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died of typhoid fever at Chattanooga, Tenn., February, 1864, at the age of twenty years. Mr. Brubaker has one sister—Mary, wife of George Henry, residing in Franklin Township, Erie Co., Penn. Mr. Brubaker and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the former, for eighteen years, was a member, is a Trustee, and has been Steward and Treasurer, and formerly belonged to the Evangelical Church. Mr. Brubaker was married to his second wife February 20, 1883. She was Mary A. Helms, born in Hancock County, Ohio.

WILLIAM BURDETT, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in 1819, in Norwich, Norfolk Co., England, and is a son of Simon Burdett, deceased, killed by an accident twenty-nine years ago. Our subject emigrated to New York in his seventeenth year, and lived in Albany; finally—September 27, 1842, he came to Hardin County, where he has since resided. He pursued the trade of a brick-maker until 1870, when he took up the occupation of farming. He owns eighty acres of land in Section 21, Blanchard Township. He has been twice married; his first union was formed, when he was twenty-one years old, with Maria Sager, by whom he had four children—William (deceased), Archie (deceased), John and Mary Ann. His second marriage occurred June 27, 1848, with Elizabeth Butcher, born September 30, 1821, died July 10, 1881. Her parents were natives of Virginia and were of German descent. To this union there were eight children born, viz., Simon, Frances Royal (living two miles northeast of Dunkirk), Henry Edwin (deceased), Ellie, Emery, George, an infant (deceased) and Emma Maria. Mr. Burdett and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BURGIN, farmer, P. O. Patterson, was born April 19, 1829, in Lincolnshire, England, and is a son of John Burgin. He emigrated to Ohio at the age of thirty years and settled in Huron County, where he lived five years and then came to this county, of which he has now been a resident for sixteen years. He was married, in November, 1862, at Norwalk, Huron County, to Mary Ann Chambers, a native of Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Burgin and his wife are members of the Church of the Disciples. Mr. Burgin pursues farming for an occupation, and ranks among the intelligent, enterprising farmers of Blanchard Township.

GEORGE BURTON, laborer, Dunkirk, was born May 11, 1847, a native of Ohio, and a son of James and Louisa (Reddick) Burton, natives of Loudoun County, Va. He was married, April 26, 1869, to Phœbe, born in Lou-

doun County, Va., June 10, 1850, and daughter of Anninias and Martha (Gilbert) Jackson, the former of whom died in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn. From this union there has been one child—Ulysses, born November 26, 1869. Mrs. Burton was a member of a family of eleven children; Mr. Burton of a family of eight. He had two brothers in the army, one of whom was wounded in battle. Mr. Burton and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has been a member for seven years, has been Class Leader and Sabbath school teacher. He owns his residence in Dunkirk and is a useful citizen of the place.

E. W. CHAMBERLIN, blacksmith, Dunkirk, was born January 21, 1831, in Newport, N. H., and is a son of John and Martha (Richardson) Chamberlin; the latter is still living, in her eighty-third year, a resident of New Hampshire. The subject of this sketch was a member of a family of five children, all living. He was reared for fifteen years in New Hampshire, where he learned his trade of blacksmith and worked for seven years. He then worked in Sunderland, Mass., for six years, and also in various other places. In 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Company F, under Gen. Banks, and served eleven months. On April 9, 1862, he was united in marriage with Henrietta, daughter of Charles Scott, to which union there have been born three children—Charles, John and Francis. Mrs. Chamberlin is a Universalist in religion, and Mr. Chamberlin a Baptist.

THOMAS CHAMBERLIN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born January 4, 1834, a native of New York and of English and Irish descent. His father is John Chamberlin. The subject of this sketch emigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, when eighteen months old, and was reared and educated on a farm, where he lived until twenty-seven years of age. He then came to Hardin County; was married, in May, 1860, to Lavinia, daughter of Stephen Friedley, and is the father of nine children, four deceased, one son and four daughters living. He owns, in Sections 15 and 22, Blanchard Township, 156 acres of land, where he carries on farming successfully. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which the former has been an Elder for ten years. In politics, Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican.

W. M. CLOSE, miller, Dunkirk, was born January 19, 1833, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. His father, William Close, was born September 5, 1805, in Washington County, Penn., is of German descent and is now a resident of Hardin County. His mother was born in 1810, in Tuscarawas County, died in 1872; her parents were natives of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a family of eight children, three boys and five girls, all of whom are married except one. He was educated in Carl County, Ohio, and reared to be a farmer; but for the last eleven years has been a miller in Dunkirk, in partnership with his brother John. On the 29th of November, 1857, he was married to Caroline M., born August, 1833, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Zieglar, of German parentage. This union has resulted in ten children, five sons and five daughters, viz., William, Iva, John W., Ida, Nora (deceased), Oran Odell (killed in a saw mill), Robert and Harry. Two infants are deceased. Mrs. Close is a member of the Wesleyan Church.

L. C. CRUM, restaurant keeper, Dunkirk, was born May 14, 1846, at a place five and a half miles south of Findlay, Ohio. His parents were Amos and Rebecca Crum, both of German descent, the latter deceased in Allen County, Ohio. His father was an old settler of Hancock County. The subject of this sketch was educated in Hancock County and brought up

to the occupation of a farmer, which he followed for awhile; was a miller for two years and is now established in a restaurant in Dunkirk, which he opened in the spring of 1873. He was married, in 1869, to Cathem Fellers, deceased, by whom he had three children—Harley, Lorena and George. He formed a second union in April, 1877, with Mollie Stinman, born May 5, 1853, in Hardin County, and daughter of Christopher and Jane Stinman, by which union there has been one child—Bertha. Mr. Crum was a member of the 100 days' service in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, also a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, in which latter he served seven months.

GEORGE Z. CRUZEN, attorney at law, Dunkirk, was born April 27, 1834, in Harrison County, Va. In 1849, he left the place of his nativity and came to Ohio, remaining but a short time; going thence to Baltimore, Md., where he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, holding many places of trust and profit until 1856. He then again came to this State, remaining here until 1861, at the beginning of the late war, when his service was again called for by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which he entered, remaining until 1863. Leaving Baltimore, he entered the service of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company as a conductor, remaining there until 1869, during which time he completed the study of law and was admitted to the bar; opened an office at Crestline, Ohio, where he gained a successful practice. In 1877, he came to Dunkirk, where he has a good and lucrative practice. He was married, in 1855, while in Baltimore, to Mary C., a native of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel McCrea. By this union there have been nine children, six daughters and three sons, of whom the oldest son is a resident of Colorado. Mr. Cruzen is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is known as one of the leading prohibitionists of the county, an able lecturer and debater, and is an intelligent, enterpising citizen of Dunkirk.

MATHEW CURRAN, proprietor of a saw mill, Dunkirk, was born October 15, 1835, in Richland County, Ohio, and is a son of Mathew and Matilda (Hughes) Curran, of Irish lineage, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Maryland. He married, in 1856, Maria Keefer, born in 1837, a native of Ohio, and died in 1868, leaving a family of four children, one boy and three girls, as follows: Fidelia J., Mary E., Emma F. and Benjamin F. He formed a second union, June 16, 1870, in Kenton, with Mrs. Lydia Waters, born March 13, 1839, widow of William Waters and daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Cress) Keefer, the former of German descent. This union has resulted in one child—Austa O., born July 4, 1874. Mr. Curran enlisted, September 5, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was discharged June 20, 1865. He established his saw mill in the spring of 1869, and has been successful in it.

C. F. DEWITT, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, in July of 1838. His parents are William C. and Maria Dewitt, the former of whom died May 13, 1883. Our subject was married, in July of 1860, to Miss Permilla Johnson, deceased. She was born in Hardin County November 22, 1836; died August 14, 1862, the mother of one child, also deceased. Our subject subsequently formed a second union, with Miss Angelina Harris, a native of Ohio, born January 29, 1833. Mr. Dewitt and his wife are the parents of four sons and two daughters. He pursues farming for his occupation, and owns 133 acres of land—all in Blanchard

Township. His wife is the owner of fifty acres in Section 10 of Blanchard Township. Mr. Dewitt is a member of the Grange, and is an energetic, thrifty farmer.

ADAM DUPS, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in Manhain Township, York Co., Penn. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (McClay) Dups, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Stark County, where they remained twenty-eight years, and then lived for ten years in Elkhart County, where they died. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Stark County, Ohio, to farming life. In 1848, he settled in Van Buren Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, and, ten years after, moved to a place half a mile southwest of Williamstown, where he resided for twenty-two years. In March of 1849, he was married to Sarah Stroud, born in 1838, and a daughter of Samuel Stroud, a pioneer of Hancock County, Ohio. She died at the age of twenty-eight years. This marriage resulted in five children, of whom the three living are married. Mr. Dups chose, for his second wife, whom he married in 1858, Kesiah, widow of William Packer, and a daughter of D. H. Edgar, Esq., of Dunkirk, Ohio. By her first husband, Mrs. Dups had two children—Clara and Gynevia--both married, and by her second husband five children have been born, viz., Minnie, Mary D. (deceased), William, John and Daniel. He served 100 days in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Ohio National Guards; was called out May 2, 1864; returned August 31, same year, and took part in the battle near Petersburg, Va.

HARVEY J. EAGER, Justice of the Peace, Dunkirk, was born June 25, 1841. His father, deceased and buried in New York, was of Scotch and Welsh descent. His mother, Melissa Eager, was the daughter of John Ayres, a native of Gloversville, N. Y., and of Welsh and Scotch lineage. The subject of this sketch, when fourteen years of age, emigrated to Wisconsin, where he attended the schools for one year, and then came to Wauseon, Fulton Co., Ohio, where he now has three brothers residing, one of whom is among the wealthiest in the county. In 1859 and 1860, he was in New York, a conductor on the street cars of Sixth avenue. On the 1st of October, 1866, he was married, in Wauseon, Fulton County, to Lucy, born June 11, 1837, in Wauseon, Fulton County, the daughter of Avery and Sallie (Davis) Lamb, the former a native of Vermont, and of Scotch and Welsh descent, the latter a native of New York State. This union has resulted in one child, a son, born on the eleventh year of their marriage, October 2, 1877. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Eager drove a four-horse team from Wauseon to Cherokee County, Kan., and was thirty-six days on the road. He was occupied for four years in Kansas in stock-raising, and returned to Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, where, in 1871, he was engaged in the creamery butter business, and was very successful. In 1875 and 1876, he was in a flour mill. In 1878, he came to Dunkirk; was the Mayor of the town in 1880. He was a candidate, in 1880, on the Republican ticket, for the nomination of Probate Judge, but was defeated by J. E. Lowry. Mr. Eager is a member of the Masonic order at Kenton, and in politics is an Anti monopolist. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, possesses a high sense of honor, and is conscientious and courteous in his business dealings. Although positive in his conviction of right and wrong, his varied experiences in life, and his intuitive knowledge of human nature combine to give him broad and liberal views of men and measures. He supports with energy and enthusiasm that

which enlists his sympathies, and his decision of character makes itself felt and respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

W. D. EDGAR, lumber merchant, P. O. Dunkirk, was born May 2, 1838, in Hardin County, and is a son of David H. and Azuba (Hamlin) Edgar; the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, the latter a native of New York State. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in this county, and is by occupation a farmer and dealer in lumber. He enlisted, April 18, 1861, in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was discharged November 23, 1863. He participated in the following battles: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rich Mountain, Gettysburg, Winchester, also in many skirmishes. At the battle of Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, he was wounded in the breast by a minie ball and lost the use of his arm. He is now receiving a pension. He was married, at Findlay, by Rev. Mr. Done, November 4, 1866, to Dora, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Tanner, born April 13, 1849, in Hancock County, Ohio. Her father is a native of New Jersey, and emigrated to this State at the age of twelve years; her mother was born in Virginia, and came to this State with her parents at an early day. Mr. Edgar is the father of five children, viz., Marchie, born August 11, 1867; Lenora, born February 28, 1869; Maud, born June 7, 1870; Bertha A., born June 7, 1875, and Ruby A., born November 21, 1882. Mrs. Edgar is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Edgar is a member of the I. O. O. F.; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; was Chief of Police at Columbus for two years, from December, 1879, to March 4, 1882; served as Auditor of the County in 1868 and 1869; for about eight years was Deputy Sheriff and three years Postmaster of Dunkirk.

C. J. FLACK, carriage-maker, Dunkirk, was born July 4, 1849, in Sycamore, Wyandot Co., Ohio. He is a son of Henry J. and Elizabeth Ann Flack, the latter (deceased) a native of Maryland and of German extraction. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, a pioneer of Wyandot County, taught the Indians in school, and for six years was County Recorder in Upper Sandusky. He settled in the woods in Seneca County, where he cut timber and built the house. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Sandusky County, where he learned his trade of carriage-maker, and worked at it there for fifteen years. In 1872, he was working for six months in Center, Ohio; for three months in Evansville, Ind.; the year after, in Sycamore, Ohio, and then came to Dunkirk. From October, 1874, to March, 1875, he was in Nevada, and for eighteen months after in Cardington, Ohio. On the 14th of May, 1874, he was united in marriage to Ella Rumler, a native of Kenton, Hardin County, born March 25, 1855, and a daughter of Emanuel and Amanda (Rhinehart) Rumler; latter of German descent, a native of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Her father, a native of Maryland and a pioneer of Hardin County, walked from Westminster to Springfield in 1840. He enlisted in the army at the close of the war, but did not serve. Mrs. Flack was the oldest of a family of four, one son and three daughters, one of the latter deceased. Mr. Flack lost a brother during the war, in 1864. He was a Captain in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, Company A; he was captured in the Shenandoah Valley; died while on the cars, and was thrown by the rebels in a ditch. Mrs. Flack is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Flack is a Republican, and is a well-known citizen of Dunkirk.

ENOCH FRY, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born February 2, 1830, in Coshocton County, Ohio. He came to Hardin County when three years of age. Is a farmer by occupation, and owns fifty-nine acres of land in Blanchard Township. For nearly six years, he was working in California, where, at Point Deception, off San Francisco, he was wrecked, and robbed of $800 by the purser. He returned to Hardin County in 1855. He enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served until the close of the war; was struck twice at Vicksburg and once at Pea Ridge. On the 12th of October, 1869, he was united in marriage to Sarah A., born June 8, 1830, in Ross County, Ohio, widow of Thomas Smith and daughter of Samuel and Cathem (Holverstott) Strausser. Mr. and Mrs. Fry have no children of their own, so they adopted a child—William E., born September 10, 1876, aged two weeks at the time of his adoption. Mrs. Fry was married to her first husband in 1850, in Marion County, by whom she had five children, two deceased. Mr. Fry and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which the former was at one time a Deacon. Mr. Fry has filled the office of School Director, and is one of the useful citizens of Blanchard Township.

C. J. FRY, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born May 5, 1833, in Knox County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Mary (Mowery) Fry, of German and English descent. He moved to Hardin County when six months old, and, with the exception of three years spent in Illinois and Iowa, has remained here since. By occupation, he is a farmer and stock-raiser, and makes a specialty of hogs. He is the owner of seventy acres of land in Section 21, Blanchard Township. On the 10th of September, 1857, he was united in marriage with Susan Wilson, a native of Hardin County, and a daughter of John Wilson. This union resulted in five children—Lell F., Mary M., Cynthia, Elmer and Nettie. He enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and served three years and seven months, participating in the battle of Dallas, Ga.; was taken prisoner at Fayetteville, S. C., and was in the Andersonville, Danville and Libby prisons for twenty-one days. Mr. Fry and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fry has filled the office of School Director, and for three years as Township Trustee, and, in politics, is a Republican.

GEORGE W. FULKS, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born April 5, 1846, in Coshocton County, this State. He is a son of Kinzey and Louisa (Lynch) Fulks; the latter a native of Ohio, the former of German extraction, a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Coshocton County at the age of eighteen years, and is still a resident there. The subject of this sketch is the fifth child of a family of ten children, seven living. He was reared in Coshocton County and received a common school education. In September, 1869, he was united in marriage with Eleanor Byan (deceased), born June 29, 1850, in Coshocton County, and a daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Graham) Byan, of Irish descent. This union resulted in three children—Charles L., Frank L. and James K. Mr. Fulks formed a second union, April 24, 1878, in Dunkirk, with Cathem M. Shane, born November 20, 1852, in Medina County. Her parents are John and Rachel A. (Ault) Shane, of Irish and German lineage. Two children have been born—Rachel Louisa and Claude. Mr. Fulks has resided in Blanchard Township, this county, for eight years; owns a farm in Section 30, where he carries on farming and stock-raising. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN H. GARDNER, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in Franklin Township, near Black Fork, Richland Co., Ohio. He is a son of Morgan and Cathem (Harvey) Gardner. His father was a native of Maryland; died eight years ago at the age of seventy years. His mother, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, died at the age of forty-five years on the farm of our subject. Our subject left home at the age of twenty-three years; was burning brick for two years, and for twenty years was in the lumber business. He has cleared 500 acres of land and killed about as many deer. He is now occupied in farming and stock-raising, which business he has followed five years; owns eighty acres of land in Blanchard Township, Section 29; eighty-one in Washington, Section 25, and forty acres in Cessna Township. He was married to Mary Hiles, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, viz., James, Olive C., Lydia, Elsie H., Finny F. and Peter. Mr. Gardner was a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F., under Gen. Thomas. Last September, he was taken sick, lost the use of his hand and was delirious for five days, requiring four men to hold him. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Gen. Scott.

J. B. HALDEMAN, Postmaster and grocer, of Dunkirk, was born December 26, 1840, in Stark County, Ohio. He is a son of Christian and Mary (Kemp) Haldeman, of German ancestry. His father is deceased. The subject of this sketch was reared in Stark County, educated at the schools of Magnolia, and, at the age of eighteen years, August 2, 1858, came to this county. He learned the trade of a wagon and carriage-maker, which he worked at for twelve years; for four or five years was in the hardware business and is now a grocer, of the firm of Haldeman & Miller. He has been the Postmaster of Dunkirk for the last year. On September 28, 1861, he enlisted in the Western Illinois Sharpshooters, Company H, and was discharged July 17, 1865. He was a Quartermaster, and took part in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Atlanta, Resaca, besides numerous skirmishes. He was under fire for twenty-two consecutive days. On October 24, 1867, at Arlington, Hancock County, he was married to Angie E., daughter of Cyrus and Martha Vail, natives of this State and residents of Arlington. This union has resulted in six children, four sons and two daughters—Frank O., Winnie V., Maud M., Charles and J. B.; the sixth died in infancy. Mr. Haldeman and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haldeman is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 624; member of the Knights of Honor, No. 1919; for two years was Township Clerk; one term a Corporation Treasurer; was a member, for one term, of the Dunkirk Council, and in politics is a Republican.

DR. L. W. HEBENTHAL, druggist, Dunkirk, was born July 27, 1837, in Manheim, Germany. He is a son of George and Maria (Bucher) Hebenthal (deceased), also natives of Germany, and is a member of a family of three; his brother, George W., is deceased, and his sister, Josephine, is the wife of Vincennes Link. The Doctor studied chemistry in Manheim, Germany, received a diploma for same, and emigrated to Toledo, Ohio, at the age of sixteen years. He was in Maumee City for two years, and then proceeded to Waterville. He enlisted, April 18, 1861, in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served three months, during which time he was made Corporal, and fought in the battles of Philippi, W. Va.; Laurel Hill, July, 1861, and Cheat River, July, 1861, and was discharged August, 1861. He re-enlisted, September 18, 1861, in the Sixty-

seventh Regiment, Company K, and was at the siege of Charleston, S. C., 1863; in the charge on Fort Wagner, Charleston, July, 1863. He received a gunshot wound in the left arm, a bayonet wound in the left ankle and was sent to the Beaufort Hospital, thence to the hospital at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and returned to duty March 16, 1864. He was promoted to the First Lieutenancy in 1864, and discharged September 9, 1865. After the war, he was engaged in the livery buisness, in which he continued during 1865 and 1866, and, the year after, had a supply store in Napoleon, Henry Co., Ohio, and, the following year, a wholesale confectionery in Defiance. For two years, he was druggist in Mount Blanchard, and finally, in 1876, came to Dunkirk, where he established a drug store, which he has carried on to the present time. On September 19, 1867, while in Waterville, Ohio, he was married, by Rev. Mr. Gibb, to Lena, born March 22, 1845, in Lucas County, Ohio, the daughter of Edwin and Mary Jane (Gillet) Dyer, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of New York. This union resulted in two children—Delia C., born in Waterville, March 24, 1870, and Mamie, born in Defiance April 13, 1874. Mrs. Hebenthal is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hebenthal is a Universalist in his religious belief. Mrs. Hebenthal has two brothers—E. M. and F. M.—and one sister—Roxana, wife of David Hancock. Mr. Hebenthal is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Dunkirk, of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Honor at Dunkirk, and in politics is a Republican.

W. S. HINEBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born March 27, 1828, in Fayette County, Penn., and is a son of Jonathan Hinebaugh, of German parentage. His grandfather, George Hinebaugh, died at the age of ninety-eight years. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County at the age of eight years, and received a common school education in Logan and Hardin Counties. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns seventy-seven acres of land in Section 8, Blanchard Township. On the 3d of August, 1851, he was united in marriage with Mary Cooper, a native of Pennsylvania, born August 16, 1828, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (McLane) Cooper. From this union there have been ten children, four sons and six daughters, as follows: Oragan (deceased), Francis A., Hanson F., Sarah C., William St. Clair, Mary J., Alice C., Florence A., John M. and Esther M. Delia McClure, aunt of Mrs. Hinebaugh, was born April 20, 1820, in Randolph, Va., and is a daughter of Aber McLane. She lived for three years in Licking County, Ohio, and afterward came to Hardin County, where she has since remained. She remembers the time this county was quite a forest. Mr. and Mrs. Hinebaugh have been members of the Christian Church since 1851. Mr. Hinebaugh has filled the office of Township Trustee for two years; also that of a Supervisor and School Director.

S. HINEBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born April 5, 1832, in Fayette County, Penn., and is a son of Jonathan and Mary Hinebaugh. He emigrated, while young, to Hardin County, Ohio, and received there his education. Was in the show business for two years, and is now occupied in farming; owns sixty-three acres of land in Sections 7 and 8, and he enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served nearly four years, fighting in a dozen or more battles and numerous skirmishes. He was married, January 25, 1866, to Elizabeth Karrick, born December 13, 1836, in Portage County, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Mary Karrick. Eight children have blessed this union, five sons and three daughters. Three of the children are deceased.

CYRUS HOFSTEATER, sawyer and engineer, Dunkirk, was born July 2, 1830, in Wyandot County, Ohio, and is a son of Charles Hofsteator, of German and Irish descent. He enlisted, September, 1861, in the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K; was discharged February, 1863; re-enlisted October 12, 1864, in the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment; discharged July 14, 1865. On March 24, 1857, he was united in marriage with Eliza J. Elliot, born July 23, 1840, of German and Irish parentage. By this union there have been eight children, seven living. Mr. Hofsteater has been in the planing and saw mill of I. C. Miller for about twenty-one years, and for nine years has been pursuing the trade of a carpenter.

J. E. L. HOLDEN, gunsmith, Dunkirk, was born in Marseilles, Wyandot Co., Ohio, July 5, 1858. He is a son of A. C. and E. K. (Piedmore) Holden, the former a native of Licking County, Ohio, and of English descent, the latter a native of New Jersey. His grandfather, Wilson Holden, was First Lieutenant in the war of 1812, in which year he passed, with Gen. Hull, through what is now Dunkirk. His father was a gunsmith and a millwright by trade; followed the former occupation for three years in Cuba, Wyandot County, and ten years in Dunkirk. The subject of this sketch was reared in Marseilles, Wyandot County, until twelve years of age. He has followed the occupation of his father, that of gunsmith, which business he has been in charge of for two years. He has one brother, two sisters and two half-brothers.

R. F. HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born October 25, 1827, in Carroll County, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Rutter) Holmes. He was married, November 17, 1853, to Emeline Steel, who was born January 28, 1828, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and has been blessed with three children—Alsines M. (deceased), John S. and Elizabeth I. Mr. Holmes enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served three years. He fought in the battles of McDowell, Cedar Mountain, Cross Keys and the second battle of Bull Run, and was once captured, but immediately released. He was taken sick after the battle of Bull Run, and sent to the hospital at Alexander, where, on getting well, he was detailed as nurse. In the latter part of 1863, he was transferred to Camp Denison, where he remained on duty until December 4, 1864, the date of his discharge. For thirteen years, Mr. Holmes and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the former has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school and is a leader in the choir. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Grange, and is one of the useful citizens of Blanchard Township.

JAMES HUSTON, dentist, Dunkirk, was born August 17, 1832, at Mount Eaton, Wayne Co., Ohio. He is a son of Cunningham and Elizabeth (Scott) Huston, the former of Irish, the latter of Scotch descent. His mother died in Millersburg in 1863, at the age of sixty-eight years, and was buried at Mount Eaton. His father was a tanner and merchant by occupation, and, in 1845, while he was in Mexico on business, was murdered. The subject of this sketch was the sixth son and seventh child of a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom there are six living. He received his education at Mount Eaton and at the normal school of Fredericksburg. He taught school for six or seven terms, and then took up the study of dentistry at Massillon, Ohio, with Dr. E. Chidester. He was in West Virginia in 1861, for six months, and then returned to Mount Eaton, where he lived for thirteen years. He passed the State Dental

Board examination at Columbus, May 6, 1868, and finally came to Dunkirk, where he has successfully pursued his practice. On October 2, 1862, he was united in marriage with Rachel Griffith, born in West Lebanon, Wayne Co., Ohio, November 3, 1837, and a daughter of Elisha and Mary (Bailes) Griffith. To this union there have been born three children—Meade C., born July 15, 1863; Lula E., born February 5, 1867, and Frank G., born February 6, 1870. For fifteen years, Mr. Huston and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Huston for twenty years has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, Massillon, Ohio, ten years, and at Forest, ten years (No. 378). He was also a member of the School Board for ten years, but resigned in the spring of 1882.

E. H. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born June 9, 1842, in Blanchard Township, Hardin Co., Ohio. He is a son of William W. and Sarah Ann (Hinebaugh) Johnson; the latter, a native of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry, is deceased. His father was born in New York in 1817, and emigrated to Ohio in 1835. The subject of this sketch pursues farming for an occupation; owns eighty acres of land in Section 16, Blanchard Township, where he has resided for fifteen years. He was married, September 3, 1863, to Miss R. D., born November 12, 1845, in Athens County, Ohio, the daughter of D. C. and Rachel (Wright) Phillips, both deceased, of Scotch and Irish descent. Her father, a pioneer of Athens County, was for twenty-one years a Justice of the Peace of Blanchard Township, Hardin County. Mr. Johnson has been the father of six children, namely, Esta (deceased), E. M., an infant (deceased), A. M., G. S. and M. Z. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian Church. Two brothers of Mrs. Johnson—E. W. and D. W.—were in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and another brother—N. B.—was First Lieutenant in Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Milton Johnson, brother of our subject, was also in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic order of Kenton; has filled the office of School Director, and in politics is a Republican.

R. H. JOHNSON, proprietor of a restaurant and saloon, Dunkirk, was born April 16, 1844, near Dunkirk, Blanchard Township, Hardin Co., Ohio. He received a common school education, and, in April, 1861, at the age of seventeen years, enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, serving three years and four months. In 1868, he was engaged in the stave business; from 1871 to August of 1875, was farming in Elk County, Southern Kansas, and, for the past five years, has been proprietor of a saloon and restaurant in Dunkirk. He was married, on the 4th of July, 1865, to Sarah, a native of Hardin County, born in 1847, the daughter of Nicholas Miller, of Patterson, Ohio. Mrs. Johnson died in 1876, leaving a family of four children, viz., Fred, Norman A., Carl D. and Wilber. Fred and Wilber were born in Kansas. Mr. Johnson formed a second union, at Findlay, July 3, 1878, with Mollie Naus, born in Hancock County in 1858, and a daughter of William Naus. By this union there have been born two children—Harry D. and Vernon. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Kenton, and is a useful citizen of Dunkirk.

ANDREW D. JONES, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born May 22, 1825, in Knox County, Ohio. His parents are John and Sarah (Bradbury) Jones; the mother coming from Pennsylvania, and of German descent, of English ancestry, the father a native of New Jersey. They came to Ohio, settling in Knox County, where they lived until 1854, when they came to Hardin

County, Washington Township, where they spent the remainder of their days. His father was a prominent member of the United Brethren Church, and among the first advocates of freedom. The subject of this sketch was educated, up to his eighteenth year, in the common schools of Knox County, and for eighteen months at the Oberlin College. He learned the trade of brick-mason and plasterer at Mount Vernon, where he worked three years; then in Oberlin four years. He was in the hardware business in Dunkirk; taught two school terms in Knox County, three terms in Hardin and two terms in Richland County. He is now occupied in farming; has cleared 200 acres of land in Washington Township since 1854, and owns 117 acres in Washington Township, 160 acres in Allen County, Ind., and three dwellings in Dunkirk. On September 23, 1850, he was united in marriage, in Washington Township, by Harrison P. Darst, with Jane E. Moses, a native of Connecticut, born January 5, 1827, daughter of Asa and Almira (Barber) Moses. Her parents were natives of Connecticut and of English lineage. Three children were born to this marriage—John A., resident of Allen County, Ind.; Sarah Almira, wife of Nathan Spaulding, of Hardin County, and Moses Milton, deceased at the age of one month. Mr. Jones has also reared three other children—John H., the child of his brother, and two of his wife's brother's children, Frank L. and Jennie Moses—the latter wife of John McKinley, a school teacher in Forest. Mr. Jones and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, where, for twenty years, the former has been Trustee, Steward and Sabbath school teacher. He is, in politics, a Republican; has filled the office of Township Treasurer, Trustee and many other positions of trust. The first vote he ever cast was for free speech, free soil and freedom to all, and he is a bitter opponent to all secret societies, Church and State, as they are strictly forbidden by the word of God, it being "The lamp to my feet and the light to my pathway."

C. M. JONES, proprietor of Dunkirk elevators and dealer in grain and seeds, hard and soft coal, etc., was born May 1, 1850, a native of this county. He is a son of A. B. and Elizabeth (Spacht) Jones, of which family he is the only surviving member. His father died in 1864, a victim of the rebel prisons. His mother died in 1862, and his three sisters and one brother also are deceased. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm two miles north of North Washington, and educated in the common schools until April 1, 1865, when he was employed as a salesman with T. Mahon & Co., at Dunkirk. On April 1, 1870, armed with recommendations from former employers and citizens of the town, he went Westward, and obtained a position in the clothing house of A. N. Schuster, Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo., where he was also Assistant Postmaster. He was married, September 12, 1872, to Sallie Woods, born January 6, 1856, in Columbiana County, and a daughter of David Woods. From April 1, 1873, to April 1, 1877, he was employed as salesman by John Woodruff. The latter part of these years was devoted to the opening of the books and acting in the capacity of Assistant Cashier of "Woodruff's Bank." Since April 1, 1877, he has been in business for himself, and, in a measure, is successful. Mr. Jones has filled the office of Trustee and Financial Secretary in the Knights of Honor; was appointed Enumerator of the Census in 1880; is Township Treasurer and a member of the Village Council.

NICOLAS KAHL, farmer, P. O. North Washington, was born December 6, 1835, in Germany, and is a son of Frank and Margaret (Wagner) Kahl, the former a native of France, the latter of Germany. The subject of this sketch was educated in Germany, and emigrated to Kenton, Ohio,

in 1869. He was married, in 1871, to Wilhelmine Hyneca, a native of Germany. By this union there have been six children (five living), viz., Michael K., Fred, Emma, William, Eddie and Lena.

S. KEHLER, physician, Dunkirk, was born October 22, 1813, near Williamsport, Penn., and is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Shelby) Kehler, the former of German the latter of Low Dutch descent. The subject of this sketch was educated in Pennsylvania; emigrated to Ohio in 1841; studied medicine and graduated, in 1845, at Willoughby, Ohio. He has practiced for thirty-six years, spending fifteen years in Stark County. In 1846, he was united in marriage with Mary Landon, a native of Stark County, born February 16, 1825, and a daughter of Henry Landon, of Connecticut. This union has resulted in seven children, as follows: Frances, wife of Charles Mahon, a dealer in dry goods; Josephine, wife of James Flemming, a farmer and proprietor of a saw mill near Dunkirk; George, married; Mary, deceased; Grace, a school teacher and the wife of John Wood, clerk in Mahon's store; Anna, school teacher in Dunkirk, and Edward. Mr. Kehler and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kehler owns his residence in Dunkirk and is a prominent physician of that town.

WILLIAM KIRCHHOFFER, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born September 19, 1859, in Pleasant Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, and is a son of Frank and Elizabeth (Glucker) Kirchhoffer. His grandfather was killed in an oil mill in Mertzehausen, Germany. His father, a native of Germany, and a cabinet-maker by trade, died in Blanchard Township in 1873, at the age of forty-six years. His mother died on his farm, December 26, 1876, at the age of forty-five years; she was twice married. By her second husband—Jacob Schrittner—she had one child—Emma, a resident of Pleasant Township. The subject of this sketch has two sisters—Minnie and Elizabeth. He is engaged in farming and sawing, and owns forty acres of land in Section 31, Range 11, where he has resided for nineteen years. He was married, March 30, 1882, to Alice, a native of Ohio, where she was born June 6, 1864, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Fisher. He is the father of one child—Judson, born February 9, 1883, died March 26, 1883. His wife's father is a farmer and has reared a family of five children, one of whom—Jessie—died May 25, 1879. The three remaining at home are Maggie, Millie and Blanche.

JAMES M. KINSEY, book-keeper and salesman, was born February 7, 1854, in Dunkirk, Ohio. He is a son of George and Jane (Shuff) Kinsey. His paternal grandparents were Christian and Nancy (Martin) Kinsey, descended from the Pennsylvania Dutch; his maternal grandparents, Jesse and Margaret McCavery, were of Irish and German ancestry. The mother of our subject was born October 10, 1817, in Frederick County, Md., and the father was born in Frederick County, Md., September 21, 1813. He lived in his native place until thirty-three years of age. He married, February 21, 1837, and had nine children, viz., Mary C. (deceased), J. T., G. M., Susan J. (wife of J. C. Leslie), A. E., James M., Melvin S., Melinda and an infant (deceased). Mr. Kinsey, Sr., has resided in this county since 1849. He was a carpenter for several years, and for ten years carried on the grocery business, but is now retired from all business. The subject of this sketch was the second male child born in the town of Dunkirk. He received a common school education, and was married, May 30, 1876, to Flo Tanner, who was born April 24, 1858, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Aurand) Tanner. Her father was a native of Rhode Island, her

mother of Hancock County, Ohio, and both of English descent. Mr. J. M. Kinsey is the father of two children—Ruth, born December 8, 1877, and Mode, born March 4, 1881. For over ten years, Mr. J. M. Kinsey has been a salesman and book-keeper in the hardware store of S. T. Bosserman, Dunkirk.

JOHN U. KURT, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born July 4, 1836, in Wangen County, Switzerland, and is a son of Jacob Kurt. He received his education in Switzerland and in Licking County, Ohio, to which place he emigrated at the age of nineteen years. His parents came the following year. He pursues farming for an occupation, and is the owner of 160 acres of land in Section 29, Blanchard Township. He was married, April 4, 1867, to Mary Kellerhals, born in this county, Goshen Township, six miles east of Kenton, October 28, 1847, and daughter of John U. Kellerhals. Nine children have been born to them, five living—Fred William, William Henry, Samuel A., Phillip and Lusi. John J. (deceased) was killed by a horse. Mr. Kurt and his wife belong to the German Reformed Church, of which the former has been a member since his boyhood, and is now an Elder. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Blanchard Township.

B. L. LARIMER, grocer, Dunkirk, was born November 12, 1859, in West Virginia, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Huston) Larimer, the latter a native of Ohio and of German and Irish parentage. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, where he received his education. He was a school teacher by occupation; moved to Ohio in 1864, settling in Hardin County, where, the following year, he was killed in an accident. The subject of this sketch came, in 1864, with his parents to this county, and was educated in Dunkirk. For two years he was employed in the post office, and clerked in the hardware store of Haldeman & Huston. Since 1880, he has been a dealer in groceries, provisions, etc. He has two sisters—Lulu, at home, and Effa, married to Wallice Gottlier (deceased two years ago), by whom she had three children—Thomas, Elizabeth and Anna. For over a year Mr. Larimer has been a member of the I. O. O. F. Dunkirk Lodge, No. 624, and is one of the rising business men of that town.

AARON LEHR, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born November 6, 1825, in Union County, Penn. His paternal grandfather was John Lehr. The subject of this sketch received his education in Pennsylvania; moved to Ohio in 1854; lived for ten years in Sandusky County and then, in 1864, came to Hardin County. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at it for nine or ten years; and also pursued the trade of a carpenter for fifteen years. He is now carrying on farming, and is the owner of some tenement houses and his residence. He was married, in Pennsylvania, to Lucetta Houtch, born August 30, 1830, in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. Four children have blessed this union, three living—Mary J., a canvasser; M. B., who was educated in Dunkirk and at the Ada Normal School, and has been a teacher for seven terms; L. A. M., a music teacher in Dunkirk. Mr. Lehr served for one year in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, where the former has been an Elder and Sabbath School Treasurer. Mr. Lehr has been a Township Trustee and a member of the City Council.

JOSEPH R. LINDSEY, deceased, was born, August 3, 1820, in Madison County, Ohio, and died June 13, 1881. He was a son of John and Sarah (Ray) Lindsey, of Irish and Scotch ancestry. He was raised in Madison

County until twelve years of age, when he lived in Marion County until 1865, since which time he resided in Hardin County. He was, by occupation, a farmer, also dealer in stock, and owned eighty acres of land in Blanchard Township; forty-two and a half acres located in Section 21 and the remainder in Section 27. He married, January 5, 1843, Lydia, daughter of Joshua and Isabel (McReay) Cope, of English-Irish and Scotch lineage. This union resulted in ten children, four living, viz., Sarah R., Mary Ann, Joshua J. and John T. The six deceased are Isabella M., Jane C., William, Elon S., Cordelia and Elizabeth H. Mr. Lindsey and his wife were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Lindsey, filled the office of School Director and Township Trustee and, in politics, was a Republican.

E. C. LONGABAUGH, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born April 13, 1838, in Wyandot County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Samantha (Cutting) Longabaugh. His father was of German and Irish descent and a native of Ohio; his mother of English lineage and a native of New York. Our subject taught school for five terms in Belle Vernon; he is now engaged in farming. He was married, April 23, 1868, to Amanda Whetsel, born in 1838 in Seneca County, Ohio, and a daughter of John Whetsel, of Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to this union, viz., Sarah E., John, Samantha E., R. B. Hayes and Charles Edwin. Mrs. Longabaugh was a graduate at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, and was a school teacher. Our subject was a member of the Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and of the Fifteenth Regiment Three Minute Service, Company D. He was in service three years; was wounded in the mouth (from which wound he temporarily lost his speech) May 16, 1864, at Rome, Ga., on the march to the sea. He owns 338 acres of land in Blanchard Township, Sections 8 and 17, and 168 acres in Section 21, Washington Township. He was a member of the Good Templars; is a member of the Masonic Lodge at McCutchinville; of the Knights of Honor; of the Grange; was a State Representative of the lodge and Worthy Master. He is a Republican in politics, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Blanchard Township.

P. LONGFELLOW, of the firm of Fry & Longfellow, liverymen, of Dunkirk, was born September 7, 1836, in Champaign County, this State. He was reared in his native place, near West Liberty, and was married to Elizabeth Clingman, a native of Hancock County, Ohio. To this union have been born four children, one deceased—Mary Ann (deceased), Charles, Joseph, and Ellen (wife of J. K. Karns). Mr. Longfellow enlisted in the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served four years. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., and confined twelve days in Libby Prison. He was slightly wounded by a minie ball. Mr. Longfellow owns real estate in Dunkirk, and is one of the useful citizens of that place.

LUTHER C. LOUTHAN, book-keeper and teacher, Dunkirk, was born June 20, 1856, and is a son of Samuel M. and Mary A. (Fullerton) Louthan. His father was born in Beaver County, Penn., September 20, 1801, and is of Scotch descent. He was brought up on a farm, afterward learning carpentering, and was married, on October 18, 1825, to Annie Grossgross. By this union he had two children—Moses and Mary. His companion died on January 30, 1832, and was married again, April 15, 1834, to Ellen McConnell, by which union there were born three children, viz., John M., Elizabeth J. and James W. His wife, Ellen, died on August 17, 1841. Left

again, and with five children, he formed a third marriage December 27, 1842, with Miss Mary A. Fullerton, who still survives. The results of this union have been nine children, their names as follows: Joseph F., Samuel M., William H., Catherine A., Aaron R., Hiram, Luther C., our subject, Martha E. and Rebecca. Eight have survived out of a family of fourteen children. Samuel M., Catherine and Aaron died in infancy, while Elizabeth J., John and Joseph lived to attain maturity. Mr. Louthan, Sr., thinking there were broader fields for a fortune in Ohio, started in a wagon with his wife and six children for that State, reaching Hardin County on May 17, 1849. On April 3, 1851, he bought his present farm in Blanchard Township. Neighbors were few and far between, and the land was covered with forest, but with energy and perseverance, and with the assistance of his sons, he succeeded in clearing the woods, and is now enjoying the results of his labors, after passing through all the hardships and inconveniences incident to pioneer life. At the breaking-out of the war, four sons took up arms in the defense of their country, all of whom passed through the entire war, coming home without a scratch or scar. James W. enlisted April 16, 1861, in the Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, veteranized January 1, 1863, serving to the close; Joseph F. enlisted in Company G, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 12, 1861, re-enlisted January 1, 1863; John M. enlisted in September, 1862, in the Ohio Independent Sharpshooters, and was subsequently chosen for Sherman's Headquarter Guards; Moses was drafted on November, 1864, and taken to Bermuda Hundred, Va., and, being a good penman, was appointed Commissary Clerk. Luther C. Louthan, the subject of this sketch, is of a very studious nature, and takes great interest in the tales told by his father of the old pioneer days. His father is now eighty-two years old. Our subject follows teaching and book-keeping, in both of which vocations he is very proficient, and acquits himself with satisfaction.

WILLIAM C. McGINNIS, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born July 31, 1804. His parents were Paul and Susan (Robison) McGinnis, natives of Scotland, and both deceased. The subject of this sketch was raised in Pennsylvania, and came to Hardin County twenty-five years ago. He enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, Company G, served eighteen months and was in seven battles. In 1838, he was married to Maria Underwood, a native of Washington County, Penn., who died August 10, 1859, leaving a family of nine children, eight of whom are living and married.

THOMAS MAXWELL, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born April 5, 1836, in Coshocton County, Ohio. He is a son of George and Jane (Hums) Maxwell, both deceased. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, who moved to Ohio in 1828 and to Hardin County in 1842. His mother died in October, 1878, at the age of eighty-six years. The subject of this sketch is the sixth son and eleventh child of a family of twelve children, ten of whom are living. He received a common school education, pursues farming for an occupation and is the owner of 100 acres of land in Section 16, Blanchard Township. He enlisted September 20, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and served ten months. Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Dunkirk, and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

ISAAC MILLER, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born February 16, 1814, in Carrol County, Ohio, and is of Scotch and German descent. He was reared on a farm, and given a common school education. By occupa-

tion he is a farmer, owns eighty acres of land in Section 16, Blanchard Township, and has improved his farm from a woodland. In 1837, he was married to Eleanor Jackson, who died in 1846, leaving a family of four children, Nancy Ann, John A., Sarah E. and Emma J. Mr. Miller formed a second union, in 1847, with Emily Gilmore, by whom he has had three children, viz., Margaret Ann, James W. and Altha. Mr. Miller and his wife are members of the Disciple Church, in which the former has been a Deacon for ten years. Mr. Miller has filled the office of Township Trustee and School Director, and is one of the useful citizens of Blanchard Township.

J. C. MILLER, proprietor planing and saw mills, Dunkirk, was born August 26, 1844, on the Blanchard River, Delaware Township, Hancock County, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Temperance (Picket) Miller, both of German parentage, the former a native of Knox County, the latter of Athens County, Ohio. Our subject was educated in Hancock County, raised as a farmer, and is now owner of the planing and saw mills for building material, established in February, 1882. At the age of twenty-five years, he was married to Nancy E. Moore, born in 1856, daughter of John Moore, of German descent. Four children resulted from this union, Charity E., Alice May, Maud M. and Wiley J. Mr. Miller served 100 days in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, under Capt. Steeley; was called out in May and returned in September. Mr. Miller is a member of the Knights of Honor and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

W. F. MORGAN, restaurant and saloon keeper, Dunkirk, was born February 14, 1836, near Zanesville, Ohio. His parents were Joseph and Jane (Savage) Morgan, the former a native of Virginia and of English, the latter a native of New Jersey and of Welsh, extraction. The subject of this sketch was educated near Tiffin, Ohio, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for twelve years. For the past nine years he has been carrying on a saloon and restaurant in Dunkirk. He was married May 24, 1861, in Adrian, Ohio, to Hattie Cramer, born January 17, 1842, native of Maryland, the daughter of Fred and Polly Cramer. This union resulted in four children, Bertha Ann, Frank (deceased), Harry D. F. and Zella May. Mr. Morgan enlisted May, 1864, in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio National Guards, and was discharged in September, 1864.

JOHN T. MUSSON, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Kenton, was born, June 26, 1839, in Lincolnshire, England, and is a son of Edward Musson. He received his education in England, and emigrated in 1856; settled in New York, and, in 1860, came to Hardin County. He is a farmer and carpenter by occupation and owns a farm in Section 27, Blanchard Township. In 1862, he was married to Sarah Jane Fletcher, born in 1843, and has been blessed with ten children, six living, as follows: Edmund A., Elizabeth S., John T., Charles P., William J. and Thomas W. Those deceased are Edward S., William, Mary and Ethel. Mr. Musson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. J. MYERS, stave manufacturer, Dunkirk, was born September 29, 1842, in Switzerland, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Myers. He is the third of a family of seven children, six sons (one deceased) and one daughter, and was educated at the common schools. He emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850. For ten years he was pursuing the business of a stave manufacturer in Ottawa County, Ohio, for four years in Lansing, Mich., and for twelve years in Hardin County. He has been twice married,

the first time in Ottawa County in 1854, to Bertha Tabbord; the second union occurred in Hardin County, 1874, with Angeline Coontz, the widow of Mr. Coontz. She was born in 1842, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish parentage. Rudolph Myers, the brother of our subject, served in the Twentieth Ohio Battery.

DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, contractor and liveryman, Dunkirk, was born in Ireland in the year 1835, and is a son of Eugene O'Sullivan. He was educated in Ireland, where for seven years he was engaged on the police force, and emigrated to America in 1863, settling in this county. He was married, in 1863, to Ellen Foley, a native of Ireland, by whom he has had nine children, two boys and seven girls—Kate, Minnie, Eugene P. S., Francis, Betsey (deceased), John B., Nellie I. (deceased) Mary M. and Grace A. Mr. O'Sullivan is a contractor by occupation, and has an extensive custom. He was employed in the drainage of the Hog Creek Marsh, the success of which he claims to be due to him. Mr. O'Sullivan and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

WILLIAM PEALER, contractor and carpenter, Dunkirk, was born August 17, 1823, in Columbia County, Penn. His parents are John and Rachel (Bright) Pealer, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German, the latter of English descent. His parents emigrated to Knox County, Ohio, when our subject was eighteen months old, and where he was reared, educated in the log schoolhouse with paper windows. He is by occupation a contractor and carpenter, the latter of which he has followed for twenty-five years. On February 26, 1846, he was united in marriage to Sarah Lantz, born December 12, 1825, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jonathan Lantz, of German extraction, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day. This union has resulted in nine children, six sons and three daughters, as follows: Laura, the wife of John Rinkford, drayman in Lima, Ohio; Louisa, the wife of John Jones, living in Indiana; Lemuel, contractor and carpenter, married to Mollie Howe, by whom he has one child, Ray; William F., a blacksmith in Indiana, married to Delia Powell, daughter of Josiah Powell; Mary, the wife of Albert Barber; J. C. Fremont, at home; Samuel Delbert, at home; Oliver, deceased at Atlanta, member of the One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and Virgil, who died at Livingston, Ill., of spotted fever. Mr. Pealer enlisted, December, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F; discharged June 21, 1865. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the former for eleven years was Recording Scribe, has filled the position of Class Leader, and for five years was Sunday School Superintendent. Mr. Pealer has filled the office of Township Trustee and School Director, and is a well-known citizen of Blanchard Township.

THOMAS PISEL, farmer, P. O. Forest, was born May 1, 1845, in Hardin County, Ohio. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Carey) Pisel, the former a resident of Jackson Township, now in his seventy-fifth year. The subject of this sketch received his education in Jackson Township. He is occupied in farming and stock-raising, making hogs a specialty. He owns ninety acres of land in Section 3, Range 11, Blanchard Township. On the 11th of November, 1869, he was married to Belinda Benedict (Naus), a native of Pennsylvania, born December 13, 1853, and a daughter of Solomon Benedict. Three children have resulted from this union, two living, Hattie E. and Mauda L. Mr. Pisel was a member of the Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and

nine months. He was wounded at a place located six miles south of Marietta, Ga.

ALVIN L. PORE, restaurant keeper, Dunkirk, was born August 7, 1860, in Hardin County. His mother, Huldah (Teegarden) Pore, died, leaving a family of three children, our subject being the oldest, John W. and Ida May. His father, Levi Pore, was born August 18, 1836, in Stark County, and was a son of Christopher and Martha (Doeman) Pore, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Ohio. Levi Pore has resided in this county twenty-eight years; he was educated in Stark and Hancock Counties, followed farming for ten or eleven years, has been a plasterer for six years and is also engaged in carrying on a meat market in Dunkirk, which was established eight years ago. He served ten months in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B. He was married again on the 4th of February, 1875, to Mollie, daughter of Melvin Coats, by whom he has had two children, Charles E. and Mertie Jane. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Hardin County, and for six years has been engaged in the occupation of butcher. He was married in Dunkirk by the Rev. S. T. Bosserman, on the 14th of December, 1882, to Emma A., daughter of John Fry, born February 28, 1866. Her father keeps a livery and sale stable in Dunkirk, which business he has followed for fifteen years. Her mother, Rachel S. (Philips) Wright, was born September 23, 1840, and has reared a family of nine children, viz., George W., David E., Charles H., John Ray, Carrie Annetta, Emma Rachel, Ida E., Clarence and Lulu Estella. Mr. Fry was raised in Hardin County on a farm until thirty-one years of age. He was four years in the grocery business in Dunkirk. In 1857, he went West, where he remained six years. Enlisted September 20, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was discharged, June 29, 1865, at Charleston, N. C. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in business is successful. Our subject is a Republican in politics and is a useful citizen of Dunkirk.

JOSEPH T. RAMSEY, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born August 30, 1830, in Jefferson County, Ohio. His parents were Lloyd and Maria (Lynch) Ramsey, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Jefferson County, Ohio. His father moved to Ohio and bought 100 acres of land in Delaware Township, Hancock County, where he died, January 16, 1870, at the age of seventy years and ten months. The subject of this sketch was educated at the schools of Steubenville and Smithville, and was brought up to the occupation of a farmer. He married, October 20, 1857, Miss A. E., born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 6, 1836, and a daughter of Thomas and Maria (Washington) Pointer, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Jefferson County, Ohio. By this union there have been seven children, viz., Sarah J., Albert F., Alvin R., Emma M., Mary Arwell, Basil, Ellsworth and Leatha Llewellen. Mr. Ramsey is the administrator of his father's and brother's estate. He has one brother and four sisters living. His wife also has four sisters and one brother. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the former for ten years has been Trustee and Steward, is Class Leader and Sabbath school teacher; his wife and daughter, Sarah Jane, are also teachers in the Sabbath school.

J. J. RIPLEY, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born June 28, 1830, in West New Bedford, Coshocton Co., Ohio. His parents were Solomon and Anna Mason (James) Ripley, of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania,

where they emigrated, settling in Coshocton County, Ohio. They moved thence to Hancock County, where they spent the remainder of their days. His mother died when he was four years of age, and he was afterward brought up by his step-mother. For three or four years he was engaged in milling, but is now occupied in farming. On January 17, 1854, at a place three miles west of Forest, he was married to Eliza, born March 27, 1832, native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Tressler) Higgins. By this union there have been four children, viz., Amanda M., wife of S. C. Doll, of Hardin County; S. S., married; Emma L., David F. and William A., the three latter at home. Mr. Ripley and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Ripley is the owner of 160 acres of land in Pleasant Township, forty-one and a half acres in Forest; 120 in Delaware Township, Hancock County; and twenty-two in Dunkirk, where he also has one-half interest in four lots.

JOHN SIEGLEY, engineer, Dunkirk, was born November 2, 1822, in Germany and is the son of John and Maria Siegley. His parents emigrated to Hardin County, where the former died at the age of eighty-four years; she had been a cripple for thirty-three years. The subject of this sketch emigrated from Germany in 1832, settled at first in Pennsylvania, then came to Green Township, Columbiana County, where he resided for twenty years. He was educated in Columbiana County, where he was married, April 21, 1849, to Lavina, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob Zehnar. Six children were born to them, one living, Jesse, born March 20, 1860. He was proprietor of a grist mill in Kenton for a year and a half, also of one in Dunkirk. Mr. Siegley enlisted September, 1861, in the United States Sharpshooters, and was discharged July 5, 1865. He fought in the battles of Mount Zion, Mo., Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and a number of pitched battles. He was struck by a spent ball July 22, 1864, and for ninety-six days was on the skirmish. He served under Gens. Davis, Grant and Sherman. Mr. Siegley is now retired from business, after being for thirty-three years an engineer. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years. The former has been a Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church for one year and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

DR. D. C. SMITH, Dunkirk, Ohio, was born September 14, 1849, in this county, and is the son of Henry and Lydia (McCartney) Smith, who were natives of Richland County, Ohio, and came to this county in 1838. Our subject was educated in the schools of this county and graduated at the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati in 1874, and has practiced medicine in Dunkirk and Kenton to the present time. He was married, April 20, 1875, to Miss Belle Gilmore, daughter of Samuel J. and Eveline Gilmore, of Kenton, Ohio. She is a grand-daughter of Judge Alexander Thomson, who was the pioneer or first Clerk of the county. Two children have resulted from this marriage, Henry Gilmore, born April 18, 1876, and Maude E., born February 11, 1878. The Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor lodges, and Medical Examiner for the latter.

ADAM STEINMAN, farmer, P. O. Patterson, is a native of Germany, born July 9, 1839, and is a son of Adam Steinman. He learned the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker in Germany, whence he emigrated, and for a few months was working in Galion, Ohio, then ten or eleven months in New Washington, from August, 1862, to April, 1863, in Crestline, and for seven years in Fort Wayne, Ind. In April, 1870, he moved to Monroe-

ville, Ind., where he lived until 1879, spending the last two years in farming, and finally came to Hardin County, where he is now occupied in farming. and owns ninety-one acres of land in Blanchard Township. He was married September 13, 1862, while in Crestline, to Mary Houks, a native of Ohio, born in 1842. Four children have been born to them, viz., Rosa (deceased), Charles, Edward and Earnest. Mrs. Steinman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EWING STUMM, school teacher, Dunkirk, was born March 27, 1862, in Johnstown, now Ada, Hardin County, Ohio. His parents are C. E. and Melissa (Van Buskirk) Stumm, the former a native of Union County, Penn., of German lineage and a resident of Ada. His father is an old school teacher of Ada, near and in where he taught fifteen terms. The subject of this sketch has two sisters, Lenora and Wilhelmina, he being the only son and the oldest child. He graduated from the Ada Normal School at the age of eighteen years, and has since been a teacher for three years in Dunkirk and one term in Marion Township. He was employed last year as Superintendent of Schools at Dunkirk.

J. C. SWANGER, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born May 22, 1832, in Wayne County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Rachel Swanger, natives of Pennsylvania and residents of Arlington, Hancock County, Ohio. In 1840, he went to Hancock County, where he received an education from the common schools. He has resided in Dunkirk since 1873, with the exception of one year, 1876. He is by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser, owns thirty-five acres of land in Section 7, eight in Section 6, of Blanchard Township, and forty acres in Section 14, of Washington Township. He crossed the plains to California in 1852, engaging in the stock trade until 1864, when he returned home for a short time, again setting out for California. In 1865, he returned finally to Hardin County. In 1864, he was united in marriage to Eliza Jane, born May 5, 1846, in Hancock County, daughter of Giles and Elmira (Sawyer) Westcott, natives of New York State. By this union there have been born four children, viz., Minnie, Emma, John C. and Kate. Mr. Swanger was a member of the Minutemen of California, serving three years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

WILLIAM N. SWEET, stone mason, Dunkirk, was born September 3, 1837, in Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Elenor Sweet. He is a stone mason, which occupation he has followed for twelve years. He has been a resident of this county six years, and is the owner of his residence. On the 8th of November, 1866, he married Rebecca Ramsey, a native of Virginia, born January 23, 1840. By this union there have been seven children, three deceased: Walter (deceased), Mary E., Charles W., Maud, Amelia J., Alonzo (deceased), and an infant (deceased). Mr. Sweet served for three years in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Company B, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He is a member of the Wesleyan Church, and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

ELI TARBUTTON, blacksmith, Dunkirk, was born in 1847, in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and is a son of Jesse and Abigail (Mowery) Tarbutton. His mother, who is residing in Springfield, is of English descent and a native of Virginia; his father (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania, of German extraction, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day. Our subject was married in Urbana to Ellen, born February 7, 1847, in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, and a daughter of Mathias and Adela (Vale) Saum, both of German lineage. Three children have resulted from this union, two boys

and one girl, viz., Harvey E., born November 5, 1871; Ola B., born August 27, 1873; and Delmore P., born February 13, 1871. Mr. Tarbutton enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1864, and was discharged in 1865.

ROBERT J. TAYLOR, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born September 5, 1835, in Morrow County, Ohio, and is a descendant of Zackary Taylor, at one time President of the United States. His father, Stephen Taylor, was a native of Winchester, Va., and his mother, Rebecca Taylor, who is a resident of Fort Wayne, Ind., was born March 29, 1804. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Galion, Crawford County, where he lived up to his thirty-eighth year. On November 3, 1860, he was married to Hannah, daughter of John Waybell, and a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, where she was born May 21, 1841. To this union there has been born a family of eleven children, nine surviving, viz., Joseph W., Robert S., Ulysses S., Benjamin, Harrison, Charles L., Julietta, Emma J. and Anna M. Mr. Taylor in 1851, while in Crestline, sustained an injury on the Columbus & Cincinnati Railway. He has been generally successful in business, and is the owner of 100 acres of land in Blanchard Township, Section 19, Range 3.

THOMAS W. TAYLOR, harness-maker, Dunkirk, was born in 1836, in Hancock County, Ohio, and is of Irish extraction. He was reared and educated in Hancock County. He enlisted, May, 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Ohio National Guards, Company I, and served 100 days, participating in several skirmishes. In 1860, he was married to Mary Fitzgibbon, a native of Detroit, Mich. Two children have been born to them--Charles M., born July 11, 1864; and Mattie, born October 6, 1866, died April 22, 1871. Mr. Taylor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Taylor built his residence in Dunkirk in 1876, at a cost of $1,200. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

WALTER TEEGARDIN, butcher, Dunkirk, was born October 4, 1850, near Cairo, Allen County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Diana (Oard) Teegardin, the former a native of Ohio and descended from the Pennsylvania Dutch, the latter born in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of seven, two sons and five daughters, one of the latter deceased, and has also a half-brother. He was educated in Allen County until fourteen years old, and for six years more in Washington Township, Hardin County. He was reared on a farm. He married, October 31, 1871, near Dunkirk, Sarah J. Rush, a native of Hardin County, near Dunkirk, born April 1, 1848, and a daughter of Job and Ruth (Williams) Rush. By this marriage, there have been four children—James W., Nettie M., Charles D. and Florence D. Mr. and Mrs. Teegardin are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Teegardin is a member of the Knights of Honor of Dunkirk, Hardin Lodge, No. 1910, and in politics is a Democrat. He has been successful in his business, which was established in 1879, and is the owner of his residence and other property in Dunkirk.

JAMES M. TERRY, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born June 12, 1845, in Marion County, Ohio, and is the son of Champnis and Rebecca (Peters) Terry, of English, German and Irish ancestry. He pursues farming for an occupation, and owns fifty-four and a half acres of land in Sections 21 and 28, Blanchard Township. He was living in Marseilles, Wyandot Co., Ohio, where, in 1870, he was burned out, but for eleven years has been a resident of Hardin County. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-

fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served four months, and was in the battle of Monocacy Junction, besides several skirmishes. On the 9th of April, 1878, he was married to Harriet E. Simpson, born in June, 1848, in Hardin County, the daughter of John and Margaret (Clark) Simpson, of German and Irish descent. Seven children have been born to them—Leora May, born in Wyandot County; the others were born in Hardin County, viz., Lewis B., Troy C., Jessy J., Ida (deceased), James A. and John M. (born March 1, 1883). Mr. Terry and his wife are members of the Bible Christian Church, in which the former is a Class Leader.

ELI TRUMP, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born May 18, 1834, in Stark County, two miles northwest of Canton, Ohio. He is the son of Peter P. and Mary (Ream) Trump, both natives of Pennsylvania, and both born in the year 1803. John Trump, his grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Ohio in 1812. The father of our subject is a pioneer of Stark County, where he is the oldest living man but one. By occupation he was a miller, and was the first white man to sell flour in Canton, and also the first owner of a spring wagon. He has always been the foremost man in the building of the town, was at the head of all enterprises and is now enjoying the fruits of his industry. Mr. Eli Trump was reared on a farm until fourteen years of age; is now, by occupation, a farmer, and controls 160 acres of land. He formed two marriages in his lifetime; the first was in the fall of 1858, with Clementine Park (deceased), and his second with Margaret Baughman, a native of Hancock County, Ohio, born April 16, 1841. To this union there have been six children, five living—M. E. (deceased), Ida E., Flora A., Rebecca J., Frank S. and Charles C. Mrs. Trump is a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Trump has filled the office of Township Trustee and is a useful citizen of Blanchard Township.

H. P. WOODS, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born November 24, 1811, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Peterson) Woods, the former a native of Delaware and of German descent, the latter a native of New Jersey and of English descent. Our subject was educated in Columbiana County; reared on a farm, but learned the blacksmith trade and followed it for a number of years. He was married, in Crawford County, Penn., in 1838, to Jane W. Mumford, a native of Crawford County, who died September 2, 1854, leaving a family of six children. Joshua, the youngest son, soon followed the mother; both died of Asiatic cholera. The names of those living are Sarah, Kate, Joseph (Government Postmaster) and James, M. D., both of Schuyler, Neb. Lizzie, the youngest daughter, is a teacher, now in Washington Territory. Both of the sons served in the war. Mr. Woods and family settled in Madison Township, where he owned a farm, in September, 1848, and lived on his farm many years. He is now living in Dunkirk, Hardin County, retired from business. Mr. Woods married (for the second time) the widow of Dr. Charles M. Rees. Her name before marriage was Zipporah Maria Lillibridge, her father, Joseph Lillibridge, being a native of Rhode Island, and her mother a native of Maryland. By her first marriage, Mrs. Woods had three sons—Rowland, a farmer; Joseph L., M. D., Tecumseh, Neb., and Frank, a ticket and freight agent in Forest, Hardin Co., Ohio. The second union resulted in six children—Dora, Belle Florence, Myra Vanlora, Viroqua Lorrain, Charles Mahon (a telegrapher) and Elvira Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the former having served in the church many years as a Class Leader, Steward

and Trustee. Mr. Woods' father helped to make the first sloop that ever sailed on the Delaware Bay.

J. J. WOOD, Mayor and Justice of the Peace, Dunkirk, was born January 29, 1838, in Muskingum County, Ohio. His father, Samuel Wood, was born on the 27th of December, 1801, in Virginia; emigrated to Ohio in 1816, and married in 1824, at which time he settled six miles west of Zanesville, Ohio. He removed to Hardin County, Ohio, four miles northwest of Ada, Ohio, in September, 1851. He served as County Commissioner twelve years, and died in 1873. The mother of our subject was born in New York in 1808, died in 1864. The subject of this sketch, a member of a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters, was reared on a farm until thirty years of age. On the 3d of March, 1859, he was married to Martha J., daughter of Hamilton and Abigail (Turner) Shaw, born on the 5th of May, 1839, in Columbiana County, Ohio. Her parents were both natives of Columbiana County, and of German descent. From this union there have been four children, three living—J. H., born March 9, 1861, a book-keeper and cashier for Mahon Brothers, of Dunkirk, and married to Grace, daughter of Dr. Kahler, of Dunkirk; Minnie, deceased; Louella, born November 26, 1862, wife of Prof. J. J. Kelly, of Ada; and Lilly May. Mr. Wood enlisted December 10, 1863, in the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, under Capt. Furney, and was discharged December 23, 1864, at the Tripler Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. He was in the battles of Cloyd Mountain and Newbern Bridge, besides many skirmishes; was wounded June 10, 1864, on the Hunter raid, in the left wrist by a minie ball. After the war, Mr. Wood taught in the schools. In the spring of 1868, he opened in the grocery business at Ada, remaining there until 1871, when he went to Auburn, a place twenty-three miles north of Fort Wayne, Ind., and engaged in the dry goods business in partnership with E. E. Williams, of Ada. In the spring of 1876, he came to Dunkirk, where he was elected Justice of the Peace, and two years ago Mayor of Dunkirk. Mr. Wood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has been and is Recording Steward; a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 624, at Dunkirk, and of the Knights of Honor, No. 1,910; also, at present S. V. C. of Edgar Post, 102, G. A. R. In politics, he is a Republican, and is a well-known citizen of Dunkirk.

JOHN WOODS, plasterer and farmer, Dunkirk, was born August 23, 1839, in Beaver County, Penn. His mother, Ann Woods, was born November 13, 1814, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was the daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Oliphant) Allmon. She was the third child and third daughter of a family of twelve, seven yet living. Jacob Woods, the father of our subject, was born September 13, 1815, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and was the son of Enos and Elizabeth (Hughes) Woods. He was raised in a family of eight children, four now living, he being the fourth child and third son. He was married November 3, 1836, and has had a family of eight children, seven married, as follows: Franklin B., married to Elizabeth Reed, the daughter of James M. and Cathem Reed, by which union there have been four children; John, our subject; Lydia A., wife of W. R. Wiles, has two children; Ephraim O.; Margaret K., wife of E. B. Wiles, parents of three children; Matilda J., wife of Edward Funk, to whom she has borne two children; Viola V., married to Show Johnson, their family numbering two children; and Zimri B., married to A. Houseman, daughter of John Houseman, with a family of three children. Jacob Woods has been a resident of Hardin County for thirty

years, and owns 143 acres of land in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Blanchard Township. The subject of this sketch, at the age of one year, was living in Logan County; at eight years of age, in Morrow County, and five years after in Hardin County, where he received a common school education. He is, by trade, a plasterer, which business he has pursued for sixteen years, following it successfully in Johnson County, Mo. He is the owner of a house and lot in Dunkirk. On May 14, 1868, he was married to Miss A. J. Willmoth, born June 17, 1851, in Hardin County, daughter of Lemuel and Mary (Davis) Willmoth, pioneers of Hardin County. This union has resulted in four children, viz., Claude B., Guy O., Eva M. and Carl E. Mr. Woods and his brother Franklin were in the late war; the former served three years and nine months, the latter thirty months, when he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry and released on parole. This family hold annual meetings. On September 7, 1882, they gathered in Schuyler, Colfax Co., Neb., where there were assembled 163 members, fifty-seven being from Dunkirk, Ohio.

JAMES P. WOODS, blacksmith, Dunkirk, was born May 31, 1844, in Stark County, Ohio, and is the son of John and Lydia (Hodge) Woods, the former a native of Columbiana County and of German and Irish descent. The subject of this sketch is the tenth child and seventh son of a family of twelve children, four of whom are living. He lost his mother, three sisters, a brother, one neice and one nephew in the year 1854, at Williamstown, Hancock County, where they died of cholera. He received a common school education in Hancock County, where he learned the trade of blacksmith with David Nowlon. For the last seven years he has followed his trade in Dunkirk. On the 9th of February, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, was transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment in June, 1865, and was discharged in September, 1865. He was married at Dunkirk, October 11, 1866, to Sarah P., daughter of Joseph and Sarah P. (Coleman) De Haven, the former a native of Morristown, Penn., of French-German and English descent. Her mother was born in this State and was of English lineage. Three children were born to this union, an infant (deceased), Lydia and Louring E. Mr. Woods is a Republican in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JEREMIAH ZEIGLER, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in Richland County, Ohio, May 21, 1837. He is a son of Michael and Rebecca (Bowman) Zeigler, the former, a carpenter, was born in 1806, the latter in 1809, in Lancaster, Penn. Our subject was raised in Hardin County since his fifteenth year, and has followed the occupation of farmer. He was married in 1869 to Harriet, daughter of Philo Wood, by which union there have been five children, one son deceased—Charles E., William A., Mary, Hattie A. and John W. Mr. Zeigler and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

DUDLEY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM T. ATHA, farmer, P. O. Mt. Victory, was born December 28, 1845, in Madison County, Ohio, and is the son of William and Maria (Gaunt) Atha, both of English descent, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. He was married February 21, 1863, to Ann J. Morse, born November 11, 1844, in Champaign County, Ohio, the daughter of Jason and Margaret (Collins) Morse, the former from Rhode Island, the latter a native of this State, both of English descent. This union has been blessed with five children, four girls and one boy, viz., Eva M., born January 22, 1864; Rosa E., born September 22, 1866; Celia L., born March 10, 1872; John B., born December 4, 1874, and Mary D., born May 29, 1881. Mr. Atha enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Battery in January, 1862, and was discharged in August the same year. Mr. Atha has been living in this county for five years, and has been a resident of sixteen different States. During the year 1865–66, he was living in the West. He is a farmer by occupation and is one of the useful citizens of Dudley Township.

L. BALLINGER, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born November 25, 1844, in Logan County, Ohio. He is a son of Henry and Rebecca (Moore) Ballinger, the former a native of Logan County, the latter of Champaign County, Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Henry and Patience (Bishop) Ballinger, his maternal grandfather was Henry Moore. The subject of this sketch was reared in Logan County, where he attended the common schools, and has pursued farming for his occupation. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, serving three years; was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Resaca, Boonesville, and was also in many skirmishes. The last eighteen months he was Orderly Sergeant. Mr. Ballinger married Louisa Nash, born July 13, 1846, in Bellefontaine, Clinton County, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Ann (Peterson) Nash, the former of Irish descent and a native of Pennsylvania; the latter of German parentage and a native of Virginia. Mrs. Ballinger's grandfather, Jacob Peterson, was a pioneer of Ohio; the former had a common school education and lived in Clinton County until fifteen years of age, when she went to Logan County and finally came to this county. This union has resulted in four children, one boy and three girls, viz., Dora, born May 14, 1870; Angenetta, born April 15, 1873; Merta, born July 30, 1875; Azel F., born August 15, 1879; all born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ballinger owns 100 acres of land in Dudley Township. He is a Republican in politics, has been several times a School Director, and is one of the self-made men of Dudley Township.

THOMAS BALLINGER, farmer, P. O. Mt. Victory, was born January, 1846, in Logan County, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Caroline (Moore) Ballinger. He was reared and educated in Logan County, and has followed the occupation of a farmer. He owns 115 acres of land in Dudley Township. He is also a local minister and is licensed to preach for seven

years. He was united in marriage in August, 1868, in East Liberty, to Anna Bishop, born in Logan County, on the 14th of March, 1845, and a daughter of James and Eliza (Inskeep) Bishop, both natives of Chillicothe, Ohio. This union has resulted in four children, one deceased—Charles E., Zellie H., Carrie J. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ballinger is a member of the Grange at Grass Point, has filled the offices of Treasurer and Trustee for the township, and in politics is a Republican.

WILLIAM BRAMBLE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born June 14, 1800, in Delaware, and is a son of Charles and Lavinia (Layton) Bramble, who emigrated to Ohio in 1804. Our subject was married, March 13, 1828, to Nancy, the daughter of George Emery. The union resulted in nine children, three boys living—Alford, Charles and William. Mrs. Bramble died, and in July, 1858, Mr. Bramble formed a second union with Minerva, widow of Robert Wilson, and a daughter of Benjamin and Susan (Wakelee) Johnson, the former a native of New York and the latter a descendant of the Puritans. Mrs. Bramble came to Ohio in 1834, and by her first husband had four children, viz., Susan W., Delia E., Sofronia J. and Mary M., deceased. By his second union Mr. Bramble has had but one child, Eunice, born July 31, 1860, died at the age of two years and two months, from the effects of a scald. In 1865, Mr. Bramble went to New Jersey, where he spent two years, and then went to Maryland, where he remained nine years, after which he came to Hardin County. Two of Mr. Bramble's sons were in the late war, and the youngest child of his wife by her first marriage was wounded in that war and taken prisoner at Knoxville, where he died.

ARTHUR BURRIS, farmer and minister, P. O. Larue, was born January 19, 1845, in this county, Ohio, and is the son of Robert and Susan (Miller) Burris, both of English descent. His mother was a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and his father was born in 1812 on the eastern shores of Maryland, and emigrated to Ohio when our subject was twelve years of age. He died in 1863. In 1864, our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and was discharged September 6, 1864. His four brothers, two deceased, were also in the war. On July 31, 1863, he was married to Sarah H. Hinton (deceased), who was born in this county in 1848, died February 14, 1878. By this union there were six children, viz., Mathew, James, Thomas, Alfretta, Maud and an infant (deceased). Mr. Burris formed a second union September 23, 1879, with Rebecca J., born August 27, 1850, in Greene County, Ohio, widow of Henry C. Gardner, and daughter of John and Jane (Engle) Compton, of English descent, and natives of Greene County, Ohio. This union resulted in one child, Elcie J., born December 24, 1881. By her first marriage Mrs. Burris had one child, Flora, born February 9, 1874. Mr. Burris is a farmer by occupation, also a preacher in the United Brethren Church, where he has preached for nine years.

GEORGE CLEMENT, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born October 7, 1823, in the State of Vermont. His parents were David and Nancy (Smith) Clement, of Irish and German descent, who emigrated to Ohio about forty-seven years ago. His paternal grandparents were Merril and Hannah Clement. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of this county, to which he came when thirteen years of age. He is by occupation a farmer, and owns 109 acres of land in Dudley Township, Section 2. In November, 1850, he was married to Mary Ann, who was born

in 1833, a native of this State, and daughter of John and Emily (Henry) Armstrong By this union there were ten children, nine living—Amos; Mariam, wife of C. Morris; John; Alice, wife of B. Morris; Horace, Howard, Eddy, Charley, Flora and Blanche. In politics, Mr. Clement is a Republican, has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, and is a representative citizen of Dudley Township.

SILVANUS COOK, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born April 14, 1807, in Washington County, Penn., and emigrated to Ohio at the age of seven years, residing at first in Lexington, Richland County, and finally, in January, 1843, came to this county, where he has since remained. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns thirty-eight acres of land in Section 12, Dudley Township. April 22, 1830, he was united in marriage to Anna Spacklin, native of England, born June 14, 1805, of English descent, who emigrated to this State at the age of eighteen years. This union has resulted in five children, viz., Nelson W., married; John L., married; Peter S. (deceased); George J. (deceased), and Parmelia Ann, the wife of Byron B. Kilbourne. For nine years Mr. Cook served as Constable, for two years was Supervisor, and for six years a School Director. In politics, he is a Republican, has been an active man in his day, and is one of the robust pioneers who made themselves prominent in the early history of this country.

S. H. COOK, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born August 8, 1845, in Wyandot County, this State, and is the son of James B. and Hannah (Corwin) Cook, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English, the latter of Scotch and Irish descent. His paternal grandparents were Soloman and Hester (Brice) Cook. The subject of this sketch was educated in a log school house in Wyandot County, and chose farming for his occupation. Fifteen years ago he came to this county, which he has since made his home. He was married, October 24, 1867, to Mary N. Kneisley, born April 4, 1849, in this county, the daughter of John and Susan (McClain) Kneisley, natives of Muskingum County, Ohio, the former a descendant of the Pennsylvania Dutch, the latter of Irish parentage. This union resulted in seven children, viz., William G., born April 3, 1869; Jessie K., born February 12, 1871, died April 21, 1871; John J., born March 3, 1872; Lizzie D., born July 22, 1875, Cora E., born May 10, 1877, died August 31, 1878; Harvey, born January 31, 1879; and May M., born July 17, 1881. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cook enlisted in December, 1861, in the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, under Capt. Andrew Nuhfer, and Gen. Buckland, Fremont, Ohio, and was discharged June 22, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; Raymond, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; the siege and capture of Pittsburgh; the seige and capture of Jackson, Miss.; Clinton, Miss., and was also in numerous skirmishes. He re-enlisted in December, 1863, in the same regiment, was captured and for nine months was a prisoner in the Andersonville Prison, at Florence, and Wilmington, N. C., and was paroled at Goldsboro. Mr. Cook has a relic of the war in the shape of a tin pan in which he did his cooking during his imprisonment. Mr. Cook has filled the position of Trustee of the township, Supervisor, President of the Board of Education, Census Enumerator for 1880, and School Director. In politics, he is a Republican and is one of the prominent, useful men of Dudley Township. Mr. Cook has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since he was fourteen years of age, and has filled all the offices of the church with honor and

ability, and was elected a lay delegate to represent Larue charge, Delaware District, in the Electoral Conference of Laymen, held at Findlay, Ohio, September 21, 1883. He was elected Master of the subordinate Grange to which he belonged four years in succession.

JOSHUA COPE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born December 12, 1813, in Ross County, Ohio. His parents, Joshua and Isabella (McCrea) Cope, were natives of Virginia, the former a Quaker, of Irish and Scotch, the latter of Irish descent. He was the fourth of a family of seven children, four boys and three girls, two boys and two girls deceased; his brother William was a prominent physician in Wyandot County, Ohio, and is now a resident of Greenwood County, Kan. The subject of this sketch was educated in Marion County and chose farming for his occupation. He came to this county in November, 1832, when the country was all a forest, and has resided here ever since. On November 17, 1836, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hopkins, born February 26, 1817, in Pickaway County, Ohio, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Vesey) Hopkins, who were of Irish lineage, natives of Delaware, and emigrated to Ohio at an early day. Mrs. Cope was the second of a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, two of the boys deceased. Her brother, John F., was a representative of Boone County, Iowa; her brother Samuel, Squire of Dudley Township, Hardin County, and Robert, Probate Judge for two terms of Marion County. Mr. Cope has been a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church for forty-three years, and Mrs. Cope since her seventeenth year. Mr. Cope in politics is a Republican, has filled the office of Township Trustee for eight years and is one of the successful, self-made men of Dudley Township.

THOMAS CRAIG, deceased, was a native of Scotland and died May 24, 1882, aged fifty-eight years. He was the son of Thomas and Marion (Anderson) Craig, both natives of Scotland. He worked in the coal mines in Scotland and emigrated to Ohio in August, 1851. For eight years he was a resident of Ashland County, and twenty-five years a resident of Dudley Township, this county, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He married in August, 1851, Elizabeth Montgomery, born in May, 1827, in Scotland. This union was blessed with twelve children, six boys and six girls, viz., Elizabeth (deceased), two died in infancy, Thomas (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary, Ellen, Rebecca, Martha (deceased), Thomas, Mathew and James (deceased).

W. T. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born May 12, 1849, in this county, and is the son of Elijah and Mary (Hastings) Davis, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ireland. The subject of this sketch is a farmer by occupation, has been generally successful, and owns eighty acres of land in Section 3, Range 12, Dudley Township. He was married, January 17, 1878, to Mary Cook, a native of this county, born December 2, 1856, and a daughter of Nelson and Susannah (Dilldine) Cook, both natives of this State. By this union there were four children born, viz., an infant (deceased), Rosanna (deceased at the age of five months and thirteen days—March 7, 1880), Blanche J., born May 12, 1881; and John, born May 24, 1882. Mr. Davis has filled the office of Township Constable several times. For the past five years has been a member of the Masonic fraternity at Larue, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN E. DUANG, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born June 24, 1859, in Frederick County, Md. He was reared and educated at his native place and selected farming for his occupation. Eight years ago he went to

Miamisburg, Montgomery County, this State, where he lived until December 23, 1882, since which time he has been a resident of this county.

GEORGE ELSASSER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born August 20, 1836, a native of Germany and a son of John and Margaret (Bishop) Elsasser. He was educated at the schools of Germany until his fifteenth year, when, in 1850, he emigrated and settled in this State. He is a farmer and saw-miller by occupation, and owns sixty acres of land in Dudley Township. He was married in May, 1861, to Cathem Glock, born in 1838, in Germany, who bore him three children, William (deceased), John and Maggie. Mrs. Elsasser died in 1871. On May 15, 1881, Mr. Elsasser formed a second union with Naoma Brown, born in 1836 in Union County, Ohio. Mrs. Elsasser is a member of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Elsasser of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and has filled the positions of Trustee, Supervisor and School Director.

THOMAS HAGGARD, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born August 25, 1845, in Franklin County, Ohio. At the age of four years he was an orphan and was reared and educated by his uncle in Union County. He was married, October 29, 1867, in Union County, Ohio, to Mary E. Cherry, born February 6, 1850, a daughter of Isaac and Susannah (Frankfield) Cherry. His wife's father died while in the service of the Twenty-first Regiment at Chattanooga. Mr. Haggard is the father of six children, three boys and three girls, Millie and Willie, twins, Etty Belle, Harriet E., Charles A. and Rutherford B. Mr. and Mrs. Haggard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haggard enlisted at the age of seventeen years in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in 1863. He went into camp at Cleveland on November 10, two weeks after he received orders to go to Johnson's Island to guard the prisoners confined there, where he passed through a great deal of suffering during the severe winter that followed, having nothing but cloth tents for shelter. Early in the spring he went to Camp Dennison, where he drew his horse and prepared for further duties. On June 9, 1864, was fought the memorable battle of Mount Sterling, Ky. At the break of day, Gen. Morgan with his men crawled through the standing flax, but were bravely met by our men, among them our subject. The latter was, unfortunately, badly wounded, left leg broken by a minie ball, right leg by a musket, and he laid on the field till about noon, when he was carried to a field hospital and soon fell into a state of unconsciousness. He was finally taken to Lexington, where he was placed in a regular hospital, and was well cared for. By September 1, he was allowed to return home, and in November was able to go about without crutches. Since the war, he has been occupied in farming. In politics, he is a Republican and is one of the self-made men of Dudley Township.

ALONZO HARVEY, Kenton, was born August 29, 1819, in Woodbury, Vt., and is a son of Erastus and Betsey (Bettis) Harvey. Mr. Harvey, Sr., was a regularly ordained minister of the Free-Will Baptist connection. He was in the war of 1812, having enlisted for the term of five years, serving as drummer, and was honorably discharged at the end of the war. He was ordained to the work of the ministry in 1825 in Wheelock, Vt. As a minister, he was faithful in the discharge of all his duties. He served as Clerk of the quarterly meetings most of the time. He was born in 1789, in East Haddam, Conn., and was married in 1816 to Miss Betsey Bettis, of Woodbury, Vt., and raised a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in the army. He labored in Vermont and New Hampshire for several

years and then moved to Barnston, Canada East, where he resided eight years, then moved to Woodstock, Champaign County, and from there to Logan County, where he lost his wife. He next moved to Iowa, where he married Mrs. Hannah Sargent and lived for several years. He died near Castalia, Iowa, August 27, 1872, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The subject of this sketch was married in Logan County, Ohio, July 7, 1844, to Rachel, daughter of Caleb and Rebecca Ballinger, natives of Virginia. Mr. Ballinger was a Methodist local preacher and much respected. Mrs. A. Harvey was born in Logan County, Ohio, September 15, 1823, and has had a family of seven children, viz., Isaac N., Julius O., Mary M., David O. (deceased), Thomas N.; William N. and Irwin H. Two of the family still are single, four are married. Isaac N. and Julius O. both own farms, one in Dudley, the other about four miles north of Belle Centre. They are leading members in the United Brethren Church, and much respected by all who know them. Mary M. married George Thompson, son of Anderson Thompson, who owns a farm and is a farmer by occupation. Thomas M. is a minister of the United Brethren connection, and belongs to the Auglaize Conference. His work is in Indiana this year. William N. owns one-half interest in a grocery and provision store in Kenton. Mr. Harvey first settled on Mill Creek in Logan County, near East Liberty, but he moved from there to York Township, Union County. He was elected Justice of the Peace while there, and he was re-elected the second time. He moved to Mount Victory, Hardin County, in 1858, and in 1860 he moved on the farm which he now owns. Mr. Harvey now resides in South Kenton and is known over the county as the Bible agent. He has been a church member for more than fifty years, and is now in his declining years enjoying the fruits of his labors.

J. O. HARVEY, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born June 29, 1844, in Union County, this State, and is the son of Alonzo and Rachel (Ballinger) Harvey. His father is a native of Vermont and of Scotch and English descent, his mother a native of Logan County, this State. The subject of this sketch is a farmer by occupation, owns ninety-three acres of land in Dudley Township and fifteen in Hale; he has been financially successful and has resided on his farm, the homestead, for twenty-four years. He was married, December 21, 1868, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Wilgus) Sullivan (deceased), both natives of this State. This union resulted in five children, one deceased—Charles N., born October 2, 1869; Alonzo, born June 29, 1873; Estella (deceased), John S. Harvey, born September 5, 1875; and Ocie, born March 5, 1879. Mr. Harvey and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, where the former is Class Leader. He filled the position of Township Assessor for two years (1874 and 1876). In politics, he is a Republican.

JOSIAH HAWN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born April 28, 1837, in Union County, this State, and is a son of John W. and Charlotte (McNier) Hawn, the former a native of Virginia and of English descent, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of Union County and has followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married, July 22, 1857, to Sarah Wiggle, born June 3, 1838, in Union County, and a daughter of Thomas and Phebe (Oralhood) Wiggle. This union has resulted in six children, viz., Matilda (deceased), John W. (deceased), Thomas, Phebe, and Sarah L., the wife of William Kelly; and Florence, wife of William Madora. In politics, Mr. Hawn is a Republican, and is a useful citizen of Dudley Township.

ANDREW HISEY, framer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born September 10, 1828, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Dustman) Hisey, both natives of Virginia and of German lineage. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a family of seven children, two deceased, and was educated at the common schools of Columbiana County, this State. He has followed farming and carpentering for his occupation, the latter of which he has pursued thirty-one years. He was married September 17, 1857, to Clarinda Shirk, born November 18, 1838, in Union County, Ohio, a daughter of Adam and Anna (Dock) Shirk, both natives of Virginia and of German descent. This union has resulted in five children, viz., Anna, Eva, Artie F., Willie C. and Hollie. Anna, the oldest, is the wife of William Lattimore, son of Francis and Minta Lattimore. Mr. and Mrs. Hisey are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hisey has resided in this county since March of 1880. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the useful citizens of Dudley Township.

CHARLES HOLLAND, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in 1834, in England, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Walkington) Holland, of English descent. In 1852, he emigrated to New York, where he lived two years, and then went to Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, where he resided for nine years. Returning to England, he remained there four years, when he again returned to the United States. He was married, July 7, 1872, to Margaret Ann Tuttle, born November 8, 1842, in Clark County, this State, and a daughter of Sylvanus and Jane D. (Garlough) Tuttle, natives of Ohio and of German descent. This union has been blessed with four boys, Robert M., John William, George H. and Harry S. Mr. Holland removed to Hardin County in 1878. Mrs. Holland received her education at the schools of Clark County, and for two years was a teacher there. She has three brothers living, James O., Marion and George H., and one sister, Tabitha J. She had also a brother, John G. (deceased). Mr. Holland has three brothers living, John, Mark and Peter, and one sister, also living, named Ann, and has four brothers deceased, viz., William, David, George and Robert. Mr. Holland has followed the occupation of a farmer through life, and is one of the useful citizens of Dudley Township.

NOEL INGE, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born April 16, 1824, in Crawfordville, Taliaferro Co., Ga., and is the son of Charles and Feriba (Crenshaw) Inge. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of Taliaferro and De Kalb Counties, to which latter county his parents had moved when Noel was nine or ten years of age. He enlisted in the Sixty-third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Company C, under Col. C. W. Gordon, and served for twenty months. He was in a skirmish at Kenesaw and was at the siege of Atlanta. He was married November 20, 1851, in Henry County, Ga., to Catharine A. Seabrook. She is a native of North Carolina, born November 13, 1828, widow of George Seabrook, and daughter of H. W. Calloway. This union has resulted in five children, three boys and two girls, as follows: William F., Martha V., Julia P., an infant deceased, and Charles H. Mr. and Mrs. Inge are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the latter since she was seventeen years old. Mrs. Inge, by her first marriage (made December 25, 1845), had two children, George W. and John Thomas, the latter deceased. Two brothers of Mrs. Inge were in the rebel army. Mr. Inge has been a resident of this county eighteen years. In politics, he is a Republican, and is an intelligent, enterprising farmer of Dudley Township.

BENEDICT KANEL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born December 26, 1826, near Berne, in Switzerland. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Zasenger) Kanel. Benedict received a common school education at the schools of Switzerland, emigrated July 3, 1852, and came to Kenton, Ohio. He was married, March 28, 1856, to Anna E., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Arn) Borne. Mrs. Kanel emigrated from Switzerland in September, 1851, with a brother, aged thirteen years. She has two sisters, one living, the wife of William Daniel, of Kenton, and two brothers, one living, a resident of Switzerland. Mr. Kanel is the father of seven children, three boys and four girls, viz., Matilda, born June 23, 1857; Antonio, born January 17, 1859, died May 3, 1874; Kossuth, born December 16, 1861; August, born January 19, 1863; Lizzie, born January 26, 1865; Mary, born May 13, 1867, and Edward, born November 13, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Kanel are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Kanel has followed farming, and owns 100 acres of land in Section 5, Dudley Township; has cleared thirty-five acres of woodland, which cost $25, and is now worth from $65 to $75 per acre. He bought his farm in 1870 and built his residence in 1874. In the spring of 1881, he visited his home in Switzerland for the benefit of his health, being troubled with rheumatism, and returned in the fall fully recovered. Mr. Kanel is a Republican in politics, and is a worthy citizen of Dudley Township.

THOMAS KEARSE, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born April 8, 1848, in Ireland, and is the son of John and Catharine (Nailor) Kearse. In October of 1850, his parents emigrated to America, settling in Lockport, N. Y., where they remained two years and then moved to Logan County, this State, and lived there until the spring of 1859, when they came to this county. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and, for his occupation, chose farming, which he has followed through life, and is the owner of eighty-five acres of land, which he purchased in 1873. On May 1, 1878, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Kenton, he was married to Margaret A. Dowd, born January 27, 1856, in Madison County, this State, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Tully) Dowd, both natives of Ireland. This union resulted in three sons, viz., Robert Emmet, born March 9, 1879; Frederick Elsworth, born April 30, 1881; and John Bernard, born February 15, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Kearse are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kearse is a Democrat in politics, and is an intelligent and useful citizen of Dudley Township.

WILLIAM KELLY, deceased, was born September 10, 1812, in West Virginia. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. He was married in West Virginia by the Rev. Mr. Smith to Mary, widow of William Wood and daughter of Andrew and Cathem Egan. By her first husband, who died in 1850, Mrs. Kelly had two children, both deceased. By her second union, she had four children, two living, viz., William and George Edward. William is married and George is living with his mother on the farm.

J. S. KELLY, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born January 30, 1838, in Marion County, Ohio, and is the son of Benjamin and Martha (Snoddy) Kelly, both natives of Northumberland County, Penn. His father was a native of Ireland, and came, with his family, to Warren County, Ohio, and then moved to this county, where they spent the balance of their days. His father died in May, 1865, his mother in August, 1871. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of this county. For his occupation he chose farming, and is the owner of 160 acres of land in Dud-

ley Township. He also owns one-half interest in two stable horses, one of the Hambletonian trotter, the other a Clydesdale; each cost over $1,000. On October 23, 1859, he was married to Sarah C. Smith, born March, 1838, a native of this State, and a daughter of J. H. Smith. Six children were born to them—Benjamin H., born July 22, 1860; Amos W., born July 27, 1862; Harriet Elizabeth, born September, 1865; Sarah A., born November 16, 1868; John A., born December 15, 1872, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Kelly had three sisters and three brothers; of the latter are William (deceased), B. F. and Amos D. Mr. Kelly for four years has filled the position of Assessor; has been a School Director and is a representative citizen of Dudley Township.

W. H. KIMBLEBINE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kenton, was born January 21, 1842, in Richland County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Eliza Kimblebine, natives of Europe. His father emigrated to Ohio in 1828, his mother died in 1875. Our subject received a common school education, and by occupation is a farmer and stock-raiser, and also gives some attention to the culture of bees. He owns 118 acres of land in Dudley Township, and has resided on his farm for sixteen years. He was married December 25, 1867, to Mary H. Frendiger, born January 1, 1847, in this county, the daughter of Samuel and Fronie Frendiger, natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to this State at an early day. Six children have blessed this union, viz., Estella N., Maud E., an infant (deceased), Anna M., William R. and Lewis W. (deceased June 17, 1882). Mr. and Mrs Kimblebine have been members of the German Reformed Church for sixteen years. He has filled the position of Trustee of the church for six years, Deacon for two years, and is now Elder. He was Treasurer of the Sabbath school, and is now President of the Sabbath School Association, and also serves as a School Director. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JOHN B. KING, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born January 28, 1839, in Marion County, this State, and is the son of George and Hessa King, both natives of Delaware. His mother was of English descent and came to this State in 1802; his father, of Irish and Scotch lineage, emigrated to Ohio in 1813. Mr. King has been a resident of this county for five years, following farming for his occupation, and is also engaged in stock-raising. He owns a fine farm of 148 acres of land in Dudley Township. He was married to Anna E. Mouser, born in 1842 in Marion County, this State, the daughter of I. B. and Mary Mouser, the former of German, the latter of Scotch descent. By this union there are two children, Zoe, born May 8, 1871, and Clyde, born December 14, 1873. Mr. King and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 21st of October, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, under Capt. Smith, and was discharged December 11, 1864. He participated in the following battles: Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; Stone River, December 31, 1862; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19 and 20, 1863; Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863; Rocky Face, Tenn., May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., June 13 and 14, 1864; New Hope, May 25, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, September 3, 1864; and Franklin, November 30, 1864. Mr. King is a member of the Grange, No. 921, at Larue; has filled the office of Township Trustee one term; is filling the office of Justice of the Peace; in politics is a Republican, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Dudley Township. He also served two terms as Justice of the Peace in Marion County.

PETER LAME, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born October 24, 1827, in Clark County, this State, and is the son of John and Anner (Webb) Lame, who were natives of New Jersey, but moved to this State over sixty years ago. The subject of this sketch was educated in Union County, Ohio, and is a farmer by occupation. He owns seventy-five acres of land, and has resided in this county for twenty-one years. He was united in marriage January 6, 1846, in Union County, by Squire Bosen, to Matilda Grapan, born February 28, 1824, in Union County, and daughter of Thomas and Jemima (Conklin) Grapan. Her father is a native of York State, of English descent, her mother being a native of Greene County, this State. By this union there have been five children—Silba Ann (deceased), Mary, Byron (deceased), Jemima and Wilson (deceased). Mr. Lame enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 16, 1864, and was discharged June 8, 1865. He was in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., in which he acted as guard. Mr. Lame and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which the former has filled the positions of Trustee, Treasurer and Sunday School Superintendent. He has been a Township Trustee. In politics, is a Republican, and is an intelligent, energetic farmer of Dudley Township.

MILTON LEE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born January 14, 1856, in Marion County, this State. His father, William Lee, was one of a family of seven, four boys and three girls, and was of Irish descent. The mother of our subject, Emily Lee, fourth of a family of five, two boys and three girls, one deceased, was the daughter of Robert and Martha (Friend) Clendenin, who were natives of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky, thence came to Pickaway County, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. In November, 1877, our subject was united in marriage with Margaret, born July 9, 1856, in Buck Township, this county, and a daughter of Hosea Johnson, of German descent. By this union there have been three children born. Mr. Lee has followed farming for his occupation, and is a useful citizen of Dudley Township.

J. H. LINGO, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born March 26, 1845, in Hardin County, this State. He is a son of J. H. and Emiline (Kemper) Lingo, the former a native of Delaware, moved to Ohio over forty years ago, the latter a native of Virginia and of German descent. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of ten, seven living; was educated at the common schools of Dudley Township, and has pursued the occupation of a farmer. He enlisted May 2, 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, and was discharged in September of the same year. He was Orderly Sergeant for four months, and took part in several skirmishes near Winchester, Va.; was at Harper's Ferry, and was also near the schoolhouse of John Brown, in Maryland. Mr. Lingo was married, June 13, 1876, to Miss H. J. Williams, born May 28, 1845, in Logan County, this State, and a daughter of Anderson and Ann (Goodman) Williams, of whom the former was of Welsh descent and a native of Logan County, Ohio, and the latter of German parentage and a native of Virginia. By this union there have been three children, viz., Arminia, born April 30, 1868; Emma A., born January 24, 1873, and Willie, born October 5, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Lingo are members of the United Brethren Church, where the former is a Trustee. Charles Smalley is an inmate of Mr. Lingo's family, and was born March 8, 1865, in this county, and is a son of George and Nancy (Dilldine) Smalley. Mr. Lingo owns 119 acres of land in Dud-

ley Township. He has filled the office of Township Trustee, School Director, and is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM McCRARY, deceased, was born August 15, 1823, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Summers) McCrary, natives of this State, the former of Irish descent. The subject of this sketch was reared in Logan County from the age of two years, and came to this county in 1858; for his occupation he followed farming. He was married September 20, 1856, to Prudence, born May 25, 1836, in this county, and a daughter of William and Martha Ann (Brown) Gibson, the former a Quaker and a native of New Jersey, the latter a native of Virginia. This union resulted in thirteen children, seven boys and six girls, viz., La Fayette, Mary Ann, Martha, William Alexander (deceased), Maggie, Jubis (deceased), Sarah Elizabeth (deceased), Bulia, Millie A., John, Thomas and Henry (twins) and Walter (deceased). Mr. McCrary died September 14, 1880, deeply mourned by his family.

J. C. MARSHALL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born December 26, 1841, in Union County, Ohio, and is the son of Joshua and Annette (Cooledge) Marshall, natives of this State and of Irish and German descent. He was married April 1, 1866, to Sarah, who was born February 4, 1845, in Champaign County, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Harlan) Evans, natives of Chester County, Penn. This union resulted in four children, three boys and one girl, viz., Annette, born August 11, 1867; Fred E., born December 22, 1869; Joseph, born July 29, 1873, and Victor J., born May 4, 1880. Mrs. Marshall is a member of the Christian Church and Mr. Marshall of the Methodist Church. Mr. Marshall enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was also in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, and was discharged at the close of the war. He is a farmer by occupation, and is employed also in stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs and sheep. He owns 240 acres of land in Dudley Township, and has resided here for twelve years. He built his residence in 1882. Mr. Marshall is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM DE F. MATTHEWS, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born November 19, 1820, in Williston, Crittenden Co., Vt. He is a son of William and Hannah Matthews, both natives of Connecticut, the former of Fairfield, the latter of New Haven County. His father died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1824; his mother moved to Ohio, this county, in 1837, and died January 22, 1875, aged eighty-one years. The subject of this sketch is of English and French descent, and is a lineal descendant on the maternal side of Thomas Pierson, the first white settler of Derby, New Haven Co., Conn., where he immigrated in 1654. One of our subject's ancestors was the first rector of Yale College, New Haven. William Matthews is the only one living of a family of five, one daughter and four sons, of whom he is the third son and fourth child. He was reared and educated in the East, where he was a clerk for sixteen months in a drug store, and where he spent seventeen years of his life. On May 26, 1864, he was drafted and assigned to the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and took part in a number of battles, being discharged June 26, 1865. He is a farmer by occupation; has filled the positions of Supervisor, School Director, Assessor and Trustee; is serving his third term as Justice of the Peace, and is a prominent man of Dudley Township.

J. C. MORRIS, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born November 4, 1848, in Marion County, this State, and is the son of W. R. and Sarah (Curlis)

Morris, the former a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, the latter of New Jersey. He was educated at the common schools, and has pursued the occupation of a farmer, and owns 109 acres of land in Dudley Township. He was married, October 9, 1872, to Mariam L., the daughter of George and Mary Ann (Armstrong) Clement. To this union there have been two children born, an infant deceased, and Cora Blanche, born September 25, 1880. Mr. Morris in politics is a Democrat, and is a representative man of Dudley Township.

ROBERT MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born April 15, 1840, in Muskingum County, Ohio. His paternal grandparents emigrated from County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1794, and settled in Pennsylvania, where, in 1799, the father of our subject was born. A few years after they removed to Western Virginia, remaining there until 1812, then came to Muskingum County, Ohio, where, in 1820, the father of our subject was married to Miss Grace Dickson, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1803. Her parents emigrated to America in 1810, and settled near Pittsburgh, Penn., and remained there one year, then moved to Muskingum County, Ohio. The parents of our subject settled in this county in April, 1853, and had a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls, of whom four boys and three girls are still living. His mother died January 7, 1880; his father is still living at the age of eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 26, 1861; was in seventeen regular battles, had nineteen horses shot under him, his blood never flowing but once, when a minie ball grazed his upper lip. In the latter part of 1863, he was detailed as a scout and spy to Gen. Howard's company, the Eleventh Corps. Soon after the Eleventh Corps was sent to join the Army of the Cumberland. On October 27, 1863, our subject participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and afterward in the battles of Wauhatchie Heights and Mission Ridge, after which Gen. Sherman started to relieve Burnside at Knoxville. But on reaching Loudon, fearing that he would not get to Burnside in time, he called for volunteers to take a message to Knoxville. No one responding, Gen. Hooker said he knew of two who would go to any place he told them, and called out Daniel Conner and our subject. The next morning a brigade of infantry was sent across the river to drive the rebels back to give the two scouts a start. Knoxville was eighty-two miles distant by rail, but, as the rebels had possession of the railroad, that route could not be used. Our subject and his companion were captured by the rebels, stripped of their arms and hurried along for six hours, when they made an escape into the woods. After many hindrances, they finally reached Knoxville just in time to save Burnside from a surrender. Their news was received with great cheering in the camp, and the General ordered his cook to prepare them a breakfast, which latter the two scouts were obliged to decline when they found it to consist of fried bran. For this work the scouts were to receive $50 extra, but this, as well as the promise of $2 extra per day for secret service, was never paid. The following spring our subject was in the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battles and skirmishes, and finally served in the campaign from "Atlanta to the Sea," when his term having expired, he started for home, which he reached January 19, 1865. He had been under fire 104 days in succession, both in battle and on duty as a scout. Since the war, he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married, May 3, 1877, to Miss Mary Holland, born in Gibson, Steuben Co., N. Y. Her father, John Holland, was born November 19,

1824, emigrated in 1847, settling in New York, where he was married to Lydia A. Lawless, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a child. They lived in Gibson County, N. Y., for three years and then moved to Clark County, Ohio, resided there eighteen years, and finally came to this county, where they are still living, having reared a family of five children, three boys and two girls. Mr. Morrison is a Republican in politics, and one of the successful farmers of Dudley Township.

JOHN A. MORRISON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 10, 1844. His father came to this county when our subject was nine years of age. Our subject received a common school education, and for his occupation learned farming, which he has followed through life, and is now the owner of 154 acres of land in Section 7. He also gives some attention to the raising of thoroughbred cattle. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, under Capt. James B. McConnell, and was discharged in August, 1865. He was engaged in the battle of Resaca, Dallas, Ga., Peach Tree Creek and the siege of Atlanta, besides numerous skirmishes. In 1868, November 26, our subject was married to Sue E., daughter of Able H. Allen, one of the pioneers of Ohio. Mrs. Morrison was born in this county January 12, 1847, and has reared a family of five children, viz., Claude A., Allen C., Blanche M., John J. and Rebecca O. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Grange, and is one of the intelligent, industrious farmers of Dudley Township.

J. B. PAINTER, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born March 26, 1845, in Logan County, this State. He is a son of Isaac Painter, of Virginia. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Ballinger. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of four boys, was educated at the common schools of Logan County, and for his occupation has pursued farming and stock-raising, making sheep a specialty. He was married, April 12, 1868, to Hester Sharp, born February 2, 1848, in Logan County, this State, and daughter of Calip and Rebecca (Kernowith) Sharp, the former of English descent and a native of Logan County, the latter of German descent and a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Painter's parents are deceased; her father died June 20, 1863, at Corinth, Miss.; her paternal grandparents were Joshua and Elizabeth Sharp. Mr. Painter has been blessed with four children, three girls and one boy, viz., Orrie C., born April 28, 1868; Maggie B., born October 4, 1872; Rosa Lee, born August 19, 1876, and Lucretia G., born October 26, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Painter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and was discharged in September, same year. Mr. Painter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Mount Victory, and has filled the office of School Director, and is the owner of 110 acres of land in Dudley Township.

JOHN PFEIFFER, merchant and farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, Ohio, July 13, 1838. He is the son of Adam and Sophia (Elssessor) Pfeiffer, who emigrated from Hessia in 1837. (See sketch of Peter Pfeiffer). Our subject has received a common school education and has pursued various occupations during his lifetime. He opened in the grocery business, taking J. D. Felty as partner for the first, two years, and carried it on for the last three years by himself. For fifteen years he has been running a threshing machine, and the last nine years has

been raising stock. He is generally successful in business undertakings, and is the owner of 378 acres of land in Dudley Township and the Wheeler farm on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. On June 26, 1859, he was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Rosenmire) Hile. Mrs. Pfeiffer was born in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, December 26, 1840. To this union have been born eleven children, as follows: Peter (deceased), Lizzie, Mary, William D., Sophia, Eva, Anna B., Minnie, Joseph, John N. and Charles E. Mr. Pfeiffer has been a Director of the Infirmary for five years; has been School Director for a number of years, Supervisor for six years, Township Trustee two terms, and is one of the prosperous, prominent farmers of Dudley Township.

S. T. POWELL, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born July 8, 1860, in Marion County, this State, and is a son of Squire Samuel and Tamsey (Andrews) Powell. His mother was born in Maryland and died November 1, 1880, aged forty-eight years and four days. His father was of Irish descent, a native of this State, died April 14, 1865, aged thirty years and twenty-eight days. The subject of this sketch was educated in Marion County, has pursued farming for his occupation, and owns 100 acres of land in Dudley Township, where he has been a resident for one year. He was married, July 28, 1881, to L. Mary Cosner, born September 1, 1858, in this State, the daughter of William and Abigail (Johnson) Cosner, both of Irish descent, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of this State. Mr. Powell is one of the prosperous, well-known farmers of Dudley Township.

JAMES M. C. SMITH, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born October 15, 1827, in Marion County, this State. He is a son of James B. and Jane Smith, the former a native of Maine, the latter of Vermont. He was married, at the age of twenty-one years, to Elizabeth Burris, born in Madison County, Ohio, July 4, 1829. This union resulted in nine children, five living, viz., Margaret J., Elnora, Hester Ann, John M., George, Nancy (deceased), Mary, Clara and William. Three of the girls are married and Mr. Smith has five grandchildren, whose names are Cora, Gertie, Elizabeth, Martin and Floy M. Mr. Smith has followed farming for an occupation; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics is a Republican.

L. A. SPRACKLEN, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born in 1851 in this county, and is the son of Alford and Abigail (Cooper) Spracklen. His father was a native of England and his mother of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents were Peter and Polly Spracklen. The subject of this sketch is a farmer by occupation, is generally successful in business and owns seventy-five acres of land in Dudley Township. He has been a resident on his farm for three years. He was united in marriage, November 10, 1872, to Sarah Ann, born October 26, 1854, in this county, daughter of William and Susan Ann (Shanks) McClearen. Her mother's parents were Thomas and Mary (Williams) Shanks. Mrs. Spracklen was the first of a family of four children, all living. Mr. Spracklen is the father of five children, one boy and four girls, viz., Mary B., Parmelia, Della, William (deceased), and Otta Ione. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a Republican in politics, has filled the position of School Director for five years, and is a useful citizen; is at present Trustee of Dudley Township.

Z. T. THURMAN, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born July 27, 1852, in Hardin County, Ohio, and is the son of George and Margaret (Care) Thur-

man. His mother was a native of Ross County, Ohio; and died in this county, May 7, 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. His father was a native of Virginia, and moved to this State at an early day. His grandparents were in the Revolution and the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch, the youngest of a family of ten, five deceased, was born and reared on the homestead, where his parents had settled in 1836, and where he is now residing. By occupation, he is a farmer and stock-raiser, making sheep a specialty. He is generally successful, and owns 103 acres of land. He has formed two marriages in life; his first union was in December, 1877, to Belle, born 1855, native of this State, the daughter of David and Rebecca Cline, and who died without issue May 26, 1878. His second marriage was on the 4th of May, 1881, to Mary, born January 17, 1859, in Logan County, Ohio, the daughter of Nicholas and Lucinda (Tittsworth) Hathaway, both natives of this State, the former of English, the latter of Irish descent. Her parents reside at Mount Victory; her great-grandfather was killed in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Thurman is the father of two children, James D. and Bertha. In politics, he is a Republican, and is one of the useful citizens of Dudley Township.

SAMUEL F. WALKER, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born February 18, 1833, in Stark County, and is a son of John Walker. He was married, January 1, 185 , in Logan County, to Charlotte Stark, born November 17, 1832, in Union County, Ohio, and a daughter of Jonathan Stark. One child has blessed this union, namely, Florence C., born January 11, 185 , and married to Henry Newbold, by whom she has had two boys, Sylvester and Owen L. The subject of our sketch enlisted July 20, 1861, at Bellefontaine, in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and was in twenty-two engagements. He was through Savannah with Gen. Sherman. In politics, Mr. Walker is a Republican, and is an intelligent farmer and a useful citizen of Dudley Township.

JOHN WARD, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born October 11, 1849, in Richland County, this State, and is the son of Francis and Charlotte (Holmes) Ward. His mother was a native of this State, her parents of Virginia. His father was born in England in 1815, and emigrated to Ohio at the age of seven years. The subject of this sketch was educated at the schools of Richland County and Kenton, Hardin County. He has been a resident of this county for twenty-eight years. By occupation, is a farmer, owns fifty-five acres of land in Dudley Township, and is a representative citizen of his township.

AMOS WHEELER, deceased, was born December 25, 1820, in Scioto County, this State, and with his father came to this county in 1835. The latter entered and bought the land known as the old Wheeler farm; also built the first brick residence in the county, which is still good for generations to come. This building was erected in 1836, and is an old tavern, of which the father of Amos Wheeler was landlord for eleven years, and our subject for seven years. Our subject was married, November 27, 1847, to Maria Banning, born in Knox County in 1824, and came to this county in 1838. By this union the following children were born—Portius, Alice, Frank, Eva, Amy and Maud. Mr. Amos Wheeler died on September 25, 1870, of lung disease, and was buried with all the honors of war, he having served as a soldier for nearly four years. He was deeply beloved by all who knew him.

JAMES O. WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Larue, was born November 9, 1851, in this county, and is the son of Ebenezer R. and Emily (Carpenter) Wilcox. His father was born September 4, 1819, in Franklin County, Ohio, and was the son of Asa and Mary (Carter) Wilcox, the former born February 18, 1788, in Orange County, N. Y., of English descent, and the latter a daughter of Anthony Carter, a French soldier under La Fayette. E. R. Wilcox, the father of our subject, received a common school education and was married at the age of twenty-nine to Emily Hurlbert, who was born February 7, 1820, in Bradford County, Penn., and a daughter of Adriel and Emily (Carpenter) Hurlbert; her father was born in Vermont and was of German descent; her mother was a native of Delaware. This union resulted in six children, of whom our subject is the second, as follows: William A., born September 21, 1850, died September 8, 1851; James O., our subject; Charles M., born November 21, 1853, in McLean County, Ill.; Mary D., born April 1, 1855, died September 8, 1856; Frank D., born February 12, 1860, in McLean County, Ill.; and Ebenezer, born October 12, 1863, in Ohio. E. R. Wilcox, the father of our subject, moved in 1852 with his family to McLean County, Ill., but returned in 1862 to Ohio, to take care of his aged father. He remained on the homestead until after the death of his father, which occurred February 12, 1873, when he sold out and moved to Kenton, where he lived for one year, and then purchased a farm eight miles east of Kenton, on the banks of the Scioto River. After living peacefully for four years, he departed this life April 13, 1881. His widow is still living, although an invalid, and has her father, who is a hale and hearty man of eighty-seven years, living with her. Frank Wilcox, the brother of our subject, was the first of the boys to marry; he was married, December 28, 1882, to Miss Alice, the daughter of Perry Hardin, of Marion County. James, our subject, was united in marriage, January 10, 1883, to Miss Sarah, born May 22, 1861, in Clark County, this State, a daughter of Joshua and Eliza J. (Campbell) Heisler, the former of German parentage, born in 1829, in Pennsylvania.

JESSE WOOD, deceased, was born December 31, 1829, a native of Hardin County. He was the son of Isaac and Hannah (Baker) Wood, natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent, who emigrated to this State at an early day. The subject of this sketch was a farmer by occupation, and successful in business, owning at the time of his decease eighty-three acres of land in Dudley Township. He was united in marriage January 1, 1856, to Emily Anderson, who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, April 7, 1832, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Clark) Anderson, both natives of Ohio and of English lineage. This union resulted in two children, Frank, born December 24, 1857; and Myrtie Jane, born October 27, 1861. Mr. Wood and his wife were members of the Christian Church. He furnished a substitute during the late war, and died December, 1864, his loss deeply mourned by his wife and two children.

JOSEPH E. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born April 5, 1833, in Union County, Ohio, and is a son of Michael and Eliza (Thayer) Wood, both of English descent, the former a native of New York, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. His father was born April 3, 1801, and moved to Ohio at an early day, settling in Worthington, Franklin County, he died January 7, 1880. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and has followed farming for his occupation. He married, May 11, 1856, a daughter of James W. and Lena A. (Davis) Boyer, the former of whom was a native of Delaware and died in 1859. Our subject's wife was

born August 23, 1837, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and has had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls, viz., Celia, born September, 1856, died April 28, 1866; Joseph R., born January 14, 1860; Charles W., born October 14, 1857; Florence, born January 9, 1859; Laura, born March 17, 1862; Michael S., born January 17, 1866, died at the age of twenty months; William F., born March 18, 1865, died at the age of one month; Luther, born June, 15, 1867; John J., born October 16, 1869; Howard W., born November 27, 1871; twins, born June, 1874, died in infancy; Hattie; born May 3, 1878; Charles, born ———— ————. Charles Wood was married, May 11, 1882, to Etta, daughter of Charles Smith; Laura Wood is the wife of William Lattimore, and has had two children, Beemer, born in October, 1879, and Bessie A., born February, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Christian Church. Six years ago Mr. Wood suffered a loss of about $1,000 from a fire that occurred in his absence. He owns 110 acres of land in Dudley Township has filled the office of School Director, and in politics is a Republican.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP.

CHRISTIAN ALTHAUSER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of Baton, Germany, where he was born, August 31, 1819. His father, John Althauser, emigrated to Ohio when our subject was fourteen years of age. Our subject learned the trade of carpenter when a youth, but of late years has given his attention chiefly to farming. He is the owner of a farm of seventy acres of land in this township. He was married, August 17, 1845, to Barbara Ann Pfeiffer, daughter of Michael and Cathem Pfeiffer. Barbara Pfeiffer was born in Hashia, Germany, November 1, 1823, and has lived in this county since fourteen years of age. Of the six children that resulted from this union, five are living, viz., George William, Elizabeth, John, Mary Ann and Caroline; the deceased was a child that died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Althauser are members of the German Lutheran Church, and the former is a well-known farmer of this county.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, retired farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., June 14, 1804. He is a descendant of the old pioneers who settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania in the colonial times, and moved, after the conflict for independence, with their families and goods on pack-horses Westward over mountain trails, and settled in various parts of Westmoreland, Allegheny and Armstrong Counties, where many of their descendants are still to be found. Of those families most nearly related to our subject, are the Armstrongs, Sloans, McCreas and McQuowns. The Sloans went to Armstrong County, the McCreas to near Pittsburgh and the others to Westmoreland County. Thomas Armstrong, grandfather of our subject, a native of Ireland, married Jane McCrea and died in 1820, at the age of ninety years. Ann (McQuoin) Armstrong, subject's mother, was born in 1780, died in 1860. William Armstrong, father of our subject, was born in 1774 and in 1822, moved with his family to Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, and settled near the town on a farm of 160 acres, on which he lived fifteen years. He died in Goshen Township in 1861. Our subject received a good education, attending high school, and

learned surveying under a competent teacher. For several winters he was teaching school, and for two or three years was busy studying medicine, but never entered into the practice of it. Mr. Armstrong was a Captain in the Mansfield company of volunteer riflemen in a regiment of ten companies. On April 8, 1830, he was married, by Rev. James Rowland, to Margaret McQuown, by whom he had three children—G. W., in Kenton; Eugenia, wife of Mr. W. Peck, of Wyandot County, and Margaret Jane, who died in her twentieth year.

JAMES M. BAKER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in what was then Brooke County, Va., October 19, 1824. His parents, Morris and Mary (Connard) Baker, were Virginians, and were there married, coming to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1836, when James was thirteen years of age. His father entered 160 acres of land in Section 8, Goshen Township, on which he erected a cabin, and there spent his pioneer days. For their bread, they were obliged to go to West Liberty, Champaign County, taking axes along there being no roads, and as no feed could be procured for the teams, the latter were worked only part of the day and then turned out in the woods. No roads were then built to Kenton. Mrs. Baker died in 1849, and Mr. Baker in 1873. The subject of this sketch was reared in a family of eight children, of whom five were boys and three were girls. After helping to clear the old home, he started out in life for himself, and bought seventy acres of land in Section 7, Goshen Township. He has been a prosperous farmer, adding acre to acre until he now owns 585 acres, mostly improved land, all paid for. He was married, January 9, 1851, to Miss Susanna, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scott. By this marriage the following children have been born, viz.: Chester J., born August 18, 1853; Mathew A., born September 11, 1855; Mary E., born September 9, 1857; Guernsey M., born October 20, 1859; Sarah J., born August 22, 1863; Eva R., born January 5, 1866, and Robinson, born July 6, 1868. Mrs. Baker was born on September 27, 1831. Her parents were born near Wooster, Ohio, and died in Wyandot County, Ohio, on the farm which they had entered. Mr. Baker has been Township Clerk several terms, Trustee for eight or nine years, and School Director almost continuously.

IRVIN S. BAKER, farmer, P. O. Larue, is a native of this county, and was born December 25, 1846. He is a son of Joseph and Matilda (Carmack) Baker, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. Our subject's father moved to this State in 1844 and settled in this county, where he died at the age of thirty-three years. The mother of our subject is still living, and resides in Kenton. Our subject was educated at the common schools of this county, and since his youth has followed the occupation of a farmer. He is the owner of ninety acres of land in Goshen Township, where he has resided for five years. He also raises stock, making a specialty of sheep, at which he has been very successful. Our subject was married, October 4, 1877, by the Rev. J. T. Sellers, to Miss Jane Hastings, daughter of James and Rachel (Hones) Hastings, the latter a native of Virginia. Mr. Hastings emigrated from Ireland at an early day. Mrs. Baker was born in this county October 30, 1846. By this union there have been two children—Hoyt L., born December 29, 1880, died May 8, 1881, and Minnie A., born July 24, 1882. Mrs. Baker is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Baker of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Steward and Trustee and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school, and Class Leader. Mr Baker is a Republican in politics; has been a member of the Freemasons seven years, Larne Lodge, No. 463; was Township Assessor in 1882, and is one of the useful citizens of Goshen Township.

M. V. BURNSIDE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of this State, Fairfield County, born March 22, 1855. His parents were J. R. and Louramah (Fish) Burnside. Our subject was educated at the common schools of this county, and has followed the occupation of farmer through life. On September 30, 1880, he married Sara M., a daughter of Thomas J. and Miranda (Melon) James. Mrs. Burnside was born in Noble County, Ohio, May 1, 1862, and has had but one child—Hattie L., who was born October 9, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Burnside are members of the United Brethren Church, and the latter owns ten acres of land in Noble County.

J. R. COATS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Richmond County, Va., in 1829. His father, Joseph Coats, of Scotch descent, moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, when subject was three years of age, and resided there until 1852. In 1853, subject was in California, where he worked in the mines, and returned to this county in the fall of 1854, and lived here for ten years, when he spent another year in California, doing odd jobs. He was married, December 14, 1848, to Rebecca Jane Cross, daughter of Samuel Cross, who bore him twelve children, viz., Samantha J., Martha Elizabeth, Robert P., William S. (deceased), an infant and twins (all deceased), Laura, John F., Joseph G., Ida May and Lilly Nancy. Mr. Coats owns a fine farm of 106 acres, eighty of which are cleared, and is one of our self-made men of Goshen Township.

WILLIAM C. COOK, farmer, P. O. Marseilles, is a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, where he was born in 1851. His parents were James and Hannah (Corwin) Cook, both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject was married, April 10, 1872, to Dilla, daughter of Peter and Leah (Annesly) Johnson. Mrs. Cook was born in this State November 17, 1855. The result of this union has been three children—James P., born May 5, 1876; Harley, born April 12, 1878, died in 1880, at the age of two years; and Lenora, born December 12, 1880. Mr. Cook owns a fine farm of forty-four acres, located ten miles east of Kenton, on the Bellefontaine pike, of which place he has been a resident the last six years.

J. S. CUMMINS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in New Jersey October 28, 1825, and is a son of G. M. and Delilah (Shaffer) Cummins, the former of German and the latter of English parentage, and who emigrated to Ohio in the year 1835. Our subject was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, has followed it through life and is now the owner of ninety-three acres of land on Section 22, Goshen Township. In 1850, Mr. Cummins was united in marriage, by Squire Jacob Yauger, to Sarah F., daughter of Peter and Ann Eliza (Robinson) Schwartz, natives of New York State. Mrs. Cummins was born February 2, 1835, and is of German lineage. To this union have been born eight children, four living—George W., deceased; Delilah, married; Peter W., deceased; Mary E. (deceased), Ida, James S. (deceased), Ann Eliza, single; and Willis H., married. Mrs. Cummins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cummins is a man of good judgment and a representative citizen of the township.

JOHN DICKSON, farmer and gardener, Kenton, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in November, 1825. His parents were Robert and Mary (Anspaugh) Dickson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. Our subject received a common school education, and selected the occupation of a farmer and gardener. He was married, in 1852, to Elizabeth Hamilton, by whom he has had nine children, eight boys and one girl. Mr. Dickson owns three acres of land in Goshen Township; also owns land in Illinois. He is a quiet, energetic man and a good citizen.

C. B. DRUM, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pennsylvania September 7, 1831. His father, John Drum, who was of German descent, was born March 8, 1778, and died June 17, 1855. The mother of our subject was Martha (Lambertson) Drum, of Scotch extraction. She and her husband emigrated to Ohio when our subject was but six weeks old, and spent here the remainder of their lives. Mr. C. B. Drum received a common school education and learned farming as an occupation, and he has, after great toil, accumulated 228 acres of land, located in Section 30, Goshen Township. On January 18, 1876, he was united in marriage to Rebecca Jane, daughter of Joseph and Isabel Cowan. Mr. Drum was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, having enlisted August 22, 1862, and was discharged June 13, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Winchester, Va , June 13 and 15, 1863; Sucker's Ferry, Va., July 18, 1864; Winchester, July 24, 1864; Martinsburg, July 25, 1864; Berryville, September 3, 1864; Winchester, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., March 3, 1865, and High Bridge, April 6, 1865, at which latter place they were captured. Mr. Drum is a member of the Grange Association, and for eight or nine years has acted as Township Treasurer.

MARTIN DRUSCHEL, farmer, P. O. Grant, son of Nicholas and Catharine (Winebrinner) Druschel, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, January 7, 1836. He is a member of a family of seven children, of whom six were sons and one daughter. He came to this country in 1852, landing in New York on the 9th of June, and at Kenton on the 19th of the same month. He has followed railroading and farming ever since, with the exception of about one year spent in the service of his country during the rebellion. He enlisted September 7, 1864, in Company K, One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, having participated in several battles. He was married, June 11, 1868, to Amelia C., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gottier) Darendinger. The three children born to this union are as follows: George F., born March 15, 1869; Amelia C., born July 10, 1871, died September 1, 1872, and one still-born October 4, 1872. Mrs. Druschel was born on March 3, 1847, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Switzerland, but were married in this country, coming to Washington Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1853. Mr. Druschel has a good farm which he cleared up from the stump, and is an energetic and enterprising citizen.

JOHN FREY, deceased, was born in 1806 in Germany, whence he emigrated in 1835 to Ohio, and died in 1868 in Pleasant Township. He followed the occupation of a farmer. His wife was born in 1808, and was a daughter of Marcus and Mary Elizabeth (Ream) Hide, who emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania, where they lived three years, and thence moved to Crawford County, Ohio, and finally came to this county, the home of our subject. Mr. Frey had a family of seven children, two—A. F. and John—living; those deceased are Barbara Elizabeth, Mary, Rachel, and two sons who died in infancy.

JOHN HALEY, farmer and manufacturer of drain tiles, P. O. Kenton, was born in New York City January 8, 1837, and was brought by his parents to Goshen Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, in the same fall. His mother carried him on her back from Sandusky, performing the journey on foot, while his father carried the household effects. His father, Patrick Haley, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1812, and his mother, Susan, also

in Ireland in 1805. They were married in New York, and had six children born to them, our subject being the only surviving member. No roads had been built in those early days, the father of our subject having to carry two bushels of corn nine miles to mill and back, by paths through woods. He witnessed the clearing of the ground where the public square now is. He has cut twenty-five acres of grass in a season, assisted only by John, when the latter was but fourteen years old, doing all by hand and carrying it on poles to the stack. John used to mow two acres of grass for a day's work, receiving for same 37½ cents. The parents are still living, and are residing in Goshen Township, on the farm which they settled. Our subject was married, October 11, 1859, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Harrison and Emma (Freszell) Barrett. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 27, 1836. The results of this union have been ten children, viz., Emma S. (deceased), Mary R., Patrick R. Harrison Y., Peter G., John F., Charles E., William I. (deceased), Sarah J. and Alice M. Mr. Haley is a self-made man, having started in life a poor man. After his marriage, he took a job of clearing ten acres of land ready for plowing, receiving only $30 for same. In 1862, he bought and cleared forty acres of land in Section 23, Goshen Township, and in 1864 bought 160 more acres of wild land, and being inclined to speculate, he eventually sold and bought out the heirs of his father-in law in Section 26, Goshen Township, but which he afterward sold out for the old Wheeler farm, a pioneer farm, and this he subsequently exchanged for his present home in Section 8. He has been for four years a Representative, being elected in 1875, and again in 1877, and is a prominent and popular citizen.

JOHN HARROLD, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born March 8, 1822, in Columbiana County, this State. He is a son of David and Rebecca (Beau) Harrold, both of German lineage. He was married, September 11, 1845, to Caroline Welk, born January 24, 1823, and died leaving a family of seven children, viz., Mary Ann, Sarah M., David, William, John H., Amanda E. and George E. Our subject formed a second union October 3, 1872, with Martha, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bolinger. Martha was the widow of John Smith. She was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., February, 1840, and was married to Mr. Smith March 19, 1861. She had, by her first husband, three children—Samuel B., Noah and Mary E. Our subject resides with his family on his farm of eighty acres, and is one of the stirring, enterprising farmers of Goshen Township.

JOHN HEILMAN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1840. His father was born in 1804 and died in 1874, in Goshen Township. Our subject's mother was born in 1808, and is still living, residing at the home of our subject, who was educated at the common schools of Ashland County until fourteen years of age, when his parents moved to this county. For his occupation, he selected farming, which he has followed successfully, and is now the owner of 140 acres of well-improved land. Ninety of these acres are in Range 12 and fifty in Section 30. In 1874, Mr. Heilman bought a saw mill, which he still retains. He was married, in 1866, by the Rev. Mr. Timbler, to Margaret A., daughter of George and Mary ——————, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Switzerland. Mr. Heilman built his residence, which cost $3,000, in 1881, and his barn, costing $1,000, in 1879. For nine years, he has acted as Township Trustee; is a member of Grange, No. 578, and is one of our intelligent, industrious citizens of Goshen Township.

J. W. JAMES, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1835. His parents are Hatus and Sarah (Lowe) James. Subject was married, January 8, 1854, to Margaret, daughter of Calton and Elizabeth (Weekly) Merry. Margaret was born in Noble County October 11, 1839. This union has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living, viz., an infant (deceased), Amthie (wife of J. H. Pfeiffer), Sarah E. (wife of G. W. Ramsey), and Hannah. By occupation Mr. James is a farmer, and is the owner of fifty-five acres of land in Goshen Township, where he is a prominent farmer.

PETER JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of Fleming County, Ky., where he was born July 29, 1811. He is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Green) Johnson, who came to Ohio in 1816. Our subject was educated in this county, and in 1853 was ordained as a minister. He also has two brothers who are ministers of the Gospel. He was married, July 7, 1836, to Leah Amley, daughter of William and Mary (Kersey) Amley. Mrs. Johnson was born in Kentucky in 1818. By this union there were born twelve children, four deceased. Mr. Johnson has acted as Justice of the Peace for seventeen years, and for the last two years has been farming five miles north of Kenton, where he owns forty acres of land.

W. A. KELLY, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is one of the oldest residents of this county. He was born in Fayette County, Penn., March 26, 1826, and is the son of Samuel Kelly. His grandfather, Alexander Kelly, lived in Ireland. The grandfather of our subject had a family of twenty-four children, and the father of our subject moved to Crawford County, Ohio, when the latter was three years of age, where he entered 320 acres of land, and finally, in 1832, came to Goshen Township, which has been the home of our subject ever since—a period of fifty-one years. Mr. W. A. Kelly received a common school education and learned farming for his occupation. He is the owner of a farm of 160 acres in Section 20, Goshen Township. He also gives some of his time to auctioneering, which he has pursued successfully for twenty-five years. He has formed two marriages; the first was on March 26, 1852, when he married Mary, the daughter of John Henry, of Dudley Township; and the second union was on May 1, 1872, with Mrs. Elnora Johns, the widow of John Johns, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Porter) Souls. Her mother was born in Maryland in 1800. Mrs. Kelly is a native of Waynesburg, Penn., where she was born August 15, 1825. Mr. Kelly is the father of eight children, five living. He remembers Kenton when there was but one house, and when the whole surrounding country was a forest, and was one of the three boys who cut the spice-brush for a public dinner given when Harrison was elected President. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Masonic Lodge in Kenton, where he has held the office of Senior Warden; is also member of the Grange, in which he has filled the offices of Master, Secretary and Lecturer, and is now Master of the County Grange; for five years he was Justice of the Peace, and has acted as Trustee a number of times.

F. S. KELLY, farmer, P. O. Marseilles, was born in Goshen Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, September 28, 1854. He is a son of William A. and Mary (Henry) Kelly, and is of Irish lineage. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and has followed farming for his occupation. He married, May 25, 1875, Addie L., who was born April 17, 1856, in Pleasant Township, in this county, and is the daughter of John and Elnora (Souls) Johns. Two children have blessed this union—Elnora May, born August 27, 1876, and Maud A., born January 28, 1880. Mr.

Kelly is an intelligent, industrious farmer, a kind husband and parent and ranks among the worthy citizens of Goshen Township.

JOHN LAUGHERY, farmer, P. O. Marseilles, is a native of this State, Knox County, where he was born January 30, 1835. He is a son of John and Mahala (Fry) Laughery, both of Pennsylvania; the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. Our subject was a member of a family of eight, two brothers and two sisters deceased, viz., Polly, Eliza, Kinsey and Hiram deceased; those surviving are William, Sylvester and Ruhama, the latter wife of N. Kelsey. Our subject received a common school education and was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and is now the owner of thirteen and three-fourths acres of land in Goshen Township, where he has resided for fifteen years. He was married, in Paris Township, Union County, Ohio, by Squire William Robinson, and has had three children—William, born August 26, 1864; Ida, born February 26, 1871, and an infant, deceased, born January, 1874. Mr. Laughey has acted as School Director several times, is a member of the Grange and is a well-known farmer of Goshen Township.

R. D. MILLAR, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born September 26, 1819, in Muskingum County, Ohio. His father, John Millar, a native of Scotland, emigrated in March, 1805. His mother, Sarah (Dickson), was born in County Tyrone, Ireland; emigrated to the United States in 1810, and married in Muskingum County, where she reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch, the second child, was educated at the common schools and at the McEntire Academy at Zanesville, Ohio. In April, 1836, he came to Hardin County with his parents, where his father entered land in Sections 30 and 31, of which the southeastern quarter of the former section is now owned by our subject. In April, 1848, he was married, in Muskingum County, to Martha, a daughter of Alexander Morison, a resident of Hardin County, who has attained his eighty-fourth year. This union resulted in four children, one living—Ida, married to W. N. Robinson, living on the farm known as the James Millar farm; their son is quite a prominent member of the family. In 1851, our subject was elected County Surveyor, which office he held until 1857; was County Auditor from 1861 to 1867; from 1868 to 1869 was County Engineer for construction of pikes and gravel roads; in 1866 and 1867, was again appointed Engineer. He is a farmer by occupation, and is now living on his farm, which is well-improved, and, for its size, among the best in the county. When he first came to the county, it was an almost unbroken forest, was very marshy and the dense foliage seemed to prevent evaporation; the contrast now is very great, the fine roads and beautiful towns showing the energy and thrift exerted. Among the many changes made is the drainage of the Hog Creek Marsh, in which our subject had charge of the work on the outlet and the deepening of the channel of the creek. This channel extended through the rock to a distance of about half a mile, at the site of the old Trussell Mill in Liberty Township. He was also appointed Engineer by the Joint Board of Trustees of Liberty, Washington and Blanchard Townships, and had charge of the system in the draining of the marsh, the construction of the hydraulic on the outlet of Hog Creek Marsh, near the eastern part running north into Hancock County. Part of the ditch on the old Beard farm, in Washington Township, was cut about eighteen feet deep from the surface, crossing the summit, making heavy cutting; the heavy cut was timbered with lumber, which on the bottom and sides was two inches thick, the caps four inches, the trunk

five feet square in the clear. This work proved a success. The work on the tunnel was a very hard task, owing to the quicksand, which hindered the workmen in getting the timber before caving in on them. The work was finally accomplished and is claimed to be a perfect success. Mr. Millar has now reached his sixty-third year, and is hale and hearty for one of that age living in this climate. He is strictly temperate in his habits and has never been troubled with any sickness.

J. H. PFEIFFER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of this county, where he was born September 3, 1829. He has followed farming for his occupation, at which he has been successful, and is now the owner of 158 acres of valuable land. In March, 1877, our subject was united in marriage with Arnettie James, who was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1865. By this union there have been three children—William W., Edward F. and Anna May. Our subject is an industrious man and makes a useful citizen of Kenton.

PETER PFEIFFER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in this county March 3, 1840. He is a son of John Adam and Sophia (Elsesser) Pfeiffer, the former of whom died May 12, 1879, the latter May 8, 1859. Subject's grandfather, on the paternal side, was Michael Pfeiffer; on the maternal side his grandparents were Lewis and Elizabeth (Bain) Elsesser, all natives of Prussia, and all, except Elizabeth Elsesser, emigrated to Ohio. Our subject was married, by the Rev. W. H. Kelly, March 1, 1863, to Lybela B. Wolf, who was born in this county February 9, 1845. She is the daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Wang) Wolf. Her father came from Prussia and her mother from Baden. By this union there have been eight children, viz., George H., Callie M., Ella, Emma (deceased), J. C., Jossie, Jessie F. and Gertie (deceased). Our subject owns 185 acres of land five miles east of Kenton, where he has been a farmer for twenty years. His residence was built in 1876. Mr. Pfeiffer for five years has acted as School Directer, and for two terms as Township Trustee. He and his wife are members of the Grange, No. 578, and, in politics, the former is a Democrat.

GEORGE PFEIFFER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of this county, where he was born February 25, 1843. He is the son of John Adam and Sophia (Elsessor) Pfeiffer. His paternal grandfather was Michael Pfeiffer and his maternal grandfather John Elsessor. Our subject started out in life as a farmer, which has been his occupation ever since. He is now the owner of 160 acres of land in Goshen Township, on Section 30, Range 12, all secured by hard economy and great industry. In 1870, April 7, he was united in marriage to Mary Hile, a native of this county, where she was born February 12, 1848, and is the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Rosenberger) Hile. Five children have blessed this union—Ida Elnore, Arnettie, Isadora, Jessie May and Charlie W. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Pfeiffer is a charter member of the Grange, No. 578, which he joined seven years ago. He has acted as Constable of the township, as Director, and in the spring of 1883, was Assessor of the township, and is an intelligent, industrious, enterprising farmer, a kind parent and is one of Kenton's useful citizens.

SAMUEL PFEIFFER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born June 1, 1850, in this county, Ohio. His parents were George and Mary Pfeiffer. Our subject was married, February 28, 1878, to Laura Coats, who was born in this county in 1858, the daughter of J. R. and Rebecca Jane Coats. To this union there have been born three children, viz., Ulrich J., born October 7, 1878; Fred E., born December 21, 1879, and Michael G., born Feb-

ruary 28, 1881. Mr. Pfeiffer is a farmer by occupation, and owns 223 acres of land in Goshen Township. In 1878, Mr. Pfeiffer served in the capacity of Township Assessor, and for three terms was a Township Trustee. His residence is six miles east of Kenton, on the Miller pike.

GEORGE WILLIAM PFEIFFER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born July 1, 1862, in Goshen Township, this county. He is a son of George and Anna Mary (Strassar) Pfeiffer. His father was born in Germany August 19, 1818, and was educated at the common schools of Germany, where he also learned tailoring and various other trades, and then emigrated with his father, Michael Pfeiffer, from Germany in 1837, settling in Springfield, Ohio. The next year, our subject's father came to Kenton, where he is now a farmer and owns 160 acres of land. He married, September 22, 1843, Anna Mary Strassar, who was born in Switzerland June 25, 1822, and was a daughter of Samuel and Barbara Ann (Lichtenweller), who emigrated to Ohio in 1832. Our subject is a member of a family of eight children, as follows: Margaret Ann (wife of John Heilman), Caroline (deceased, wife of William Wolf), Michael, Samuel, Henry, John Adam, infant (deceased) and George William. Our subject has just reached his majority, and promises to be one of the rising farmers of Goshen Township.

J. A. PFEIFFER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Goshen Township, this county, and is a son of George and Anna Mary (Strassar) Pfeiffer, whose biography will be found in the sketch of George William Pfeiffer, a brother of the subject of this sketch. Our subject was united in marriage with Mary Cook, a daughter of Henry Cook. One child has blessed this union—Maggie. Mr. Pfeiffer follows farming, and is an intelligent and useful citizen of Goshen Township.

JOHN ROBERTS, deceased, was born in Ohio County, Va., in 1817. He was reared in Washington County, Penn., and emigrated to Carroll County, Ohio. He finally removed to this county, where he followed farming, and owned 160 acres of land on Section 29, Goshen Township. He was married, in 1839, December 18, to Ann Mahan, who was born in 1823, April 24, in Fayette County, Penn., and was the daughter of Lazareth and Elizabeth (Mahan) Roberts, of Irish parentage. This union was blessed with sixteen children, nine living, three boys and six girls, of whom there are four girls and one boy married. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Church of the Disciples. In 1882, September 30, our subject died, deeply mourned by his family.

T. J. TERRY, farmer, P. O. Marseilles, was born July 16, 1829, in Virginia. He is a son of Champness and Anna (Thompson) Terry, the former of Irish and English lineage. Our subject was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, which he has followed through life, and is now the owner of eighty acres of land in Goshen Township, on Section 24. On February 14, 1858, our subject was united in marriage with Elizabeth Simpson, a native of Ohio, born in April, 1835. This union has resulted in six children, viz., Rhoda, Ann, Scott, John, Jane and an infant, deceased. Mrs. Terry died in 1875. Mr. Terry formed a second union with Mrs. Amelia Jane Bodine, a widow and a daughter of Jacob Brown. Her father was of German and her mother of English lineage. By this union there has been one child—Grace, born September 21, 1876.

JOHN THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Halifax County, Va., April 17, 1830. His parents, David and Mary (Anderson) Thompson, emigrated to this State when our subject was two years old. John was educated at the common schools of this county, and for his occupation has

followed farming. He is the owner of 200 acres of land in Section 15, where he has resided during the last four years. He was married, September 15, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Jonathan and Scotia (Wilson) Wilkins, the former of German and the latter of English descent. Mrs. Thompson was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 5, 1834, and was educated at the schools of Wyandot and Van Wert Counties. But one child has blessed this union—Bertie Lee, born March 28, 1877. Mr. Thompson was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, having enlisted August 16, 1862, and was discharged June 30, 1865, at Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Thompson is prominent among the farmers of Goshen Township, and is an active, enterprising citizen.

DAVID THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, February 14, 1834. He is a son of David and Mary (Anderson) Thompson, natives of Halifax, Va. Our subject was brought up to the occupation of a farmer, and has followed it through life. He is the owner of a farm of forty-four acres in this county, Range 12, Section 15, Township 4, and of 160 acres joining Wyandot County, Range 12, Section 10, Township 4. On August 16, 1852, he was united in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Henry and Sallie (Stout) Schriver, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Thompson was born in August, 1833, and died May 25, 1882, leaving five children living out of a family of nine, viz., Elinor, born April 19, 1854, died at the age of four months; John F., born January 1, 1856; Anna M., born January 2, 1858; Albert R., born April, 1860, died January, 1864; Henry W., born January, 1863; Lewis M., born May 2, 1865; Elnora A., born September 9, 1867, died May 9, 1880; David M., born September 5, 1870, died 1880, and Jennie M., born November 30, 1872. Our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, under Capt. Chamberlain, and was discharged at Cumberland January 21, 1865, having served four years and four months. He was a member of the Invalid Corps, No. 466. Mr. Thompson is a man of ability, and is one of the enterprising farmers of Goshen Township.

HENRY I. WETHERILL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in England in April, 1811. His parents, William P. and Ann (Fountain) Wetherill, emigrated to Ohio as a family in 1820. Our subject married, in 1837, Alice, a daughter of William and Jane (Duck) Gill. Alice was born in England, 1820, and emigrated with her parents to Ohio at the age of thirteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill are the parents of eight children, viz., William G., John W. (deceased), Thomas H. (deceased), Edwin H., Thomas P., Amy J., Willington and Usher C. Mr. Wetherill has also sixteen grandchildren. He owns 160 acres of land on Range 12, Goshen Township, where he has been a resident for thirty-seven years, he and his wife spending their lives in making the homes of their children what they are at this day.

JASPER WILLY, farmer, P. O. Marseilles, is a native of Delaware County, this State, where he was born in September, 1852. His parents are Harrison and Rosanna (Pencer) Willy, the former of whom died in 1854. Our subject received his education from the common schools of Wyandot County, and since his youth has followed farming and carpentering. He was married, in 1870, to Harriet, daughter of James and Hannah (Corwin) Cook. Mrs. Willy was born in Wyandot County January 19, 1853, and has had three children—Ida B., born August 9, 1872; Charles, born June, 1874,

and William E., born March, 1876. Mr. Willy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has resided in this county four years.

MARTIN WINEBRINNER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born January 7, 1858, in this county. His father, Martin Winebrinner, was born in Germany, 1812, and emigrated to America in 1837, settling in Ohio. He married, in 1846, Miss Wilhelmina Hartung, who was born in Prussia, May, 1825, and came to this State in 1835. He died in 1876. The subject of this sketch was the seventh of a family of nine children, as follows: George (deceased), Nicholas, John, Louisa, George, Mary, Martin, Wilhelminie and William Henry (deceased). Our subject has received, at different times, several injuries; once, by the falling of a tree, February 8, 1875, through which he was obliged to use crutches for a year; another time by the kick of a horse; and still another time by the falling of a limb from a tree, while he was sawing. He owns 231¼ acres of land in Goshen Township, and is an enterprising, industrious farmer and a worthy and useful citizen.

WILLIAM YAUGER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Marion County, Ohio, August 7, 1836. His parents were Jacob and Charity (Albertson) Yauger, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New Jersey. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Goshen Township, and for his occupation selected farming. He owns a farm of seventy-four acres land in Section 22. He was married, December 17, 1863, to Joanna, a daughter of Jesse and Sophroma (Corey) Wilden, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Ohio. Five children have blessed this union—Addison E., born September 9, 1864; Fronia C., born April 3, 1866; Jacob E., born February 9, 1868; Jessy T., born June 17, 1870; and Cora E., born March 23, 1878. Mr. Yauger has been Justice of the Peace for the last fifteen years, and for the same length of time Township Clerk. He is a member of the Grange, No. 578, in politics is a Democrat, and is one of the influential citizens of Goshen Township.

CESSNA TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN AULT, farmer, P. O. North Washington, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 22, 1840. He is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Holser) Ault, the former a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in the year 1826. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a common school education in Wayne County, Ohio. He came to Ohio in 1877. His brother, Eli Ault, was also a native of Wayne County, born in August, 1848. He was married, July 4, 1874, to Jane Neal, of Williams County, Ohio, by whom he has had two children, Lottie and Willis. The two brothers bought their farm of rich soil, in Section 2 Cessna Township, and are constantly improving it, being repaid by rich crops of wheat and corn. Mrs. Eli Ault is a member of the Church of God. In politics, the two brothers are Democrats, but have never sought or held office.

JAMES BAILEY, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Taylor Creek Township, Hardin County, Ohio, January 14, 1830. His parents are Silas and Harriet (Rial) Bailey, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Logan County, Ky. They came to Hardin County in the year 1854. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, obtaining a common school

education in this township. He was united in marriage, February 12, 1854, to Eliza A., daughter of David and Levina Evans, of Delaware, who came to Hardin County in 1854 or 1855. Seven children have blessed this union, viz., Willis, David, Siege, Marshall, Hattie, Enoch and Edward. Mr. Bailey enlisted September 17, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was out nine months and lay sick at Nashville for three months. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is a well known citizen of Cessna Township. Mr. Bailey has lived in this county all his life.

WILLIAM BISH, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 2, 1827, and is a son of Dawalt and Mary Ann (Drawband) Bish. His parents, of German descent, were natives of Virginia, whence they emigrated and located in Fairfield County, Ohio, at a time our subject was quite young. Mr. William Bish was united in marriage in 1852 with Eliza Jane, a daughter of Thomas and Harriet Gray, of Franklin County, Ohio. Four children have resulted from this union, viz., Williard Wilson, William Dawalt, Sarah Bell and Rollo Roscoe. Mr. Bish served through the Mexican war in the Fourth Ohio Regiment, was also in the rebellion in the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Kingston. Mr. Bish resides on his farm, which is very pleasantly situated in Section 7, Cessna Township. He is a member of the Grange, is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the office of Township Trustee, also several minor positions.

ALBERT JAMES BOYD, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 12, 1851. His parents are Thomas and Susan Boyd. His father emigrated from his native county, Delaware, Ohio, and located in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1865. The subject of this sketch was married, December 25, 1875, to Hester Ann, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ann Lambert, and a native of Ohio. They have four children, viz., Viola May, George Alexander, Ralph, Herbert and Susan Idella. Mr. Boyd and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Boyd was reared on a farm, obtaining a common school education. His farm shows the care and energy of its occupant.

WILLIAM HARVEY BROWN, farmer and civil engineer, P. O. Kenton, was born at Amsterdam, N Y., July 25, 1835. He is a son of Loomis and Amancy (Gifford) Brown, both natives of New York. Our subject came to Ohio in 1847, was reared on a farm and was educated at the common schools and at the Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, from which latter place he graduated in the scientific course. He was married, November 24, 1859, to Jane E. Richards, born October 17, 1838, and a daughter of Edwin Richards, of Massachusetts. Their union was blessed with four children, viz., Virginia Eleanor, born October 13, 1860, died June 16, 1879; Florence Amelia, born October 11, 1862, died August 18, 1879; Erwin Arthur, born October 21, 1872; and Celia May, born May 9, 1876. Mrs. Brown died November 23, 1879, and Mr. Brown remarried February 19, 1880, taking for his second wife Mary Elizabeth Scott. She was born December 31, 1853, and is a daughter of William J. and Almira Jane (Rose) Scott. One child has resulted from this union, William Loomis, born July 9, 1881. Mr. Brown is an honorable member of Amicitia Lodge, No. 79, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Encampment at Kenton. In politics, he is a Republican and has served Hardin County seven years as a County Surveyor. He is well qualified as a civil engineer, in which line he does considerable business. He also gives some attention to the cultivation of his farm, which is situated on the Lima pike, Section 23.

SAMUEL RILEY CALVIN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Lawrence County, Penn, November 1, 1835. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Lightner) Calvin, the former from Ireland, and the latter from Pennsylvania. Our subject was married, July 30, 1857, to Sarah Ann Smith, born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and a daughter of Allen and Margaret Smith. The five children born are as follows: Margaret Elizabeth, wife of William A. Major; Ida May; Riley Lorenzo; Pede, died at the age of two months; and Viola, deceased at the age of two months. Mr. Calvin volunteered in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the following battles: Slaughter Creek, second Bull Run, McDowel, Peach Tree Creek, Cross Keys, Chancellorsville, Fairfax Court House, Fredericksburg, Woodstock and Gettysburg. He was taken prisoner in July, 1863; was confined four months, and then took part in the engagements at Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta; was in the march of Sherman to the sea, and was discharged January 1, 1865. In politics, Mr. Calvin is a Republican; has served as School Director and Supervisor, and at present is County Constable.

JOHN DAVIS CESSNA, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., February 1, 1823. His father, William Cessna, was of French, and his mother, Kesiah Davis, of Welsh ancestry, both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject came to Ohio in 1828 or 1829, and to Hardin County in 1835. He was reared on a farm and obtained the limited education afforded by the common schools of his day. On November 14, 1851, he was married to Eliza Ann, a daughter of Manly Reid. The nine children born to them are as follows: William Manly, a resident of Hardin County, and married to Clara Bell Davis; Joseph Hiram, deceased at the age of ten months; Isaac Adis, deceased when two months old; Mary Elizabeth, at home; Zacharias Phillips, a resident of Illinois; Albert Clement, Florence, Henry, John Davis and Harriet Ann. Mrs. Cessna died August 12, 1879. Mr. Cessna remarried September 28, 1881, the lady of his choice being Lydia Ann, daughter of John and Anna Obenour, and a native of Ohio. One child has resulted from this union, Bessie Carrie. During the late war, Mr. Cessna volunteered in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, but was not called into active service. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as Trustee, Class Leader and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was a member of the Kenton Lodge, No. 79, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, he is a Republican, has filled the position of Township Trustee, and has also filled minor offices with honor.

WILLIAM T. COLE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born July 1, 1842, in Washington Township, Hardin County, Ohio. He is a son of David and Rebecca (Shafer) Cole, the former a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, attending the common schools, and spent one term at the Kenton Union School. He was united in marriage, October 29, 1862, to Martha Ann Bateson, born September 3, 1837, a daughter of George and Eliza Bateson. To this union there have been born three children—William C., born August 21, 1863; Edwin Willis, born April 16, 1866; and Harold Irwin, born April 5, 1870. Mr. Cole enlisted September 20, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly one year. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His hand of assistance is felt in the church and its missions, and in all educational, charitable and benevolent societies. He

is also a respected member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows fraternity.

SAMUEL DETWILER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Franklin County, Penn., July 23, 1825. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Gear) Detwiler, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., came to Ohio in 1827; located in Columbiana County, thence removed to Seneca County in 1843, and finally, in 1851, settled in Hardin County. Our subject was reared on a farm, obtaining a common school education, and was married, January 2, 1851, to Elizabeth Nisley, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and a daughter of Henry and Anna Nisley. The nine children born to them are as follows: Alonzo Willis, died at the age of two years and nine months; Orville Augustus, married to Mary E. Bateson, of Cessna Township; Mary Jane, died at the age of nine years; William Henry, married to Jane Russell; John Wesley, married to Rosa Buckingham, of Bloom Township, Seneca County, Ohio; Samuel Otis, died at the age of five years; Sarah Abigail, wife of David Smith, of Blanchard Township; Jacob Ellsworth, at home; and Anna Elizabeth, in Ashland County, Ohio. Mrs. Detwiler died June 6, 1865, and Mr. Delwiler married January 11, 1866, Mary Ann, a daughter of John and Fannie Legron. She was born in Pennsylvania, December 12, 1827, and came to Ohio in 1832. They have now two children, Edward Sherman and Alice Victoria. Mr. Detwiler and his family are members of the Church of Christ. He is a member also of the Amicita Lodge, No. 79, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, Mr. Detwiler is a Republican, is Commissioner of the county, and has been Trustee, besides holding several minor offices.

RALPH DILDINE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 31, 1833. His father, Allen Dildine, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Boyd, in Ohio. Our subject came to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1851, and to Cessna Township in 1881. He was educated in the common schools of Delaware County, and was reared on a farm. On March 2, 1859, he was married to Patience, a daughter of John and Huldah Clark, of Marion County, Ohio. Her father was a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and her mother of the State of Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Dildine are the parents of seven children, viz., Demeris Jane, wife of William Halpin, of Jackson Township; Fronie Ellen, Huldah Ann, Myrtie Adell, Mary and Amy (twins), Willie, deceased at the age of four months, and Nettie, deceased at the age of six years. Mr. Dildine and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is one of the latest accessions to Cessna Township, and is a man that will make his mark.

JOHN ECCARIUS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of Germany, born October 23, 1834, and is a son of George and Margaret (Gessard) Eccarius. He came with his parents to America in 1849, and the same year settled in Hardin County, Ohio. His schooling was mostly obtained in Germany and he was reared to farming. He was united in marriage in April, 1857, to Margaret Oschman, a native of Germany, who came to Hardin County with her parents in 1854 or 1855. Nine children resulted from this union, viz., Jannette, Ernest, Caroline, John George, Martha, David Robert, U. S. Grant, Carl and Florin. Mr. Eccarius was a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the engagement at John Brown's meeting house. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, is in politics, a Republican, but has never sought nor held office.

SAMUEL MITCHELL EDENS, saw-miller, P. O. Kenton, was born in West Virginia June 20, 1840. His parents, John and Sarah (Miller) Edens, were natives of Virginia and of German lineage. When quite young, our subject came with his parents to Ohio, locating in Highland County, and subsequently, in 1866, in Hardin County. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools; then worked at milling for about twenty years, and is now running a mill of his own. In 1869, he was united in marriage to Catherine Jane, a daughter of John and Mary Ann Swartz, of Muskingum County, Ohio. They have eight children, viz., Ervin Algern, Arizonia Adelaide, Emery Melvin, Leona Adelle, Euretta Almena, William Merlin, Lillian Dale and Reginald Guy. Mr. Edens served one week in the chase after Morgan during the Morgan raid in Ohio.

B. P. EULIN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, October 26, 1847. He is a son of John Perry and Elizabeth (Linck) Euline, natives of Ohio. His father was a pioneer of Hardin County, and is still living. Our subject was reared on a farm, securing a common school education, and for a time was a teacher in the schools. He has since been engaged in carrying on farming. On November 7, 1872, he married Rachel O., daughter of William and Nancy Cessna, which union resulted in one child, Cora Elizabeth, who died when little over a year old. Mrs. Eulin died March 10, 1875, and Mr. Eulin remarried December 25, 1878. His second wife is Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Israel and Patsey Smith, and a native of Fayette County, Ohio. Mrs. Eulin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Eulin was a member and Warden of the Patrons of Husbandry, but his Grange has since been discontinued. In politics, he is a Republican, has served as Constable, and is an intelligent, thrifty farmer.

JOHN FOIT, farmer, P. O. North Washington, was born in Germany December 18, 1822, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine (Horbecker) Foit. He came with his parents to America in 1838, and settled in Hardin County, Ohio, in the same year. In 1844, he was married to Margaret Troutman, a native of Germany, whence she emigrated when a child. To this union there was born one child, John S., married to Rebecca Lipper. Mrs. Foit died April 13, 1845, and in December, 1845, Mr. Foit was married to Rebecca Yerriaa, a native of Ohio. She died without issue in April, 1857, and in May of the same year Mr. Foit took for his third wife Mary M. Smith, by whom he had ten children, as follows: Henry, Jonas, Stephen, Edward, Melinda, William, Thomas, Ellen, Lilla and Emma. Mrs. Foit departed this life on August 29, 1882. Mr. Foit is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been its Class Leader for ten or twelve years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is one of the Township Trustees, having also served as Supervisor and School Director.

PLINY GROVER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, May 6, 1840. His parents are Samuel and Margaret (Gerard) Grover, the former of German and the latter of French ancestry. They came to Ohio in 1814 and to Hardin County in 1837. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and obtained a fair education from the common schools of Hardin County. In 1868, he was married to Lizzie A., a daughter of Philip and Catherine (Mingle) Shingle, of German lineage. This union has never been blessed with children. Mr. Grover went to California in 1862, and on his journey back in 1866, rode horseback from North Angelos to Jacksonville, Ill. He is employed in cultivating his well-kept farm, located in Section 25, Cessna Township.

WILLIAM H. GUIDER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 24, 1840. He is a son of August and Christina (Daniel) Guider, both natives of Germany, who came to Ohio in 1835 and settled in Hardin County in the spring of 1841. Our subject was united in marriage, January 2, 1868, with Marriett Ault, of Pennsylvania descent, a native of Medina County, Ohio, and a daughter of George and Mary Ault. The four children resulting from this union are Emma May, John William, Mary Ann, and Sarah Jane. Mr. Guider, during the war, served fourteen and a half months in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and eleven and a half months in the Second Ohio Volunteer Battery. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN DANIEL GUIDER, saw-miller and farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born October 4, 1850, in Washington Township, Hardin County, Ohio. He is a son of Augustus and Christina (Daniel) Guider, both emigrants from Germany in the year 1832. Our subject was married, February 17, 1876, to Emma, a daughter of I. N. and Mary Huey. This union has resulted in three children, viz., Ollie Verba, born February 7, 1877; and Ira True, born January 24, 1879; and Daisy Grace, born February 9, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Guider are both members of the Church of Christ. Mr. Guider is a Democrat in politics, and is now serving as Township Clerk.

I. N. HUEY, farmer and saw-miller, P. O. Kenton, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 28, 1829, and is a son of Jonas and Rosanna (Fry) Huey. His parents are natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio at an early day. He (I. N. Huey) located in Hardin County in the year 1869. Our subject was reared on a farm, obtained an education from the common schools of Ohio, and for one year was at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He taught school in his younger days for about sixty months in the district schools, and part of the time he had charge of the advanced classes in the graded schools. For twenty-four years past, he has been running his saw mill, and latterly clearing and improving his farm. He was married, December 30, 1852, to Mary Woods, born July 8, 1832, in Knox County, Ohio, and a daughter of Timothy and Mary Woods, and to this union six children have been born, viz., Emma, born November 13, 1853, married to J. D. Guider; Melville, born April 3, 1856, married to Emma Bowman and residing in Cessna Township; Mary Ann, born June 2, 1858; Madaline Leslie, born October 3, 1860; Leclair, born May 3, 1864, died March 19, 1873; and Carlie, born August 19, 1866. Mrs. Huey died February 3, 1867, and Mr. Huey was remarried February 18, 1868, taking for his second wife Ruth Ann Brooks, who was born October 2, 1838, in Coshocton County, Ohio. Her father, James Brooks, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother, Elizabeth Brooks, a native of New Jersey; they were residents of Coshocton County, Ohio. The four children born to this second union are Alice May, born May 1, 1869, died March 25, 1871; Milton, born June 19, 1874; Cora Arametta, born April 5, 1877; and Bessie Mondella, born February 18, 1881. Mr. Huey and family are members of the Church of Christ, of which he has been an Elder for fourteen years. In politics, he is a Republican, and is serving as Trustee of Cessna Township.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KEEL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., January 1, 1811, and is the youngest of a family of eight children. His father, Peter Keel, was a native of Germany, and his mother, Nancy (Davis) Keel, was born in Dauphin County, Penn. His father and grandfather fought in the Revolution. On March 3, 1836, our

subject was married to Susanna Kyler, born October 31, 1816, a daughter of Henry Kyler. The twelve children born to them are as follows: Thomas H., died in Pennsylvania; William Henry, also died in Pennsylvania, Barbara Ann, wife of W. S. Harris, of Hardin County; Louisa Margaret, wife of John F. Littell, Delaware, Ohio; Laura Jane, wife of Joseph Nevitt, of Kenton; Susan Mary, deceased at the age of eighteen months; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Payne, of Kenton; George W. H., at home; Hugh C., married to Emma Brooks; John Cyrus, deceased at the age of eighteen months; Susan Martha, at home; and John Davis, deceased. Mr. Keel and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Keel formerly belonged to Cumberland Lodge, No. 90, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pennsylvania, but has never renewed his membership in this State. He served seven years in the Light Horse Guards of Pennsylvania. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as School Director and Supervisor, but has never sought office, desiring to cultivate his well-kept and fertile farm.

CHARLES KRAFT, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in Washington Township, Hardin County, Ohio, February 3, 1840. He is a son of William and Louisa (Strassman) Kraft. His father was a native of Germany. He emigrated from Hanover in 1835 and the following year located in Hardin County, Ohio. Our subject received a common school education, and was married October 20, 1867, to Catherine Serson, born September 9, 1846, a native of Germany. She emigrated to Ohio in the year 1862. They have five children, viz., Albert, born January 30, 1869; Frank, born October 3, 1871, Lizzie, born November 30, 1873; Emma, born June 23, 1876; and William, born January 3, 1879. Mr. Kraft enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 4, 1861, and served three years and eight months. He was first in McDowell's division, and took part in the following engagements: Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the last-named battle, he was wounded in the left breast, and confined for eighteen weeks to the hospital. He was then transferred to the Western Division; was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and closed with Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. Kraft settled on his present farm in 1873 and has pursued farming for his occupation.

DAVID OBENOUR, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 2, 1826. His parents, Harmon and Christina (Acre) Obenour, both natives of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio about the year 1820, and settled in Hardin County in the fall of 1837. Our subject was married, February 10, 1848, to Hannah Clapham, born in England, December 13, 1827, and a daughter of William and Sarah Clapham, of Yorkshire, England. Her father was born about the year 1793, and was married to Sarah Powell in 1826. They came to America in 1830, settled in Marion County, Ohio, and subsequently located in Hardin County, where they have since remained. When first living in Hardin County, they passed months without seeing a white person outside of their own family. Mr. Clapham's family consisted of nine children, eight living, two of whom are natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Obenour have six children, viz., Melodia Ann, wife of John M. Reid, residents of Brown County, Kan.; William Harmon, married to Maria M. Darst, of Washington Township; George Washington, of Washington Township; Sarah Genevra, wife of Austin Wilbur Mathews, of Cessna Township; Robert Elmore, married to Eva Gertrude Gould, Cessna Township; and Minerva Estella. The latter is an intelligent and accomplished young lady, who left home for Kansas August 2, 1876, and

taught in a normal school in Pardee; on July 2, 1879, she was in Minnesota, teaching in Howard, Wright County, and August 8, 1880, she engaged to teach in Morrill, Kan. She is now living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Obenour are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has been a Steward for a considerable time. He is a member of the Grange, is Republican in politics, has held offices of trust, and for five years past has been serving as Infirmary Director.

JOSIAH OBENOUR, farmer, P. O. North Washington, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, January 24, 1850. He is a son of Harmon and Elizabeth (Fultz) Obenour, both natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools of Hardin County. He has been a lifelong farmer and owns eighty acres of land on Section 4, Cessna Township. On November 20, 1873, he was married to Susan, a daughter of John G. and Susan (Neaunt) Smith, of Hardin County, Ohio. Two children have been born, Nora May, born in 1874; and Melvin Perry, born in 1876. Mr. Obenour and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Obenour is a Democrat in politics, and one of the present Trustees of Cessna Township.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN POOL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pennsylvania February 28, 1838. He is a son of George and Emily (Carroll) Pool, his father a native of Pennsylvania and of Welsh descent, and his mother from Delaware, of English ancestry. Our subject obtained a fair education from the common schools of Pennsylvania, and moved to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1854. On the 1st of December, 1863, he was married to ————————, by whom he has had two children—Frank Shane and Carrie Leito. Mr. Pool volunteered, September 4, 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving about ten months, and was in the battle at Nashville. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pool is a Republican in politics, and has served his township as School Director and as Supervisor.

FRANKLIN JONAS POST, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 10, 1831, and is a son of Jonas and Lorain (Lindley) Post, both natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject came to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1853, and settled on Section 12, Cessna Township. During the war, he paid $220 for a substitute. On December 12, 1850, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter D. and Mary (Clutter) Jones, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. Three children were born, viz., John Andrew, born September 20, 1855; George E. Wallace, born November 21, 1863; and Mary Elmina, born April 20, 1866, died August 18, 1866. Mr. Post lost his wife August 9, 1866, and still remains a widower. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Post is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of School Director and Supervisor for several years. His well-kept farm shows his energy and enterprise.

WILLIAM A. REED, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Kenton, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 3, 1845, and is a son of Alexander and Eliza (Bowdle) Reed. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Ohio, reared on a farm and learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he sometimes works, but is chiefly employed in farming. He came to Hardin County in 1866, and married, February 15, 1870, Lucinda, a daughter of Asa and Nancy Cooney, and a native of Champaign County, Ohio. They have but one child, Leona. Mr. Reed volunteered in the One Hundred and Fifty-

fifth Ohio National Guards, and served a hundred days' campaign in Virginia. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Reed was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, which Grange is in a flourishing condition. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as School Director.

SIMON ADIS REID, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 26, 1820. His father, Manly Reid, a native of Monmouth County, N. J., was a son of John and Charity (Manly) Reid. The latter was a daughter of John Manly, who was a Captain of the Minutemen of New Jersey during the Revolution, and whose family came originally from Holland. John Reid, the grandfather of our subject, was a son of John Reid, of England, and Margaret Miller, of Scotland. He was a soldier in the war of independence, and served part of the time as one of Washington's scouts. Manly Reid, the father of our subject, fought in the war of 1812, and about 1817 came to Ohio, where he was married in 1819 and settled down in Columbiana County. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, had a little common school education and by dint of hard study at nights, and the exercise of perseverance, he qualified himself to teach in after years. At the age of twenty-four years, he emigrated to the backwoods of Hardin County, to take a share in reducing her fertile lands to cultivation. On March 18, 1845, he was married to Eliza, daughter of John H. and Barbara (Bibler) Houser, born in Union County, Ohio, August 25, 1825. She came with her parents to Hardin County in 1828. Her parents were pioneers of Hardin County, and the first election was held at their residence on the Scioto River below Kenton. Mr. and Mrs. Reid had a family of nine children, viz., an infant, born December 23, 1845, died the day following; John Manly, born November 4, 1847, married to M. A., daughter of David aud Hannah Obenour, and now Principal in the Normal School at Morrill, Kan.; George Houser, whose sketch is given elsewhere; an infant, born January, 1852, died same day; Mary Adelaide, born October 6, 1854, wife of Peter J. Bryan, of Adams County, Ind.; Charity Ann, born August 22, 1857, wife of John J. Macklin, of Hardin County, Ohio; Simon Adis, born June 19, 1861, at home; Emma Eliza, born August 26, 1864, at home; and Thomas Hiram, born March 15, 1869, died September, 1869. Mrs. Reid died April 4, 1869, and Mr. Reid remarried February 17, 1870. His second wife is Rebecca E., daughter of Allen and Mary (Bell) Leeper, a native of Richland County, Ohio, born October 9, 1818, and an emigrant to Hardin County in March of 1833. Her father was born in New Jersey, but removed with his father, James Leeper, to Pennsylvania at an early day. James Leeper returned to New Jersey for the rest of his plunder, and died, leaving his wife with a family of little children in a wild, new country. Mr. Leeper, while a small lad, while hunting cows one evening, was standing on a log to look for them, when he was shot in the arm by an Indian. He dropped off the log, taking to his heels, and made his escape. In the winter of 1844, and for four or five years following, our subject taught school in an old log house in District No. 1, Cessna Township. He and his wife are members of the Church of Christ, of which he has been Elder for twenty years. He is a Republican in politics and is now serving his third term as Justice of the Peace, his first two terms having been filled before the war. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, and served a campaign in Maryland and West Virginia, having previously enlisted in the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged for

disability. Mr. Reid has always followed farming, and still resides on his farm of 160 acres, which is under a high state of cultivation. Although sixty-two years of age, he is still robust and hearty, his even life and temperate habits having contributed to his good health. Respected by all, he stands out a bold beacon light to the young, saying "Go thou and do likewise."

GEORGE HOUSER REID, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, December 31, 1849. (For his parentage see sketch of S. A. Reid in this volume.) He was educated in the common schools and brought up to farming. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Bryan, born October 5, 1849, and a daughter of John and Hannah (Huey) Bryan, of Jay County, Ind. Her father was born in Allen County and was one of the first settlers of Jay County, Ind.; her grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, and also a pioneer of Jay County. Both of her parents helped to give decent burial to the soldiers' bones collected around Fort Recovery. Mr. Reid and his wife are the parents of two children—Lewis Eugene, born September 13, 1875, and Eva Loraine, born October 27, 1877. Mr. Reid is still young and occupied in farming, but so afflicted with rheumatism that he is often unable to do a good day's work.

GEORGE D. ROBERTS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born February 6, 1847, and is a son of John and Ann (Mahan) Roberts. His father was born October 17, 1817, in Virginia and came to Carroll County, Ohio, in 1828, and was one of the pioneers of that county. He was a member of the Church of Christ, and died September 30, 1882, after a life of service to God and his fellow-men. Our subject was married, August 30, 1873, to Miss Eva Thorpe, born April 1, 1854, daughter of Milo and Mary (McCord) Thorp, of Sandusky County, Ohio. Mr. Roberts was educated at the common school of the county, and he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ. They have four children—Myrtie B., born July 15, 1874; Eddie, born January 25, 1876; Clarence Emmet, born April 20, 1878; and George Elgin, born June 16, 1883. Mr. Roberts follows farming for an occupation, and owns eighty acres of land. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as Trustee of his township. He is a man of sterling worth and reliable character, well worthy of the estimation in which he is held by the community where he resides.

ELLIS SAMS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Brown County, Ohio, May 30, 1827. His mother, Elizabeth Gatts, was a daughter of Martin and Sarah Gatts, of German descent, who came to Brown County, Ohio, at an early day. Her father owned a mill and three farms near Newhope, and was Justice of the Peace in his township for several years. Our subject's father was Levi Sams, born September 6, 1798, died May 9, 1855; his mother was born October 12, 1800, died January 10, 1879. They were married August 3, 1825. Our subject was united in marriage, April 9, 1850, to Delilah Hendriexson, born in Brown County, Ohio, March 19, 1829, and a daughter of George and Alley (Courts) Hendriexson. Her father was born January 31, 1803, died September 23, 1854; her mother was born January 13, 1801, died September 6, 1854; they are buried on the homestead in Scott Township, Brown County, Ohio. George Hendriexson was a Methodist Episcopal exhorter and class leader, a pattern of Christian piety, and was respected and beloved by all. He served several years as Justice of the Peace of his township. Mr. Sams and his wife have had nine children, as follows: Eliza Jane, born March 9, 1851, married to Wilson Cole September 22, 1870, by whom she has had four children;

Sarah Elizabeth, born April 14, 1852, died February 20, 1853; William Levi, born July 25, 1853, married to Emma Bell Draper, March 15, 1876; Emeline, born January 23, 1855, married March 11, 1873, to Samuel Strahm; George Farris, born July 27, 1857, married October 5, 1880, to Mary Martin; Melissa, born May 29, 1859, married October 7, 1880, to David C. Hively; John Alonza, born March 24, 1861; Charles, born January 31, 1863; and Francis Marion, born December 11, 1867. Mr. Sams and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sams is an old-fashioned Jackson Democrat, has served as Justice of the Peace of Cessna Township, and has also filled several minor offices.

JOHN SCHWEMMER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of Germany, born in the year 1820, and is a son of George and Christine (Steve) Schwemmer. His parents emigrated to America in 1842. Our subject married, in 1855, Mary Eliza Wedertz, a native of Germany, who came to America when about twenty years of age. They have eight children, viz., Mary Eliza, born January 12, 1857, and wife of Michael Bush, of Kenton; Wilhelmina, born February 19, 1859, wife of George Henry, of Kenton; William Oscar, born January 7, 1861; John Noah, born May 13, 1863; Charlie Ellsworth, born November 13, 1866; Andrew J., born April 25, 1870, and Caroline, born April 25, 1872. Mrs. Schwemmer died March 14, 1874. At the time of the rebellion, Mr. Schwemmer was drafted in 1864, but hired a substitute. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. He owns a fine farm of 105 acres of land, located on Section 11, Cessna Township.

MICHAEL STEINER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of Germany, born in 1828, and is a son of George and Margaret Steiner. He emigrated with his parents from his native country in 1846, and was fifty-two days on the voyage. He located in Holmes County, Ohio, and subsequently, in 1858, in Hardin County, where he has since remained. His education was obtained from the common schools of Germany, and by occupation he is a farmer. In 1859, the year following his arrival in Hardin County, Mr. Steiner was united in marriage to Elizabeth Metzger, born in 1831 in Columbiana County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Metzger, of German descent. Eight children have resulted from this union, viz., John M., William F., Mary Eliza, Lucinda Emeline, Joseph Elmore, Aaron and Ames (twins), and Charles F. Mr. Steiner and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Steiner's brother, Enoch Metzger, was killed by a thresher in Hancock County, Ohio. Her father's and mother's death's were just one week apart; the former was aged seventy-five and the latter seventy-four years. George Steiner, the father of our subject, was born in 1796, is still living and resides in Hardin County.

GEORGE JOHN STEINER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born June 1, 1830, in Germany, whence he emigrated in 1844, first locating in Holmes County, Ohio. In 1858, he moved to Hardin County, Ohio, where he owns a farm of eighty acres in a fine state of cultivation and with good farm buildings. He was married, October 4, 1860, to Julia Ann, widow of Robert Skates, and a daughter of August and Christena Guider. Mrs. Steiner was born in Columbus, November 9, 1835. Her father moved to Hardin County when she was six years old. Mrs. Steiner by her first husband had four children, all of whom died in infancy except one—Mary V. Skates, who is married to James W. Cessna, in Hardin County, but moved to Kansas in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner have been blessed with five children, viz., Henry William, born November 9, 1861, at home; an in-

fant, deceased at the age of ten days; John Daniel, born August 26, 1865, at home; Emma Lavinia, died at the age of five years and ten months; and Clarence Wilson, born May 13, 1875, at home. Mr. Steiner and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Steiner is a farmer and has a comfortable home with pleasant surroundings.

ASA WARD, P. O. Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, was born in Madison Township, Perry County, Ohio, October 25, 1815. He was married in 1845 to Louisa Gipe, third daughter of Henry and Margaret Gipe, who emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1840. Has been a resident of Hardin County, Ohio, since 1865. He has six children as follows: John H., married to Mariah Shadly, deceased, and subsequently to Samantha Grubb; Lucy Margaret, wife of John Daniels, of Hardin County; Mary Minerva, deceased, wife of Gilman Houseworth; Sarah Ann, wife of Alexander Daniels, a resident of Cessna Township; Barbary Elizabeth, wife of Elisha Atha, of Allen County, Ohio; and David Edwin, at home. Mr. Ward is a fine type of the pioneer farmer; honest, intelligent and hospitable. He is very much respected by all that have his acquaintance, and has filled various positions of honor and trust.

JACOB WARMBROD, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a native of Switzerland, born May 19, 1836, and is a son of John and Barbara Warmbrod. He came with his parents to the United States in 1852 and settled in Hardin County, Ohio, in the same year. On October 2, 1863, he was married to Anna Mary Wagoner, a native of Switzerland, whence she emigrated with her parents when about two years of age. The three children born to them are Lee, born in 1866; Mary, and Laura. Mrs. Warmbrod departed this life in 1874, and in 1876 Mr. Warmbrod remarried, taking for his second wife Katy Fry, a native of Hardin County, Ohio. This union resulted in three children—Effie, Robert Ingersoll and Neddy. Mr. Warmbrod is an intelligent, energetic farmer, but takes no part either in political or church affairs.

JOHN ROBINSON WETHERILL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in England March 19, 1809. His parents were William Peter and Ann (Fountain) Wetherill. In 1821, our subject emigrated from England, landing in New York, and the following year came to Ohio and located in Richland County, remaining there until 1839, when he settled in Hardin County. In 1834, he was married to Betsey Gloyd, of Richland County, Ohio, by whom he had thirteen children, viz., Rebecca F., wife of Henry Groves, both deceased; William P., married to Martha Irwin, and residing in Allen County, Ohio; Adelaide, wife of J. L. B. Leatherman, and a resident of Allen County, Ohio; Amanda, wife of William Conner; Alexander, married to Lydia Ellen Heath, of Allen County; James G., married to Emily Donelson and living in Hardin County; Thomas F., married to Cordelia A. Rombeau, and resident of Paulding County, Ohio; Eulalia, at home; Harriet Ann, wife of John C. Durbin, of Hardin County; Sarah, wife of Milton Belford, of Allen County; Ira R., married to Susan Latimer and residing in Allen County; John Franklin, married to Sally White, in Allen County; and Alice, wife of Granville Latimer, of Hardin County. Mrs. Wetherill died in 1865, and Mr. Wetherill subsequently married Phœba, Ziegler, daughter of John Tankard, of England. Four of Mr. Wetherill's sons served during the rebellion, James G., in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Alexander and Thomas, in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment; and William P., in the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Vol-

unteer Infantry. Mr. Wetherill and his first wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his present wife of the Disciple Church.

JOHN WILSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born July 29, 1844, and is of Irish parentage, a son of James and Ann (Sutton) Wilson. He came to Ohio in 1863, and, in the spring of 1869, settled on his present farm of fifty acres, which he has since been occupied in cultivating. On May 22, 1861, he enlisted in the New York Second Scott Life Guards, and served to June of 1863. He took part in the following engagements: Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, seven days before Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, second Bull Run, Chantilla, and at the last named battle he was slightly wounded. The regiment had started out full and returned with 138 men, and his company with only eighteen. He was awarded a silver medal for meritorious conduct. On March 17, 1870, he was united in marriage to Eliza Jane Bateson, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, by whom he had four children. He and his wife are members of the Disciple Church. Mr. Wilson is an F. & A. M. in good standing in Lodge No. 154, in Chapter No. 119, and in Council No. 65, of Kenton.

OWEN PERRY WILSON, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Marion Township, Hardin County, Ohio, May 3, 1853. He is a son of H. H. and Mary J. (Cooney) Wilson, of Logan and Champaign Counties, Ohio, respectively. Our subject was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools and completed the scientific course of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, June 11, 1875, the course including instruction at Mount Union College, the years 1874 and 1875. Since then he has been teaching; was for five terms in the common schools of the county and one year in the Normal School at Ada. He was united in marriage, October 2, 1877, to Mary Lindsey, born May 6, 1857, a daughter of James H. and Elon Lindsey, of Wyandot County, Ohio. They have one child, a son, who was born March 29, 1880, died April 7, 1880. Mr. Wilson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a Class Leader, and where he has also served as Superintendent and teacher in the Sabbath school. He and his wife visited the centennial of 1876, their trip including Washington City and New York, returning via the Hudson River and Niagara Falls. Their wedding tour in 1877 included Niagara, with other Eastern points of interest.

HALE TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. ALLYN, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., April 4, 1817. His parents, Pelatiah and Amelia Allyn, were natives of Connecticut, whence they moved in 1822, settling in Portage County, Ohio, where they remained for the rest of their years. Mr. Allyn died about 1855, followed by his widow about 1866. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, October 4, 1838, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles Slayton. She was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., December 21, 1819. To this union have been born eight children, five living, viz., Amelia, Julia, Franklin, Mary and Walter. The three deceased are Albin, Homer and Charles W. Mr. Allyn began life as a carpenter. Subsequently engaging in farming, he bought ninety-seven acres of land,

which is now all improved and has good farm buildings. He lived in Union County, Ohio, from 1852 to 1866, coming thence to Hardin County, where he has since resided.

CHARLES ANSLEY, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Kentucky August 4, 1814. His parents, William and Mary Ansley, moved from their native State, Maryland, to Kentucky, and from there emigrated to Ohio in 1835, settling in Logan County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were interred in the Rush Creek Cemetery of that county. William Ansley pursued farming for his occupation. The subject of this sketch was married, September 1, 1836, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Eliza Spencer, the former deceased. She was born in Maryland January 29, 1815, and is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ansley owned ninety acres of land in Logan County, Ohio, which he sold, coming to Hardin County in 1856 and settling in Hale Township, where he purchased 205 acres of land. He sold ninety-seven acres to his son, and has since added, and now owns 345 acres, most of which is improved. He also takes an interest in the breeding of cattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Ansley have been born six children, of whom five are living, viz., James R., George W., Mary J., Charles T. and Lida E.; Joan (deceased) was born June 18, 1837, died June 8, 1851. Since coming to Hardin County, Mr. Ansley has been very successful in his business.

ALONZO D. BAILEY, druggist, Ridgeway, was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 6, 1844, and is a son of William B. and Mary Bailey. His father was a native of Virginia, born April 19, 1803, died in 1867; his mother, born in New Jersey April 25, 1808, died in 1875. They emigrated to Belmont County, Ohio, moving thence to Washington County, from there to Logan County, where they both died. Alonzo D., our subject, was married, February 14, 1872, to Miss Celestia, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Stewart, both deceased. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, February 15, 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have been born six childern, viz, Daisey, Dean R., Claude S., Stewart W., Darel and Vance. Mr. Bailey learned the shoe-maker's trade, following it for several years, and in 1873 engaged in the drug business, owning the only drug store in Ridgeway, and has a good town and country trade. He has filled the office of Treasurer of the village, and he and his family are well respected by the community in which they reside.

IRA W. BAKER (deceased) was born in Tioga County, N. Y., October 19, 1820. His father, Joseph I. Baker, was a native of Massachusetts, his mother, Electa Baker, of Connecticut. In 1827, the parents moved to Indiana, locating in Lawrenceburg, and ten years after pressed forward to Champaign County, Ohio, and settled fourteen miles from Urbana. Mr. Baker, the father of our subject, died in April, 1856, having been preceded by his wife in 1852. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, June 21, 1848, to Rebecca Monroe, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 2, 1831, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth Monroe, both deceased. Mr. Baker was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, which church the family still attend. His farm consisted of 102 acres of land, located in Hale Township, where the widow and family are residing. The land is well improved and has good farm buildings on it. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born nine children, of whom seven are living, viz., Sarah (wife of Jonathan Fenstemaker), James, Eva, Ada (wife of Elroy Morvin), George W., Emma M. and Burt. The two deceased were Oliver W., born July 11, 1849, died July 12, 1851, and Olive J., born May 3, 1851, died

January 3, 1871. Mr. Baker died June 17, 1879, his loss deeply mourned by the family.

URIAH BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, May 30, 1824, and is a son of Daniel and Hannah Baldwin. His father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Tennessee, and his mother in Ohio, in which State they were married, settling in Champaign County, thence coming to Hardin County in 1835. Mrs. Baldwin died here October 8, 1847, and her husband subsequently married a Miss Steward and moved to Logan County, Ohio, where he died March 6, 1866, his widow following him January 17, 1883. The subject of this sketch chose farming for his occupation, and some years ago bought 122 acres of land, to which he has since added forty acres, and is now living on the farm. He was married, September 5, 1848, to Hannah L., daughter of Abner and Hannah Snoddy. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, December 5, 1827. This union has resulted in seven children, of whom five are living, viz., Joan (wife of A. T. Sponsler), Daniel, Abner, Dora Inez, Beulah and an infant (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin also raised and educated an adopted daughter, who goes by the name of Nettie B. Baldwin. During the late war, Mr. Baldwin was in the 100-day service, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in several skirmishes. He lived for six years in Ridgeway, and built the first house in the place, but since then has resided on his farm. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He has filled the offices of Assessor and Trustee of Hale Township for three years each.

E. S. BUTLER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 11, 1838, and is a son of Benjamin and Eliza Butler. His parents are natives of Virginia, whence they moved to Logan County, Ohio, at an early day. His mother, who is living, is still a resident of that county. Our subject came to Hardin County in 1867, settling in Buck Township, removing from there, in 1880, to Hale Township. He was united in marriage, in 1861, to Miss Rachel Ansley, who was born August 16, 1842, and died December 19, 1880. He then—March 22, 1882—married Miss Hattie Shaw. He is the father of three children by his first wife—Florence A. (wife of O. W. Dille), Henry H. and George E. His first wife was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Butler is a member of the Masonic order. His farm consists of 500 acres of well-improved land, with good farm buildings—one of the best arranged farms in Hardin County for the raising and breeding of stock. Mr. Butler makes a specialty of short-horned cattle and Shropshire-Down sheep, importing his sheep from England and his cattle from Kentucky. He has met with good average success since coming to this county.

ELIAS CONVERSE, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Madison County, Ohio, April 22, 1829. His parents, Silas and Betsey E. Converse, were natives of Vermont. His father emigrated to Ohio about 1815, his mother some years after, making their permanent home in Madison County. Mrs. Converse died in 1836, and her husband subsequently married Diadoma Bowers, a native of Vermont. Mr. Converse was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1880, followed by his widow in November of 1882. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, April 22, 1851, to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Farrow Clemmons. She was a native of Ohio, born December 12, 1832, and died January 26, 1860. Mr. Converse married again, September 27, 1860, Miss Julia S., daughter of Harris and Julia Janes, born in Madison County, Ohio, January 1, 1839. Mr. and

Mrs. Converse are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his first marriage he had two children—Amy H. and Webster E. (deceased); the former is the wife of Thomas C. McCall. By his second union, Mr. Converse has had six children (one deceased)—Estella U. (wife of William L. Bird), Ettie E., Ernest E., Nellie G. and Mable L.; Rody, deceased. Mr. Converse has always pursued the occupation of a farmer. He inherited forty acres of land in Madison County, Ohio, which he sold and bought 640 acres in Missouri. He subsequently purchased 100 acres in Hale Township, Hardin County, where he and his family reside. He came to this county in 1866 and has been generally successful. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has filled the offices of Trustee and Justice of the Peace in Madison County, and Trustee of Hale Township. He has been on the School Board here for eight consecutive years.

CHRISTIAN COPP, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, was born on the James River, Botetourt Co., Va., March 9, 1809, and is a son of George and Christina Copp. His father died in Virginia when our subject was nine years of age, and his mother afterward married John Walker, who also died there. The widow subsequently came to Hardin County, where she remained for the rest of her life. Our subject emigrated from Virginia to Logan County, Ohio, and remained there for seven years, coming, in 1841, to Hardin County and settling on the farm where he resides. He purchased 154 acres, mostly woodland, with a small cabin thereon, and added from time to time, until he and his son now have 225 acres. They did own 265 acres, but sold forty of it. Our subject was united in marriage, October 28, 1830, to Julia Ann, daughter of Jacob and Christine (Deisher). She was born on the James River, Va., October 31, 1812. Her father died in Virginia, her mother in Hardin County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Copp have been born eleven children, of whom five are living, viz., Virginia, wife of Kemp Gaines; Mary, wife of N. R. Swallow; Ferdinand, married, May 25, 1876, to Eunice Haynes; Harriet, wife of John Swallow; and Samantha, wife of Michael Seedle. The deceased are Christena, Sarah, Martha, Alice, George and Julia Ann (wife of Smith Wallace). Mr. and Mrs. Copp are members of the Christian Church. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Trustee of the township for three years.

GEORGE W. CORWIN, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 10, 1831, and is a son of Daniel and Nancy Corwin. His parents emigrated, in about 1827, from their native State to Pennsylvania, coming to Logan County, Ohio, where they lived until 1843, making a final move to Hardin County. Mrs. Corwin died in May, 1851, and, for his second wife, Mr. Corwin married Mary Ann Bruce, and removed to Missouri, where his wife died in 1882. He is still living, and has been engaged in farming through life. The subject of this sketch was married, May 3, 1852, to Rose J., daughter of James and Elizabeth Eddy, both deceased. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, May 7, 1833. Her father died January 12, 1857, followed by her mother March 26, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Corwin are members of the Christian Church. They are the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living, viz., James D., Charles, Elizabeth S., George A., Jeannette, Anna B. and Harley. The deceased are Leander, born January 1, 1866, died January 9, 1879, and an unnamed infant. When Mr. Corwin first started in life, he rented land, on which he farmed for six years and then purchased thirty-five acres of land where he resides, and to which he has added until he now owns sixty-eight acres of improved land. In 1876, he engaged in the manufacture of tile, but has lately sold

out his interest. He has filled the office of School Director for three years.

E. B. CROW, physician, Ridgeway, was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 30, 1834, and is a son of Philip and Catherine Crow, natives of Maryland. In 1833, his parents moved to Marion County, Ohio, where the father died a few years later, and the widow subsequently re-married and moved to Wyandot County, Ohio. She died there in 1874. The subject of this sketch is the only living member of a family of nine children. He was united in marriage, May 29, 1855, to Isabella, daughter of John Hudson, born in Marion County, Ohio, October 28, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Crow are the parents of five children, four of whom survive, viz., Victoria, John H., Ella M. and Philip M. The deceased was Callie M., born March 5, 1856, died August 19, 1859. The Doctor engaged in the practice of his profession in 1855, and has since continued it. He was Captain in the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the rebellion, enlisting in 1862, and was discharged in 1865. He was with Sherman and engaged in numerous battles and skirmishes. On his return from the service, he was elected Mayor of Ridgeway. Was re-elected for five consecutive terms.

AARON R. CURL, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 11, 1843, and is a son of Elihu and Margaret Curl, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Logan County, Ohio. His parents were married in Logan County, whence they moved in 1851, coming to Mount Victory, where Elihu Curl was engaged in mercantile business. There were but two houses in the town, one of which was owned by him. He afterward moved to the farm adjoining the present one of our subject, where he died May 13, 1870, having been preceded by his wife October 29, 1869. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, April 16, 1863, with Rachel, daughter of Conrad and Mary M. Curl. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 15, 1841. To this union have been born five children, of whom four are living, viz., Emory and Emma (twins), Joseph H. and Frank. The deceased was Ardella, who died at the age of two months. Mr. Curl pursues farming for his occupation, and owns 120 acres of improved land, the farm having originally consisted of fifty acres. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN DAVIS, merchant, Ridgeway, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 21, 1822, and is a son of Joshua and Margaret Davis. His parents were natives of Harford County, Md., moving to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1822, and remained there until 1860, moving thence to Logan County, where they lived some years. They finally came to Hardin County, and resided with our subject. Mr. Davis died in 1875, having been preceded by his wife in 1874. John Davis, our subject, came to Ridgeway, Ohio, in April, 1871, and engaged in the dry goods business for three years, and for four years in keeping a hotel, subsequently opening in the hardware business, which he has since followed. He has a good country patronage. He was united in marriage, September 25, 1845, with Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Jane Pierce, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 31, 1819. Her parents are both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born two children—William P. and Margaret J. They have also reared an adopted child, who is now an industrious young man, and one who has a bright future before him. He is a millwright by trade. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic order, also of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the present Trustees of Hale Township and a man of honest integrity. He and his family are beloved and respected by all who know them.

J. M. DILLE, deceased, was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 12, 1827. His parents, Abraham and Debra Dille, were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, then moving to Ohio. Mrs. Dille died near Mount Victory, Ohio, and Mr. Dille afterward married Mrs. Jones, née Garwood, and the two are now living in Mount Victory. Abraham Dille is one of the old pioneers and settlers of Hardin County. The subject of this sketch was a carpenter by trade. He first bought fifty acres of land, which he subsequently sold, purchasing the 135 acres of the farm where the widow and family reside. He also owned, with his son Lafayette, a half-interest in a tract of fifty acres. The land is all improved, and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Dille was married, December 17, 1851, to Nancy A., daughter of James and Mary A. Smith, both deceased. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 31, 1833. Her parents moved to Hardin County November 29, 1843, settling near Mount Victory. To Mr. and Mrs. Dille have been born ten children, nine of whom are living, viz., Lafayette W., married, November 5, 1874, to Hattie E. Jones, the latter born November 3, 1854, and died February 8, 1878, the mother of one child—Jennie B.; Clara J., at home; Oakland W., married, December 14, 1882, to Florence Butler; Mary E., wife of William Eddy; J. C. Reemont, Henry M., James M., Frank M. and Edith M. The deceased, Alberetti, was born in 1860 and died October 21, 1862. Mrs. Dille is a member of the Methodist Church. By the decease of Mr. Dille, Hale Township lost a good citizen, and the family a kind husband and a loving parent.

CYRUS DILLE, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, was born near Mount Victory, Ohio, February 5, 1838. He is a son of Cyrus and Susan Dille, who emigrated to Ohio in 1825, settling in Richland County, coming thence to Hardin County in 1830. Mr. Dille was born in Washington County, Penn., June 6, 1796, and died April 21, 1849. His widow, who still survives, was born in Greene County, Penn., September 29, 1808. Mr. Dille was one of the first settlers of Hale Township, coming when there were not more than ten acres of land cleared. He first bought the whole of the Reese Hill survey, consisting of over 600 acres, for which he paid 50 cents an acre, and at the time of his decease had 100 acres cleared. He was a surveyor and farmer during his life. He was married, on November 11, 1828, and had a family of eleven children, two living, viz., our subject and Susanna Pennock. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, August 16, 1862, with Margaret Hibbitts, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, September 26, 1840, and died March 6, 1868. Mr. Dille was again married, July 4, 1876, to Mary A. Williams, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 8, 1847, and is a daughter of Elijah and Massa Hibbitts, the former of whom is deceased. During the rebellion, our subject enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and was mustered out in 1865. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Nebraska for three years, and that of Assessor in Hale Township for two years. He is occupied in farming and owns 104½ acres of land with good farm buildings. He is the father of five children, two by his first marriage, three by the second, of whom four are living, viz., Maud, Harry E., William R. and Minnie K. Ura died at the age of three months.

JAMES EATON, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, January 24, 1831, and is a son of Elijah and Jane Eaton. His parents were natives of Lancaster County, Penn., and emigrated to Monroe County, Ohio, proceeding to Morgan County, where they remained un-

til the decease of the mother in 1834. The widower was subsequently united in marriage to Angelina Slay, and removed to Belmont County, Ohio, coming thence to Hardin County, where they are residing in Ridgeway. Elijah Eaton has reached the advanced age of eighty-two years The subject of this sketch was married, in 1851, to Emily, daughter of William B. and Mary Bailey. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1829. To Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have been born five children, of whom one survives, Phineas A., who is married to Mary E. Baldwin. The deceased are Arista, Charles, Alberta J. and Alta J. During the war, Mr. Eaton enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Battery, December 7, 1861, and was discharged in August of 1862. He was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and several minor skirmishes. On his return home, he engaged in mercantile business for some years, but is now occupied in farming. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade. He owns fifty-five acres of improved land in Logan County, Ohio, also property in Ridgeway, and has all the comforts of life surrounding him. He has filled several offices in the village with credit to himself and his constituents, and is a man ever anxious to meet all his obligations.

HARVEY B. EDDY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Hale Township, Hardin County, on the farm where the family now reside, January 1, 1841, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Eddy, who emigrated from their native State, Virginia, coming to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1835, where James Eddy died January 12, 1857, followed by his widow March 26, 1868. They were interred in the cemetery on the farm. Mr. Eddy was one of the old pioneer settlers, and most of the time was engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, September 28, 1862, to Amanda A., daughter of Robert and Mary Stephenson. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, September 12, 1842. Her father died September 10, 1881; but her mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Eddy have been born five children, three living—Robert Ferdinand, born July 27, 1863; Stilla M., born August 15, 1872, and Mollie D., born July 15, 1876. The deceased are William A., born January 26, 1867, died October 1, 1880, and Charlie R., born January 4, 1870, died October 6, 1880. Mr. Eddy has been generally successful since starting in life. His farm consists of 100 acres of well cultivated land, with good farm buildings, and besides farming is engaged in raising and selling stock. He has filled the office of School Director for two terms.

PHILIP M. FENT, deceased, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in March, 1835. He was a son of James and Anna Fent, formerly residents of Fayette County, the latter of whom died about 1875, and is still survived by her husband, who is living at an advanced age. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, May 27, 1858, with Sarah Allen, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 10, 1835. Her parents are both living, and reside in Fayette County. To this union were born eight children, of whom four are living, viz., Eliza B. M., Alice M., Sevilian Josephus and Sarah E. The deceased were all infants. Mr. Fent acquired a good education, and pursued farming for his occupation. He owned 103 acres of land, which his widow afterward sold and purchased thirty-two acres, where she is now residing. Mr. Fent and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. He was a successful and industrious business man, and died January 13, 1881. By his demise the family lost a kind parent, and Hale Township an honest, upright citizen.

LEMUEL HAINES, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Union County, Ohio, April 20, 1836. His father, Jonathan Haines, was born in Virginia in 1799, moving to Champaign County, Ohio, when about six years old. His mother, Lucretia Haines, was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1806. They were married in Champaign County, Ohio, June 16, 1825, and moved to Union County, Ohio, about 1830. In 1855, they removed to Iowa, but only remained until 1857, when they returned to Ohio, coming to Hardin County. Jonathan Haines died at Mount Victory September 2, 1871; the widow survives him, and is still hale and hearty. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, October 12, 1856, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of William and Jane McCoy, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 15, 1835. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1810, died in 1872; he moved to Ohio with his parents when but one year old. Her mother was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1814, and died in 1873. To Mr. and Mrs. Haines have been born two children, both deceased. They have raised William H. Wade, who has now been a member of the family since his eleventh year, and is now (1883) twenty years old. Mr. Haines has also taken into the family Pearl Hines, aged five years. During the rebellion, Mr. Haines enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, August 12, 1862, and was discharged September 24, 1863. He is occupied in farming, and owns fifty-three acres of land, which he has improved and cultivated. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FREDERICK HARPEL, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 20, 1835. His parents, Conrad and Mary Magdalena Harpel, were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated, settling in Carroll County, Ohio. They remained here for about eight years, moving to Logan County, where Mr. Harpel died June 12, 1870, after which the family came to Hardin County, where Mrs. Harpel died July 8, 1877. The subject of this sketch was married, October 13, 1866, to Miss Margaret, daughter of James and Edith Raley, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 9, 1842, and is a member of the Disciple Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Harpel have been born six children, three daughters and three sons, as follows: I. Della, born September 9, 1867; Marley Oren, born October 18, 1869; Jesse Oscar, born June 24, 1871; Mary Edna, born March 28, 1873; Nellie Luetta, born November 28, 1875, and James Orvill, born May 25, 1878. Mr. Harpel commenced life as a farmer, renting land for about five years, after which he bought seventy-five acres of land of his present farm. The land is well improved and has good farm buildings on it.

NATHANIEL OSCAR HATCHER, deceased, was born in Perry Township, Logan Co., Ohio, November 28, 1842. He was a son of Daniel and H. Hatcher, both natives of Virginia, who first settled in Logan County, Ohio, where Daniel Hatcher died. The widow subsequently came to Hardin County, and lived with our subject until her decease in 1861. The subject of this sketch was married, October 8, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad and May Harpel; she was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 4, 1832. This union resulted in six children, of whom five are living, viz., John F. (who remains at home and takes care of the farm), Mary J. (wife of John Dunson), George H., Emma L., Harry O. and Elva, an infant (deceased). In 1862, Mr. Hatcher volunteered in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving to the close of the war. He, as well as his widow, belonged to the Christian Church. He filled the office

of Township Trustee for one year. At the time of his demise, he owned 100 acres of land, and left a comfortable home to his family.

Z. M. HIATT, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Wayne County Ind., August 5, 1827, and is a son of Jesse and Mahala Hiatt, both natives of Virginia. His parents were married in Indiana in 1824, and settled in Logan County, Ohio, where Mr. Hiatt built the first business house in Pickereltown. The latter, who has reached his eighty-second year, still resides there, and was left a widower in 1872. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County October 28, 1861. He had learned the trade of tanner, and bought the farm in Hale Township, where the family reside, and started a tannery in 1865. The buildings were subsequently destroyed by a tornado, but he has never rebuilt and has since followed farming. He carried on the tanning business for fifteen years. He was married, September 18, 1854, to Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Mary James. She was born in East Liberty, Logan Co., Ohio, October 11, 1832, and died May 19, 1881. To this union were born two children—Wilbur G. and Maryetta. Mr. Hiatt is a member of the Christian Church, and his deceased wife was also a member of that church. He has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty-two years, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for three years.

PETER S. HOWE, merchant, Mount Victory, was born in Athens County, Ohio, October 1, 1822, and is a son of Sylvanus and Abigail Howe. His father died in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1875, having been preceded by his wife in Athens County in 1862. The subject of this sketch was married, in May, 1854, to Rachel P. Owen. She was born in Athens County, Ohio, July 14, 1828. To this union four children have been born —Albert E., Mary E. (wife of Thomas B. Samson), Abigail K. (wife of C. E. Parry) and Maud. Mr. Howe has been engaged in banking and merchandising all his life, and at present owns one of the leading dry goods stores in Mount Victory. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-five years, and has filled the office of Treasurer of Hale Township for twelve years.

S. G. HUMPHREYS, merchant, Mount Victory, was born in Union County, Ohio, October 13, 1829. His parents, Jacob and Margaret Humphreys, were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated, settling in Logan County, Ohio. Mrs. Humphreys died in Union County, Ohio, in January, 1833, and her husband died while in the service of his country, December 22, 1861. He was First Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and died in Somerset, Ky. Prior to the war, he had been engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was married, April 7, 1853, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lemuel and Mary A. Titsworth. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 1, 1832. Her father died near West Mansfield, Ohio, but her mother is still living and resides with our subject. Mrs. Humphreys is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Humphreys and his wife are the parents of three children—Mary A., wife of A. L. Sullivan; Frank, a practicing physician and holding a position in the Dayton Asylum, and Macy, at home with his parents. Mr. Humphreys first learned the trade of a wool carder, then followed farming for a time, and is now engaged in mercantile business in Mount Victory, Ohio. He has lived there for twenty-four years, during seventeen of which he has kept a store. He owns a general store and has good patronage. During the rebellion, he engaged in the hundred-day service in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company H, under Col. Leg. He moved with

his family to Mount Victory, when the town was in its infancy. He has filled the office of Assessor, Trustee, and is at present in the position of Township Treasurer of Hale Township.

PHILIP G. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Rushsylvania, Logan Co., Ohio, August 19, 1848. His parents are Henry G. and Martha Johnson, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Logan County, Ohio, in which latter place they were married, coming thence to Hardin County, where they are now residents of Buck Township. Both have nearly reached their seventieth year. They are the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, viz., Isabella S., Sarilla, Victoria, Mary E., Paulina, Jacob R., Robert H., Philip G. and Henry O. The subject of this sketch acquired a good common school education, and for his occupation chose farming. For one year he rented land, and then bought his present farm of fifty-two acres of well-cultivated land. He was married, February 29, 1872, to Rebecca, daughter of Elihu and Hopy Winder. She was born in Hale Township, Hardin County, September 18, 1854. To this union there have been born two children—Mertie M., born February 1, 1873, and Lester A., born February 13, 1875. Mr. Johnson and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Since starting in life, he has been generally successful.

MOSES KENNEDY, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Adams County, Penn., October 12, 1822, and is a son of John and Margaret Kennedy. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1838, settling in Wyandot County. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, April 28, 1842, with Nancy, daughter of James and Hannah Kendrick, born April 9, 1818. Our subject moved, with his wife and family, to Hale Township in 1844, and settled on the farm he now occupies. The land was then covered with woods, but he cleared a tract, on which he erected a rude cabin, and then proceeded to the erection of a saw mill. He built the mill on Panther Creek, which stream runs through his lands, and ran the mill by water for twenty years, sawing all the lumber needed in the community. A pair of buhrs were attached, which ground all the meal needed. Mr. Kennedy is a millwright by trade, and built his own mill as well as others in the township. He owns 145 acres of land in Hale Township, all well improved, with good farm buildings on same. He has had a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. He has passed through all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and his conduct has been such as to gain the respect and confidence of his neighbors and friends. He was nominated and elected County Commissioner, although at the time, on account of sickness, he was unable to canvass and mingle with his friends.

D. H. LEVAN, physician, Mount Victory, was born in Pennsylvania December 27, 1844, and is a son of W. S. and Sarah Levan. His father still resides in Pennsylvania, but his mother died in March of 1859, at the age of thirty-two years. Our subject was united in marriage, in July, 1865, to Fianna, daughter of Martin Sammel, born in August, 1847. The Doctor and his wife moved to Logan County, Ohio, in 1866, and engaged in the practice of his profession for four years, coming thence to Mount Victory, Ohio, where he has since lived. The Doctor owned property in West Mansfield, Ohio, which he sold, and in Mount Victory has built a pleasant, comfortable home. He also owns property in Ada, Ohio, besides having an interest in the Garwood farm, one of the oldest in Hardin County. Mrs. Levan is a member of the Lutheran Church, and the Doctor belongs to the

Masonic order. They are the parents of two children—Elwood W. S., born February 8, 1871, and a daughter, who died at an early age. Our subject, since starting in life, has been successful both in his business and as a physician.

WILLIAM E. McCALL, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in April of 1826. He is a son of William and Elizabeth McCall, natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to Portage County, Ohio, in April, 1827, remaining there until the decease of our subject's father, in October, 1840. The family removed to Logan County in 1841, where Mrs. McCall departed this life in North Greenfield in 1851. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County in 1843, residing for awhile with his brother Thomas. He was married, January 2, 1851, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of John C. and Rachel Garwood, both deceased. To this union have been born eight children, of whom five survive, viz., Thomas F., Emma J., Elnora, John and William. Albert, Matilda and Rachel, deceased. Albert died at the age of one year and eight months, from the fall of a gate, being instantly killed; the others died of diphtheria, one week apart, Matilda at the age of six years, and Rachel at three years. Mr. McCall has been engaged in farming all his life, and at the present time owns seventy-two acres of well-improved land, on which the faimly reside. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

ROBERT McELHENEY, merchant, Ridgeway, was born in Ireland December 29, 1843. He is a son of James and Annie McElheney, who lived and died in Ireland, the former departing this life in 1859, the latter in 1875. Our subject was united in marriage, May 2, 1877, to Miss Corrilia A., daughter of Michael E. and Sarah Dugan. She was born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 20, 1855; her father is deceased, but her mother still survives. Mr. and Mrs. McElheney are the parents of three children—Anna, born April 29, 1878; William J., born August 23, 1880, and an unnamed infant, born March 11, 1883. Mr. McElheney came to America when about seventeen years of age, and engaged as a farm hand. Through his perseverance and energy, he succeeded in accumulating an amount sufficient to engage in mercantile business, and accordingly opened in Ridgeway, Ohio, in 1873, and has thus continued ever since. He has the oldest established store in the village, and is well patronized by the town and county. He bought his business house in 1879, and since then some town lots, on which he has erected a fine residence. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has the respect and confidence of the community where he resides.

LEMUEL PENNOCK, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 15, 1842. His parents, Isaac W. and Ann E. Pennock, are both living, and reside in Mount Victory, Ohio. Our subject was married, November 15, 1866, to Miss Susan, daughter of Cyrus and Susan Dille, born in Hale Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, July 22, 1849. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, emigrating to Ohio in 1828, coming to Hardin County in 1830, and settling in Hale Township, on the farm where Mrs. Dille and our subject now reside. Mr. Dille was born January 6, 1796, and died April 21, 1849. His widow, who still survives him, was born September 29, 1808. They were married on November 11, 1828. Our subject was, by occupation, an engineer, until 1867, when he took up farming. He inherited sixty acres of land, part of which he has sold, adding some land adjoining, and now owns forty-five acres near

Mount Victory. He has a family of three children, viz., Eslie, Minnie J. and Joseph R.

ALANSON PERRY, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, June 6, 1827, and is a son of Alanson and Sarah Perry, the former a native of New York, the latter of Vermont. His father was a farmer, and came to Ohio in 1811, soon after entering in the war that followed. He was married in Franklin County, Ohio, coming thence to Hardin County, where he died, and his widow subsequently moved to Champaign County, where she departed this life in March, 1870. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, February 27, 1857, with Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Galbraith, and a native of Pennsylvania, born December 23, 1832. Her parents died in Franklin County, Ohio, the father in 1850 and the mother in 1870. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and their daughter, Mrs. Perry, of the Methodist Church. Mr. Perry first started in life as a farmer, and, after renting land for some years, bought 192 acres of his present farm, to which he has since added sixty-five acres, most of the farm being well improved. His family consists of six children, viz., Horace, Flora and Cora (twins), Marion, Elizabeth and Arthur. Mr. Perry has filled the office of Township Trustee for two years.

WASHINGTON RICHARDSON, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 15, 1826. His father, Barnet Richardson, was born in Grayson County, Va, May 13, 1797, and his mother in Martinsburg, W. Va., October 14, 1800. His father came to Ohio in 1806, his mother in 1810, settling in Champaign County, where they were married, coming thence to Hardin County in 1835. They settled in Hale Township, where the father died January 20, 1867, and the widow February 4, 1882. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, six residing in this county, two in Logan County, and one in Union County, Ohio. At the time of his decease, Mr. Barnet Richardson owned 183 acres of land, which was all a wilderness when purchased, but it is now well improved and is a valuable farm. Our subject now resides on the old home farm, of which he owns six shares. He is a man of whom all speak well, and whose word is as good as his note. Like his deceased father, he is energetic and persevering, and is constantly engaged in improving his farm.

JOHN ROBINSON, deceased, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, May 30, 1816, and was a son of John and Levina Robinson, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Virginia. His parents came to Ohio in 1811, locating in Highland County, and removing to Champaign County in 1812, where they remained for some years after the mother's decease in 1824. Mr. Robinson was again married, in 1828, to Jane Gillen, who died in 1841. He came to Hardin County in 1847, where he died in 1860. He had eight children, all by the first marriage, of whom only three are living. The subject of this sketch was the youngest child, and was united in marriage, October 24, 1846, to Mary Ann Gray. She was born August 29, 1826, and died August 11, 1852. Our subject formed a second union, solemnized December 25, 1854, with Amy Jane Jones, who died May 27, 1863. For his third wife Mr. Robinson married, January 24, 1865, Mary I., daughter of George and Nancy Rule. She was born April 10, 1836, and is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Robinson was the father of six children, three by his first marriage and three by the second, of whom only two survive—Mary J., wife of Walter Baldwin, and Chase.

The deceased all died at an early age. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Grange. He had filled the office of Justice of the Peace for three years; Assessor for five years; Trustee for seven years, and was School Director for twenty-one years. He pursued farming all his life, and owned 110 acres of well cultivated land at the time of his death, which occurred August 5, 1883. His age was sixty-seven years two months and six days. He was as successful as men of his stamp usually are, who start out in life with nothing but brains and energy.

M. J. ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Hale Township, on the farm where he now resides, September 8, 1852, and is a son of Silas and Rebecca Robinson. His father was born in Champaign County, Ohio, and moved to this county, where he died in 1864. The widow is still living, and resides in her native place. She was born in Logan County, Ohio. They were the parents of five children, viz., our subject, the oldest, William H., Levine, Jane, Harriet M. and Albert. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, December 25, 1873, to Sarenia, daughter of Nicholas Archer, born in Logan County, Ohio, May 4, 1855. To this union have been born four children—Orla E., Oscar H., Blanche and Florence A. Mr. Robinson and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. He inherited thirty acres of the farm on which he resides, to which he subsequently added thirty more, and now has a fine, well-cultivated farm.

JACOB A. RUMER, lumberman, Ridgeway, was born in Virginia April 15, 1853. His parents, John S. and Edith E. Rumer, were natives of Virginia, whence they emigrated, coming to Ohio in 1855, and settling in Fayette County; from there they came to Hardin County, where the father died May 15, 1875. Mrs. Rumer is still living, and resides in Ridgeway, Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight survive, all residing in Hardin County, and all married, except three who are living in the residence of J. A. Rumer, with their mother. The subject of this sketch engaged in the lumber business in April of 1879, under the firm name of Koplin & Rumer. On June 27, 1881, he bought out his partner and has since continued alone in the business. He owns a large saw mill and the lots surrounding, and employs a force of about thirty hands. He also owns two nice pieces of property in Ridgeway, besides 195 acres of land near Mount Victory, and on April 10, 1883, he opened a store for hardware and agricultural implements. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Rumer is an enterprising and active young business man of Ridgeway.

SIMON SCHERTZER, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 21, 1839, and is a son of Emanuel and Eve Schertzer, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents emigrated to Ohio about 1825, thence moving to Stark County, thence removing to Wayne County, thence to Ross County and from there to Franklin County, finally coming to Hardin County, where they permanently settled. Mr. Schertzer died in 1844, followed by his widow in 1869. He was a farmer and shoe-maker by occupation. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, November 19, 1868, to Miss Bell, daughter of George and Maria Carriher. She was born in Indiana June 8, 1843. To this union have been born five children (one deceased)—Bunt L., Roy W., Ernest and Zulu L. Clara died at the age of seven months. When Mr. Schertzer first started out in life, he engaged in farming, which he has always followed, and is now the owner of 127 acres of well improved land.

In 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was mustered out on July 21, 1865. He was engaged in the battles of Mill Spring, Stone River, Chickamauga, Corinth, siege of Atlanta and Mission Ridge, besides a number of minor engagements.

JACOB SIEG, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Ridgeway, was born in Hale Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, September 2, 1843, and is a son of Jonathan and Lydia (Hopkins) Sieg. His father was born in Angusta County, Va., May 8, 1815, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1828, settling in Logan County. His schooling had been received in the subscription schools of Virginia, but he acquired a fair education from studying nights by the light of hickory bark. He commenced teaching when nineteen years of age, and taught for seventeen winters, working on a farm in the summer. He was married, on January 12, 1837 In 1843, he was elected Justice of the Peace, served for six years, and for six years from 1846 served as County Commissioner. He was engaged in merchandising in 1852, and continued for five years. His first vote was cast for Van Buren. He voted the regular Democratic ticket until 1864, when he voted for Lincoln, and once before—in 1848—when he voted for John C. Fremont. In 1861, he was elected to the House by a union of both parties, and in 1863 was re-elected in opposition to an old personal and political friend. His only three sons were in the army, two of whom were disabled for life—Robert, the eldest, while in West Virginia, took deliberate aim at Col. Crogan, of the rebel army, and killed him. Mr. Sieg, when relating his merited act of recording his vote in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment, said it was one of the proudest deeds of his life. He departed this life February 9, 1868; his widow is still living, and resides with her son Jacob. Jacob was united in marriage, October 27, 1875, to Victoria, daughter of E. B. and Isabella Crow, whose sketch is given in this work. To this union two children have been born—Frank S. and Carrie B. Jacob Sieg has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for nearly eight years, is also serving in the capacity of Mayor of the village of Ridgeway. He has been engaged in farming, owns land adjoining and property in Ridgeway.

HENRY SNELL, mason, Mount Victory, was born in Salem Township, Warren Co., Ohio, September 20, 1814, and is a son of Jacob and Christine Snell. His father was born in Maryland February 22, 1789, and died February 28, 1834. His mother, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1791, and died in 1849. The subject of this sketch emigrated from Warren County, Ohio, to Preble County, in August, 1835, returning to Warren County in October of 1840. In 1847, he moved to Logan County, Ohio; thence, in 1851, to Hardin County, returning in 1858 to Logan County, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Union County, making a final move October 15, 1878, coming to Hardin County and settling in Mount Victory. He was married, December 14, 1834, to Elenor J., daughter of Henry and Abigail Runion. She was born August 9, 1818, and departed this life September 26, 1840. He was married, for the second time, August 24, 1841, to Margaret Miltonbarger. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 28, 1816, and was a daughter of William and Mary Miltonbarger, and died without issue in Union County, Ohio, September 15, 1875. For his third wife, Mr. Snell married, September 21, 1876, Miss Elizabeth B., daughter of John and Phebe Vance. She was born in Delaware County, Ohio, December 31, 1847. By his first wife he had two children, one of whom is living—Elias R. The deceased, William R.,

was born August 10, 1840, and died October of the same year. Elias R., was born June 22, 1837, and was married, July 12, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Barnet and Elizabeth Richardson. She was born October 6, 1830, and has had three children, viz., Barnet Henry, William M. and Allie Carey. By his present wife, Mr. Snell has had two children—Arvilla J., born July 16, 1877, and Claty, born July 11, 1880. Mr. Snell's chief business through life has been in the pursuit of his trade of brick-layer, plasterer and stone-mason. For seven years, he traveled as a minister and missionary. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He owns town property, a mill and factory, and has met with good success through life.

WILLIAM H. SUMMERS, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, is a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, where he was born October 11, 1836. His father, William Summers, was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1810; his mother, Martha Summers, in Ross County, Ohio, in 1810. They were married in Wyandot County and settled on the farm where Col. Crawford was burnt, near the monument erected to the memory of the latter. Mr. Summers was a farmer and died in Wyandot County December 15, 1882, having been preceded by his wife May 8, 1868. They are both buried in the cemetery on their farm, where Col. Crawford was burned. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom survive. Our subject is the second son, and was united in marriage, September 28, 1862, to Nancy, daughter of Mary Haney, a native of Pennsylvania, and who subsequently married Thomas Dunson. They settled in Hardin County, where she died March 8, 1882. On first starting out in life, Mr. Summers rented land, on which he worked for four years, after which he bought seventy-five acres of the land of the farm he now occupies. In the late war, he volunteered in the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, Second Division of Twenty-third Army Corps, and fought at Columbia, Franklin, Tenn., and in the two days' battle at Nashville. Mrs. Summers is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Summers has belonged for two years to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has had three children, all deceased, and has reared two other children, Charles Burke, now (1883) twenty-five years old, who at the time he was taken into the family was eight years of age, and William E. Dunson, aged ten years, and who was five years old when taken into the family. Francis W. Summers, a brother of William H., and the third son of his father's family, is a resident and farmer of Hale Township, Hardin County, Ohio, and was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, February 18, 1845. He commenced in life by renting land, on which he farmed for six years, and then bought forty acres of land in his native county, which he subsequently sold, purchasing fifty-five acres of the farm where he now resides. In 1864, he volunteered in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged before the close of the war on account of disability. He was engaged at the battle at Pickett Mills, Ga., which lasted twenty-four hours, besides several skirmishes. He was married March 18, 1866, to Rosolthee, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Reynolds. She was born March 19, 1849; her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Wyandot County, Ohio. They settled in Wyandot County, where they have since remained. To Mr. and Mrs. Summers have been born six children, of whom four survive, viz., Mary Idella, Emma Viola, Adrian E. and Florence L. Robert (deceased) was born January 12, 1870, died July 29, 1874; and Sylva L. was born November 28, 1871, died February 17, 1878. Mr. Summers has lived in Hardin County since 1877, and has been generally successful.

FREDERICK SUTERMEISTER, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Switzerland May 15, 1834. He is a son of Jacob and Mary Sutermeister, who emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1854, removing thence in 1861 to Union County, and in 1865 coming to Hardin County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father died in September, 1868, followed by his widow in February of 1881. Our subject was united in marriage, June 29, 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah Williams, both deceased. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 9, 1839. Her father died in that county in 1850, her mother in Hardin County, in 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Sutermeister have been born seven children, viz., Malcolm M., Sophie E., Frank R., Weldon E., Eugene F., Gertie M. and Lena Z. Mr. Sutermeister and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He started out in life a farmer, renting land for four years, and then bought eighty-two acres of his present farm, on which the family reside. He has improved the land and erected fine farm buildings on it, and has been successful in business. He has filled the office of School Director for six years.

ANDERSON THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 10, 1821. He is a son of John and Elizabeth Thompson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of New York. They moved to Clark County, Ohio, thence proceeded to Union County in 1821, where John Thompson died in 1858, followed by his widow in 1864. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County in March, 1860, and two years after bought and sold fifty acres of land, and subsequently bought and sold various other tracts. He finally purchased thirty-eight acres, half of which he has sold to his son, J. W. He was married, February 3, 1841, to Anna, daughter of William and Rebecca Conklin. She was born in Mill Creek Township, Union County, Ohio, November 23, 1820. To this union have been born eight children, of whom five survive, viz., Elizabeth, wife of John James; George L.; Hester M., wife of John Burris; Martha M., wife of Thomas Harvey; and John W; three infants deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Mill Creek Township, Union County, Ohio, and the office of Constable in Dudley Township, Hardin County.

JOHN WAGNER, farmer and lumberman, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, October 10, 1831, and is a son of Martin and Elizabeth Wagner. His parents were also natives of Germany, where they died, his mother in 1857, his father in 1871. The subject of this sketch emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year, spending the following year in Kentucky and coming to Hardin County in 1859. He was here married, August 19, 1860, to Katherine, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Dorn. She was born October 23, 1836; her mother died in 1849, but her father is still living and resides with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are members of the German Reformed Church, and are the parents of five children, viz., Henry, Edward, William, Katherine and Margaret. When Mr. Wagner first came to Hardin County, he engaged in blacksmithing, carrying on the business until 1878, and still owns a blacksmith shop. For the past five years he has been engaged in the lumber and stave business. He owns 285 acres of well-improved land, and three houses in the town. He has been generally successful since coming to Hardin County.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Ridgeway, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 6, 1823. His father, Silas Williams, was born in North Carolina, his mother, Susannah Williams, in Grayson County, Va, both moving to Ohio in 1813 and settling in Champaign County. In 1827, they removed to Logan County, where they died, Mr. Williams in 1843, having been preceded by his wife in 1839. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County in 1858, where he has since lived. He was married, October 8, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William W. and Hester Green, of Logan County, Ohio. She was born October 10, 1826; her father died about 1851, and her mother, who survives, is in her eighty-seventh year, and lives with our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born five children, three sons and two daughters, four of whom survive, viz., Jennie, wife of Joseph Wallace; Daniel W., married and residing next to his father; Ruth Ann, wife of James R. Ansley; William G., married and residing on the home farm; and an infant son, Frisbie (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Williams was brought up to the Quaker faith. In his early life he taught school in the winter, and farmed in the summer, farming having formed his chief occupation in life. He first bought seventy-eight acres of land in Logan County, Ohio, which he afterward sold and purchased a saw mill, which proved to be an unsuccessful venture. He then came to Hardin County and bought forty-five acres of land. He subsequently added to his purchase and now owns 200 acres mostly of improved land. He has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee, and was a member of the Board of Education for three years. He has generally been successful in life, and is now enjoying the fruits of his industry.

LEMUEL WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Logan County, Ohio, May 3, 1824, and is a son of Henry and Nancy Williams. His parents were natives of Virginia and moved to Ohio about 1808, settling in Champaign County, removing thence to Logan County, where Mrs. Williams died in November, 1838. Mr. Williams subsequently married Rachel Jacobs, deceased in 1877. He died in September, 1872, and was the parent of nine children, of whom six are living. The subject of this sketch is the fourth son. He was united in marriage March 18, 1847, to Sarah, daughter of James and Eliza Grimes, both deceased. She was born in Pennsylvania, June 11, 1825, and has had a family of six children, of whom four are living, viz., Leroy, Elizabeth A., Mary J. and Almeda E. The two deceased are Lewis and James A. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Church of God. Mr. Williams came to Hardin County November 16, 1852, and has always pursued farming. He owns 158 acres of land in Hale Township, and his farm is well cultivated, having fine farm buildings.

R. J. WILLIAMS, Postmaster, Ridgeway, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, December 31, 1837, and is a son of Micaiah and Melatiah J. Williams, both natives of Kentucky. His parents moved to Logan County, Ohio, and remained there for some years, moving thence to Champaign County, and returning to Logan County, where they reared a family and lived until the decease of Mr. Williams in 1857. The widow subsequently re-married in Logan County, and died in Hardin County January 7, 1875, while on a visit to her daughter in Ridgeway. The subject of this sketch was married June 26, 1867, to Adelia S., daughter of Solomon and Julia Hoge, natives of Virginia. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, November 25, 1850; her parents emigrated to Ohio, thence moved to Ten-

nessee, where the mother died December 16, 1882. Mr. Hoge, who survives, still resides in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of two children, Florence E., born November 11, 1868; and Eugene R., born September 27, 1874. Mr. Williams enlisted in the brigade band, Second Brigade, Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps, December 26, 1863, and was discharged June 25, 1865. After the war, he engaged in the harness business, in which he has since continued. He has filled the position of Postmaster of Ridgeway since October 13, 1874, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HENRY WILLIAMS, merchant, Mount Victory, was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, January 3, 1843, and is a son of William and Cynthia (Smith) Williams. His father was a native of Ohio, born in April, 1819, his mother of Kentucky, born in 1822. They are residing in Hale Township, Hardin County, Ohio, and are the parents of seven children. Henry, our subject, was married, February 13, 1868, to Mary B., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth A. Johnson; she was born in Logan County, Ohio, January 13, 1847. Her father died in 1851, but her mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born eight children, of whom four are living, viz., Mary G., Grace Ann, Paul H. and Willard J. The deceased are Gale, William E. and two infants. When Mr. Williams was eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A of the Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving twenty months; in August of 1864, he recruited Company I of the One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment, which company he commanded until the mustering out in July, 1865. He then pursued farming until the fall of 1867, when he opened in mercantile business in Mount Victory, Ohio, where he now owns one of the leading general stores. He also possesses a suburban residence, surrounded with about twenty-five acres of land. He is successful in his business, enjoying a good country and town patronage.

ISAAC H. WILSON, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Dudley Township, Hardin County, Ohio, July 9, 1845, and is a son of the Rev. Samuel Wilson (deceased). His father was of Irish descent and came to Hardin County in 1833, before the city of Kenton was laid out. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was twenty-one years of age. Our subject's mother, Rachel Wilson, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, and emigrated with her parents to Hardin County in 1833, settling on what is known as the Allen farm. Our subject's parents lived in this county for many years, and then removed to Auglaize County, thence to Allen County, where Mrs. Wilson died in 1853. After her death, the widower was united in marriage, in the fall of 1855, to Henrietta Freet, who is still living. They moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, living there until 1856, in the June of which year Mr. Wilson died, while on a visit to Allen County, and was interred in the cemetery at Lockport. The subject of this sketch started in life with a purchase of ten acres of land, which he afterward sold, buying forty-one acres in Dudley Township, which he still retains; he and his mother-in-law have since bought 101 acres in Hale Township, where they are residing. He was married, October 3, 1867, to Sarah, daughter of David and Elizabeth Eshleman. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, where she was born in Franklin County, October 16, 1842, the family moving to Ohio in 1846, settling in Wyandot County. They subsequently removed to Marion County, coming to Hardin County in 1857, where Mr. Eshleman died April 27, 1880. His widow, who sur-

vives, is nearly seventy-seven years of age, and at present is residing with our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born three children, viz., Myrtle E., David F. and Idora B. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the late war, he volunteered in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Company H., and served from August 9, 1862, to the close of the war. He fought in the last battle at Franklin and at Nashville, and for five months was at the prison at Belle Isle, Richmond.

ELIHU WINDER, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Stark County, Ohio, December 22, 1832. He is a son of Caleb and Margaret Winder, natives of Pennsylvania. They moved to Ohio in 1820, settling in Stark County; from there moved to Portage County, where they remained until the decease of Mr. Winder in 1840. The widow, with her family, returned to Stark County, where she departed this life in 1843. Elihu, our subject, came to Hardin County in 1850, settling in Hale Township, where he has since remained. He was married, December 21, 1853, to Miss Hopy Garwood. She was born in Logan County, Ohio, December 29, 1838, and came with her parents to Hardin County when but nine years of age. Her parents, John C and Rachel Garwood, were natives of Virginia, and were brought to Ohio when children, her father coming to Logan County, her mother to Knox County. They were married in Logan County, coming thence to this county, where Mr. Garwood died in 1877, followed by his widow in 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Winder have been born five children, viz., Rebecca, wife of Philip G. Johnson; Lewis, married to Lottie Minchell; Rachel A., William C. and Ida M. Mrs. Winder is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Winder is a farmer, and started in life with a purchase of forty acres of land, which he sold, buying fifty acres, which he also disposed of and then bought one-half of the old home farm of his father, where he has since resided.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

HARRISON CARMAN, farmer, P. O. Marysville, was born January 1, 1848, in Marion Township, Hardin County, Ohio. He is the third son of Marshal and Deborah (Latham) Carman. His father was born in Maryland, December 2, 1812, a son of John and Mary (Marshal) Carman, and came with his parents to Jefferson County, Ohio, when four years of age. He married, November 14, 1838, Deborah Latham, a native of Jefferson County, born August 31, 1814, and a daughter of Elias and Susan (Maxwell) Latham. He came to Hardin County, and settled in the northeast quarter of Section 6, in the year 1838, and raised a family of ten children, as follows: Samuel, born September 28, 1839, died October 21, 1862, at a hospital in Cincinnati; Mary E., born February 17, 1841; Sarah E., born June 4, 1843; Alexander, born April 12, 1846; Bethia, born December 21, 1850; James, born February 7, 1853; Rosetta, born March 22, 1856; Robert, born December 8, 1859; Eliza Ann, born October 11, 1860, and Harrison, the subject of this sketch. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. On February 25, 1869, he was married to Elizabeth Philips, born April, 1847, in Knox County, Ohio, by whom he has had six children—Sarah, born October 5, 1870; Augusta, born August 12, 1872; Carrie, born November 3, 1874; John, born October 8, 1876; Arthur, born September 7, 1879, and Reuben, born May 25, 1881.

Mr. Carman enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served 100 days and was in the engagement at John Brown's Schoolhouse. He is a Republican in politics. His parents are members of the Disciple Church at Lima.

THOMAS CLARK; farmer and carpenter, P. O. Ada, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 27, 1818, and is a son of Alpheus and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Clark. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, his father of English, his mother of German descent. Our subject was raised on a farm, and educated at the common schools of his native county. On December 3, 1838, he was married to Mary, daughter of Simon and Catherine Judy, and who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 25,1814. The nine children born are as follows: Catherine, wife of Joseph Mustard, born July 28, 1833, died August 28, 1857; Ann Maria, born November 3, 1839, wife of Reeder Hubble, of Ada; Evert, born July 26, 1841, died December 12, 1861; Elizabeth Jane, born May 7, 1843, wife of David Shadley; Lloyd, born August 29, 1845, married to Sarah J. Gordon; Oliver, born August 30, 1847, married to Lydia Conner (deceased), and subsequently to Agnes Mitchell; Henry A., born July 10, 1850, and whose first wife was Mary Munshawake, his second, Mary Butler, of Michigan; and Mary Susanna, born May 23, 1857, wife of George Dempster, of Ada. Mr. Clark came to Hardin County in 1852, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 10, Marion Township, where he still resides. He occasionally works at the carpenter's trade. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served for years as School Director.

JOHN WESTLEY DEMPSTER, farmer, P. O. Dempster, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, August 7, 1817. His parents are Robert and Elizabeth (Hunter) Dempster, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch lineage. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools of Harrison County, Ohio, whither his father had moved when our subject was but two years old. On March 29, 1838, he was married to Florania, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Crabtree) Huston, a native of Harrison County, but subsequently a resident of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have five children living, viz., Robert Anderson, born November 13, 1839, married to Mary Jane Posnet, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Alexander, born May 16, 1841, married to Rachel Dunlap, of Round Head; Jacob, born November 24, 1844, married to Samantha J. Austin, of Allen County, Ohio; Catharine, born November 30, 1844, wife of John Austin, of Nebraska; and William Perry, born February 24, 1852, of whom a sketch will be found in this history. Mr. Dempster and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has been Steward and Trustee. He came to Hardin County in 1847, and entered 237 acres of land in Sections 18 and 19, on which he has since resided. He has served his township six terms as Justice of the Peace, seven years as Township Treasurer, and twenty-four years as School Director. Squire Dempster gave a very liberal support to the Union in the late rebellion; his son Robert served three years in the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Jacob, a younger son, two years in the Forty-fifth Regiment, and he paid about $400 in bounties. The Dempsters are among the most intelligent families of the pioneers of Hardin County, and have given a good education to their children.

ALBERT DEMPSTER, farmer, P. O. Dempster, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 27, 1826. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hunter) Dempster, and was reared on a farm, and obtained a common school education in Harrison County. On April 24, 1849, he was united in marriage to Lucy, a daughter of Robert and Sarah Trimble, of Harrison County. The five children born to this union are as follows: Elizabeth, born April 29, 1850 (wife of D. P. Sebleck); George, born September 5, 1851 (married to Mary Clark);

Samantha, born June 28, 1854 (wife of H. B. Ewing); Emma, born June 22, 1857, and Ida, born January 7, 1864. Mr. Dempster came to Hardin County in 1852, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 7, Marion Township. He and his wife are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been Steward and Class Leader. He also belongs to the Grange, where he received preferment in his township. He has filled the offices of Township Trustee and School Director, and is a highly esteemed citizen of Marion Township.

WILLIAM PERRY DEMPSTER, farmer and teacher, P. O. Dempster, was born in Marion Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, February 24, 1852. (For parentage, see sketch of J. W. Dempster.) He was raised on a farm, educated at the common schools, and also attended the Normal School at Ada, for a number of terms. On April 13, 1877, he was married to Sarah A. Cummings, born March 23, 1850, a daughter of Philip and Mary (Trimble) Cummings, of Harrison County, Ohio. One child has blessed this union—Mary Florenda, born June 19, 1882. Mr. Dempster farms during the summer and teaches in the winter. He is among the best educated men in the township, and he and his wife have a bright future before them. They are residing on their farm, located in the northwest corner of Section 18, Marion Township.

JAMES RICHARD DUNLAP, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. West Newton, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 2, 1835, and is a son of John A. and Susanna (Mulholland) Dunlap. His father was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated in 1832, and settled in Hardin County, Ohio, in the year 1845. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and attended the common schools. On April 13, 1870, he was united in marriage to Belle Roberts, born December 2, 1850, a daughter of Josiah and Margaret C. Roberts, of Allen County, Ohio. Her parents are natives of Virginia, and are of English and German descent. Mr. Dunlap and his wife are the parents of five children, viz.: Rhoda, born February 13, 1872; Wilber, born February 28, 1873; Thomas Reed, born August 6, 1875; Mable, born February 2, 1877; and Donald, born October 16, 1882. Mr. Dunlap is the most extensive farmer and stock-raiser in the township, and owns about 1,100 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, and on which he pastures 500 or 600 sheep, about seventy head of cattle, besides horses, mules and hogs. Mr. Dunlap was a Captain of a company during the war. In politics, he is a Republican, and served six years as County Commissioner.

J. B. EVANS, physician and surgeon, Huntersville, P. O. Ada, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 17, 1844. He is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Webster) Evans, the former a native of Wales, the latter of Connecticut. During his minority, he was educated at the common schools of Knox and Union Counties, and subsequently took a regular course at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and a course at the Medical College of Fort Wayne, Ind. In March, 1865, he was married to Rebecca Louisa, a daughter of George Davis, of Union County, Ohio, and one of the most accomplished of Union County's fair belles. One child blessed this union, Eva Dell, born August 8, 1867. Mrs. Evans died May 14, 1869. In November, 1872, Dr. Evans remarried.

ELIHU GARWOOD, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Marion Township, Hardin County, Ohio, September 23, 1851, and is of English-Scotch and German blood. His father, Bani Garwood, was born in Fayette County, Penn., April 11, 1815, and his mother, Ruth (Kelly) Garwood, on June 5, 1815, near Baltimore, Md. His grandfather, Jesse Garwood, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1792, and came to Logan County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Hardin County, in 1835. His grandmother, Sydney (Gregg) Garwood, was born in 1795, and was of Scotch blood. They were firm and consistent members of

the order of Friends. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm in Marion Township. He was married, October 1, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth Myers, born in Shelby County, Ohio, February 16, 1855, a daughter of Joseph and Jemima Myers, of German and Irish extraction. The five children born are as follows: Myrtie, born August 29, 1875; Lena, born April 18, 1877; Bessie, born October 21, 1878; Cora, born May 7, 1880, died at the age of two years; and an infant daughter (deceased), born August 1, 1882. Mrs. Garwood is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Garwood is a Republican, and is serving his township as School Director and Constable.

ELIAS JAGGER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 9, 1818. His paternal grandparents were John and Phœba Jagger, the former born May 3, 1748, the latter July 2, 1746. His father, Silas Jagger, was born in New York September 1, 1774; and his mother, Sarah (Meeker) Jagger, was born July 3, 1776, one day before the Declaration of Independence. In 1840, our subject located in Allen County, Ohio, and remained there until 1868, serving six years as Justice of the Peace, since which time he has resided in Hardin County. He was married, May 15, 1838, to Maria Conkle, of Fairfield County, Ohio, and to them were born eleven children, their names and dates of births as follows: Wilson, March 2, 1839; Clarissa, February 23, 1841; Almed, November 5, 1842; Clearman, October 4, 1844; Louisa, June 5, 1846; Winfield, March 12, 1848; Taylor J., March 23, 1850; Elisa T., August 23, 1852; Sarah M., March 9, 1855; Elizabeth J., March 24, 1857; Dorsey, October 25, 1860. On October 23, 1882, Mr. Jagger laid out the village of Jagger, on the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, in the southeast corner of Section 8, on the Round Head & Ada Turnpike. The village is nearly centrally located on the only railroad and turnpike of the township, and will probably soon become quite a business center.

NATHAN McCLURE, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Ireland, January 15, 1808. He came to the United States about 1831 or 1832, and was married to Maria Walker, by whom he had three children—Elizabeth, Margaret and John. The latter was killed by a fall from a horse, at the age of eleven years. Mrs. McClure died when twenty-seven years of age, and Mr. McClure subsequently married Elizabeth Hughs, born in Ireland March 12, 1819, and who came to America at the age of five years. Five children resulted from this union, viz.: Mary Ann, Alexander, Robert, Rebecca and Matilda. Mr. McClure came to Hardin County in 1857, and settled on Section 10, where he has since resided, and where he is occupied in cultivating his nice farm of eighty acres. On April 7, 1877, his house was burned, entailing a great loss to him. Mr. McClure is industrious and peaceable, and is one of the useful citizens of Marion Township.

ISAAC McCOY, farmer, P. O. West Newton, was born in Virginia October 1, 1816, and is a son of Washington and Margaret (Wolverton) McCoy. He was reared on a farm, and secured a fair education from the common schools. In 1832, he and his father came to Ohio, located in Allen County, and, in 1840, came to Hardin County, where they finally settled. On March 20, 1841, he was married to Mary Jane Christopher, a native of Maryland, by whom he had twelve children, as follows: Sarah, born January 3, 1842, wife of Nicholas Engle; Margaret, born July 7, 1844, wife of Sanford Newland; John Henry, born September 3, 1846, married to Ella Hopper; Mary Malissa, born December 29, 1848, wife of Griffin Gaunt; Martha Jane, born February 4, 1851, wife of Sims Rutledge; William Thomas, born November 12, 1853; Caroline, born September 9, 1855, wife of Jerry Montague, of Dakota; Lemuel, born June 1, 1857; David Westley, born October 12, 1859, married to Samantha Zimmerman; Alice, born September 15, 1862; Charlie W., born March 29, 1866, and Emma, born February 16, 1869. John Henry served in the Nineteenth Ohio

Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. McCoy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McCoy is a true type of the warm-hearted pioneers, seldom met with in these late days.

CYRUS McGUFFEY, farmer, P. O. McGuffey, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 15, 1834. He is a son of John and Parmelia (Courtwright) McGuffey, both natives of Ohio. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of Franklin County, also attended school at O. W. University for two years, and was one year at Ohio University at Athens. On October 25, 1859, he was married to Miranda E. Patterson, a daughter of Thomas and Miranda (Codner) Patterson, by which union there has been one child—William Cyrus, born March 11, 1872. Mrs. McGuffey was a graduate at the Worthington Seminary, Ohio, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McGuffey came to Hardin County in 1863, settled on Section 13, and has made himself a nice little home on the rich lowlands adjoining the marsh. He is one of those quiet and unassuming men who are seldom appreciated, except by a few intimate friends. He belongs to Pleasant Hill Grange, No. 598, of which he is Lecturer. In politics, he is a Democrat, fills the office of a School Director, is a member of the Executive Committee of the county, and is Postmaster of McGuffey Post Office.

JULIUS R. NEUBERT, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Saxony, February 22, 1827, and is the son of Christian and Johanna Sophia (Richter) Neubert. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of Saxony, and came to this country in 1854. The following year, on April 19, 1855, he was married to Amanda Ream, of Stark County, Ohio, who was born June 5, 1856. To this union there have been born ten children, as follows: Harmon August, born March 21, 1856; William, born November 22, 1857; Flora, born August 31, 1859; Edwin, born October 1, 1861; Ann Elizabeth, born October 23, 1863; Lydia Caroline, born June 16, 1866; Dora Margaret, born May 28, 1870; Amelia Celestia, born April 5, 1872; Sidonia Selomie, born March 9, 1874, and Mary Christina, born October 12, 1877. Mr. Neubert came to Hardin County in 1879, and settled on his farm of eighty acres in Section 4, Marion Township. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

SAMUEL PATTERSON, deceased. The subject of the sketch was a son of Arthur and Catherine Patterson, natives of County Down, Ireland, and was born May 5, 1807. In 1812, he, with his parents, five brothers and two sisters, sailed from Belfast, Ireland, for New York, where they arrived after a voyage of six weeks. From New York, they went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where the family lived two years, and then moved to Harrison County, this State. On March 11, 1830, he married, in this county, Miss Jane Davis, of Harrison County. He bought a small farm on Plum Run in Tapin Township, same county, in 1835. This he sold and then bought three eighty-acre lots in Section 19, Marion Township, Hardin County, and in August, 1836, he settled, with his wife and three little children, on these wild and newly purchased premises, burdened with a heavy forest, inhabited by gnats, mosquitoes, frogs, squirrels, rabbits, ground hogs, opossums, raccoons, porcupines, wild cats, catamounts, wolves, wild hogs, turkeys, deer, etc. By force of circumstances, Mr. Patterson became a veritable "Nimrod" in the western part of the county in order to sustain his family. He joined the M. E. Church, in 1824, was licensed to exhort in 1837, and, in 1840, became licensed as a local preacher, which position he held till 1852, when he joined the U. B. Church, in which he acted in the capacity of itinerant preacher up to the day of his death. In politics, he was a Whig till the advent of the Republican party, when he became a hearty Republican and a strong supporter of the Union soldiers, paying about $500 for bounty purposes for them. Samuel Sr., and Jane Patterson were the parents of fourteen children, viz.: William D., Catharine, Sarah Jane,

Margaret, Samuel, Jr., Elizabeth, Rebecca (deceased), Mary, Esther (deceased), Jemima, Joseph Ward (deceased), Nancy, Ellen and Susanna. All grew up to manhood and womanhood and married, excepting Joseph Ward, who died in infancy. Samuel Patterson, Sr, died March 12, 1874, aged sixty-seven years, and Jane, his widow, is still living on the old homestead at the present time (1883), in the seventieth year of her age.

WILLIAM D. PATTERSON, farmer, P. O. West Newton, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, May 5, 1831. He is a son of Samuel and Jane (Davis) Patterson, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Harrison County, Ohio. He was brought to the wilds of Hardin County when five years old, and well remembers the scenes of the early settlements. He was reared on a farm, made good use of the scanty education afforded by the common schools, and for one term attended the Normal School at Hopedale; he subsequently taught for eight or nine terms. On November 18, 1858, he was married to Mahala Caroline Branstitter, who was born in Allen County, Ohio, December 15, 1841, a daughter of John and Effa Branstitter. Four children have resulted from this union—John Melvin, born July 23, 1859, and died the same day; Mary Elizabeth, born September 19, 1861, wife of James Huston; Samuel Henry, born February 16, 1865, died September 11, 1866; and Flora May, born December 15, 1867, died December 12, 1881. Mrs. Patterson died December 20, 1877. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a class-leader for three years. He is a consistent Republican, and has served his township as Justice of the Peace for two terms. During the late war, he was a Lieutenant in the militia, and paid out about $300 in bounties to volunteers. He is a man of a scientific turn of mind and more than ordinary abilities.

SAMUEL PATTERSON, farmer and minister, P. O. West Newton, was born in Marion Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, April 24, 1838, and is probably the oldest native now in the township. His father, Samuel Patterson, was born in Ireland in 1807, and came to the United States in 1812, and to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1836, in which latter year he entered one-half of Section 19, Marion Township, and lived there until his death. The mother of our subject was Jane Davis, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, now living on the homestead. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, a part of which he now owns, and obtained a common school education. On September 26, 1866, he was married to Levina R. Mathews, born January 19, 1849, a daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Mathews, early settlers of Cessna Township. Four children have resulted from this union, viz., Melvin J., born June 26, 1867; Rebecca Jane, February 1, 1869; Elizabeth Ellen, April 10, 1873; and Mary Geneva, December 10, 1874. Mr. Patterson enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war; he fought in the battle of Kingston. He is a minister of the Gospel in the United Brethren Church, and one of the few preachers to be met who impress one more fully, by their daily walks and conversations, of their Christian faith and meekness than they do in the pulpit. Mr. Patterson needs only to be known to be honored and respected. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES POWELL, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in England August 24, 1819, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Powell. He came with his parents to America and located in Marion County, Ohio, when eleven years of age. In 1838, he migrated to Hardin County, and settled on Section 11, Marion Township. In 1860, he was married to Eliza Kirtland, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, July 27, 1837, which union has been blessed with five children —Sarah Abbey, born December 15, 1861, wife of Charles Siniff; Fuller K., born July 8, 1863; Benjamin F., May 13, 1865; Ida Ellen, May 8, 1867; and David Sheridan, September 7, 1871. Mr. Powell is one of the earliest settlers

in Marion Township, with the history of which he has been identified, having filled most of the offices by terms, serving as one of the Trustees for nineteen years. He has long been regarded as one of the pillars of the township, as his good sense and sterling integrity cause the neighboring citizens to consult him in all times of need.

THOMAS H. RUMBAUGH, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Allen County, Ohio, August 21, 1838, and is a son of John and Violet (Studivan) Rumbaugh, natives of Virginia and of German lineage. His youth was spent on a farm, and he obtained an education from the common schools. In February, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth K. McClure, by whom he has had seven children—Ruth Ellen, born November 22, 1866; Joshua John, born August 26, 1868; Violet Rebecca, born October 31, 1870; Margaret Ann, born February 8, 1875; Jehu Jason, born October 25, 1877; Etta Polenia, born August 3, 1880, died October 7, 1881; and Merta May, born July 6, 1882. During the late war, Mr. Rumbaugh enlisted in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861, served 100 days and re-enlisted August, 1862, in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he continued for three years. He participated in the following general engagements: Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chattanooga and Dalton. At Stone River, he was wounded in a skirmish, and was in hospital ten months, after which he was sent to Prospect, Tenn., where he was shot in the right lung and confined again to the hospital for six months.

CHARLES WESLEY RUNSER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Stark County, Ohio, January 9, 1843. He is a son of Andrew and Isabel (McDowell) Runser, the former a native of France, the latter of Pennsylvania. He came to Hardin County, Ohio, in October of 1850, and settled in Marion Township, in almost the newest portion of it. He went to school in an old log house that was without windows or floors, and secured what at the time was considered a fair education. He was obliged to pass through the woods for a distance of about two miles. At the age of twenty he commenced to teach. He was married at Rantoul, Ill., October 30, 1867, to Martha M. Lawrence, born June 5, 1842, a daughter of John and Mary (Calvin) Lawrence, the former of English, and the latter of German descent. The five children that resulted from this union are as follows: Clarence D., born December 30, 1868; William W., born March 4, 1870; Charles Clement, born May 30, 1872; Roscoe A., born February 13, 1875; and John Franklin, born August 28, 1879. Mr. Runser and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Runser is a Republican, and has held the offices of Township Clerk for two years, Justice of the Peace fifteen years, and was elected County Commissioner in the fall of 1882. He has lived to see the forests fade away, and the fields to blossom like the rose in their stead. Over the site where his dwelling now stands was a great place for game—such as deer and wild turkey—to roam, and the Indian had a camping ground on the banks of a small stream running by. This seemed the favorite hunting ground, as it lies midway between the Scioto and Hog Creek Marshes, and game was very abundant. Mr. Runser owns a fine farm, which is under a high state of cultivation, and is located in the northwest quarter of Section 2, Marion Township

JOHN S. SHADLEY, farmer and fruit grower, P. O. McGuffey, Hardin County, Ohio, is a son of Asaph and Margaret (Wolverton) Shadley, and was born in Frederick County, Va., March 1, 1827. His father was a native of Virginia, born June 21, 1797, came to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1837, and died December 8, 1871. His mother was born in Virginia in 1802, and died in Ohio August 18, 1860. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools of his day. On December 31, 1850, he was married to Rachel J., daughter of Jacob and Susan Nibarger, and a native of

Logan County, Ohio, where she was born July 6, 1833. To this union eleven children have been born—James M., born November 26, 1851, died June 29, 1874; Elizabeth J., born January 4, 1854, wife of Frederic Shroll; William A., born February 3, 1856, married to Martha Christopher; Israel D., born September 15, 1858; Anderson E., born March 5, 1861; Argus C., born August 20, 1863; Francis A., born March 2, 1866, died April 23, 1866; Arthur S., born September 19, 1867; John W., born December 4, 1870; Laura E., born October 13, 1874; Mary A., born March 26, 1876, died July 27, 1876. Mr. Shadley has been in the fruit business since 1867, and his large and well-stocked orchards are filled with the best apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries, etc. His farm of 310 acres, on which he also grows grain and grass, is well situated on the north side of the great Scioto Marsh, and is a great resort from the neighboring villages on account of its fine fruits. Mr. Shadley well remembers the Wyandot tribes of Indians, before their migration to the West.

DANIEL VAN BUREN SHADLEY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Virginia January 19, 1837. His parents, Asaph and Margaret (Wolverton) Shadley, are both natives of Virginia. He is descended from that thrifty stock known as the Pennsylvania Dutch. He was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education. In 1863, he was drafted as a soldier, but paid $224 for a substitute. On June 23, 1864, he was married to Hannah A. Stambaugh, born in Franklin County, Ohio, February 27, 1840, by which union he has had ten children—William S., born September 25, 1865; Francis W., born March 29, 1867; Lenna Dell, born September 25, 1869; Netta B., born February 25, 1871; Jessie May, born November 2, 1874; Sila Pearl, born March 25, 1876, died in infancy; Lizzie Alverda and Willie Edson, twins, born April 7, 1878; Tanna Lula, born September 2, 1879, and Lida, born October 13, 1881. Mr. Shadley and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Shadley is a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. He is a farmer by occupation, and owns 338 acres of land on the north side of the marsh, on which he settled in 1861.

JOSIAH SMITH, blacksmith, Ada was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 26, 1826, and came to America while young. He was married, May 11, 1852, to Elizabeth Gould, which union has been blessed by four children, three living—Gould, William Arthur and John Henry; Elizabeth Ann is deceased. Mr. Smith came to Hardin County in 1855, and started a shop in Huntersville, where he has since remained. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns and cultivates a small farm near the town, and is a member of the Grange. In politics, he is a Republican; was Postmaster for some fifteen years at Huntersville, until the office there was discontinued, and has also served as School Director for a number of years.

JOHN STRAHM, farmer, P. O. Kenton, a son of John and Anna (Magley) Strahm, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, March 1, 1851. His father was a native of Germany, and his mother of Ohio. He was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools. On September 8, 1874, he was married to Louisa, a daughter of Casper and Mary Burkhalter, born March 17, 1857. Two children have resulted from this union—Benjamin Franklin, born April 13, 1876, and Archie Earl, born August 31, 1879. Mrs. Strahm is a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Strahm is a Democrat in politics, and is an intelligent, respected citizen.

JAMES LEE TURNER, farmer, West Roundhead, was born in West Virginia October 24, 1835. His parents, John and Love (Bartlett) Turner, of English and Welsh descent, came to Ohio in 1839. Our subject was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. He was married, October 27, 1859, to Sarah E. Moore, a native of Guernsey, Ohio, born June 20,

1839, to which union have been born seven children—Mary, born September 5, 1860; Clara, born November 23, 1863; Nora, born May 6, 1867; Lodena, born June 3, 1869; Elda, born August 6, 1871; Blanche, born September 7, 1875, and Donna, born December 11, 1880. At the time of the late civil war, Mr. Turner paid out about $600 toward bounties to volunteers. Starling Turner, brother of our subject, of Company B, Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died August 28, 1863, in the Andersonville Prison. Mr. Turner and his wife are regular members of the Baptist Church. He is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns 360 acres of land. Mr. Turner has served his township as Trustee for two terms, and School Director for fifteen years.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

CAPT. P. C. BOSLOW, retired, Patterson. Among the pioneers of Hardin County we find and record the name of Capt. Boslow, whose father, John, was a native of Virginia, but whose father, again, in early life, settled in Canada, where John matured and married Mary Condon, of New Brunswick. In 1832, he came to Ohio with his wife and eight children, settling near Cleveland, but he died in 1848, in Green County, Wis., and his widow died in Richmond, Ind., in 1881. Of their nine children, Peter C. is the fourth, and was born near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in 1819, but from the age of thirteen years has been a resident of Ohio, and, since 1845, has lived in Hardin County. The following year, he and H. D. Harrison laid out Patterson, and in the same year he married Harriet Sherrer, of Ross County. Soon afterward, he opened a store, and, for a number of years, he was identified with all the leading interests in and about Patterson. His official capacity has been varied to almost every office in the township. In 1861, he raised Company C, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made Captain, with recruiting commission. The following May, he was discharged for disability and returned home. He now lives retired, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of the county.

JOHN BRIGGS, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of Robert Briggs, who was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., March 20, 1800, and died in Hardin County, Ohio, February 17, 1879. He matured in his native county, where he married, in 1823, Mary Pickett, of the same county, born early in the present century, and who died in Richland County, Ohio, about 1834. While yet in England, they buried one child, and, in 1833, they came with four children to Ohio, where Mary soon after died. After a residence of three years there, he came to Hardin County as a pioneer, and bought eighty acres of land in Jackson Township, and subsequently bought forty acres more. In religion, he was a Methodist, and an upright man. He buried his second wife, Mary Aldrich, by whom he had four children. The names of his nine children are John, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Robert, Amos, Mathew, Jane and Mitchell. Of the entire family, John is the oldest, born in England, December 23, 1824, but, at nine years of age, came to Ohio; at twelve, to Hardin County, where he is now the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of land. At an early age, he saw the value of education, and applied himself as best he could in those pioneer days, and, at the age of seventeen, began to teach school, being one of the early teachers on the Blanchard. This claimed his attention for nine winters. Since 1850, he has devoted his time exclusively to farming and stock-raising. Mr. Briggs has, by industry and prudence, placed himself among the well-to-do citizens of the county. On June 6, 1850, he married Margaret Elder, by whom

he has seven children, viz.: Sarah E., born September 28, 1851; Robert W., November 12, 1853; Eliza E., April 6, 1855; John A., August 18, 1857; Sidney M., October 14, 1861; Dora A., December 4, 1863, and Benjamin F. E., November 14, 1865.

REV. T. J. CELLAR, clergyman, Forest, is a grandson of the late Rev. —— Cellar, if not of German birth, certainly of German extraction, and who became a pioneer of Delaware County, Ohio, where he settled in 1802, and remained a resident of until his death. His son George, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Franklin County, Penn., and died in Delaware County, Ohio. His wife, Rachel Fleming, was a native of Venango County, Penn., and is still living, at the ripe age of eighty years. George and his father were both Elders of the Presbyterian Church. George and his wife were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, of whom the following survive: Thomas J., Moses H. (in Kansas), John A. F., Sarah J., George C., Wilson F. (Presbyterian clergyman) and Martha E. Rev. T. J. Cellar was born in Delaware County, Ohio, October 1, 1827, and, after receiving a common school education, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, from which he graduated. He was licensed to preach in 1866, and ordained in June of the following year. His pastoral labors began in November, 1866, in Wyandot County, Ohio, and from there he moved to Forest in 1873. He was married to Eliza G. Harter, by whom he has a family of six children, five of whom survive, viz., George A., Jennie B., Enora H., Martha E. and Anna P.

JOHN COPELAND, farmer, P. O. Patterson, is a son of William Copeland, born in Lancashire, England, in 1785, and died in Hardin County July 16, 1868. He was reared to rural life in England, and in 1821 married Mary Wells, of the same county, and two years later came to America, stopping in New York State for a time. In 1824, they came to Mansfield, Ohio, and in 1835, with six children, settled in the then wilds of Hardin County, entering 120 acres of land in Sections 25 and 26 of Jackson Township. The late Mr. Copeland was a man of strong mind and constitution, turning his entire attention to rural pursuits. Even, plentiful as game of all kinds was, he seldom, if ever, made any of it his prey. He and wife were members of the Methodist Church, and were among the ones to establish Methodism in Hardin County. He was repeatedly Trustee and School Director. Their children numbered seven, viz., Charlotte, Rebecca, Henry (deceased), Catharine, Thomas, John, and Wesley (deceased). The subject of this biography was born in 1834 in Richland County, Ohio, but since infancy has been a resident of this county, and now owns 120 acres of land. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Munson. Five of their six children are now living.

DAVID E. FISHER, farmer, P. O. Patterson, is a son of Mathew Fisher, who was born in Allegheny County, Penn., April 23, 1807, and who, when bordering on manhood, settled with his parents on the Muskingum River, Ohio, where he married Susan Mitchell, a native of Pennsylvania, born April 19, 1807. They settled in Hardin County in 1875, where she died. Of their twelve children, David E. is the seventh, and was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 11, 1839. He reached his seventeenth year in his native county, and acquired a common education, which he has since greatly improved by home study. During 1857 and 1858, he was in Missouri and Iowa, but has since been a resident of Ohio, where he has handled agricultural implements for Aultman & Taylor, of Mansfield, and for a time was Superintendent of their lumber yard; subsequently, he represented the Findley Manufacturing Company during three years. On June 13, 1876, he took out a patent on his "O K" farming-mill, in which he has perfect control of screens while running; uses the same screen for coarse or fine, wet or dry wheat; besides this, he has his "shoe" hung on diamond springs, which adds much to the ease of running

the mill. He now lives on his farm of thirty-eight acres in Jackson Township, where he has been elected as Trustee several terms; he is the present Assessor of his precinct, and has served for nine years in the same capacity. His wife was Miss Lydia A. Fitch, of Jackson Township, Wyandot Co., Ohio. They have seven children, all living—Milroy M., Martha A., Eva V., Emma M. and Mathew R. (twins), John W. C. and Jane W. He and his wife belong to the Baptist Church and also the Grange. The mother of our subject was born April 19, 1807, died May 7, 1876, aged sixty-nine years and eighteen days.

SAMUEL GEORGE (deceased) was a son of William George, who was of German descent, and who died in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1844. He was by occupation a carpenter and cooper. His wife was Lena Hull, of Scotch descent; she died in 1849. Of their twelve children, Samuel was the eleventh, and was born September 14, 1818, and died September 29, 1882. He matured and was married in his native county to Catharine Eaton, and, in 1857, came to Hardin County. They settled west of Forest, where he bought 160 acres of land, all in the woods, which he improved, undergoing much hard work. He was a man of large frame and good constitution; he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and evinced a firm Christian character. Mrs. George was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1822, and now resides in Forest. Of her five children, four are living, viz.: James M., William E., Jane F. (Mrs. William Metcher), and Ann M. (now Mrs. McKean.) Mr. Metcher is one of the Township Trustees, was born in Hancock County, and is of German descent. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres, and good town property in Forest, where he resides.

JOHN HAFER (deceased), was born in Pennsylvania September 17, 1809, and died in this county July 16, 1882. He matured in his native State, where, on April 12, 1831, he married Catharine Howard, of the same State. In 1850, they came to Ohio, settling at Milton, where his wife died the following year, and five of their ten children are now living. John's second wife was Elizabeth Sheckler, to whom he was united September 9, 1852. She was born near Mansfield, Ohio, June 25, 1824. Their family consisted of five children, of whom four are now living, viz.: Mary E., widow of Capt. Herrick, who, for a number of years, taught school in Hardin County; George W., William C. and Franklin S. Mr. Hafer and family moved to Hardin County from Crawford County during the late war, and bought land where he has since lived, in Jackson Township. He cleared his farm of eighty acres and improved it, but, up to the time of coming to Hardin, he chiefly followed his trade as carpenter. In early life, he belonged to the United Brethren Church, but in later life joined the Methodist Church for convenience of attendance.

J. S. HALE, real estate agent, Forest, is a son of Charles and grandson of Randall Hale, the latter having been born in New England, of English extraction. He was a patriot in the Revolutionary war. His wife was a Miss Taylor, cousin of Zachary Taylor. He and wife both died in Hancock County, whither they had migrated at an early day. Of their eight children, Charles was the fourth, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1815, died in Hancock County, in 1876. At the time of his death, he had resided forty-six years in Hancock County, where he followed farming. His wife was Eliza Swinglar, of Jefferson County, and now a resident of Arcadia, Ohio. Their union resulted in nine children, of whom J. S. is the fifth. He was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1843. He was raised to farm life, and acquired a common school education, subsequently taking a commercial course. At the age of seventeen, he commenced clerking in the dry goods line, and has since carried on the business in different places. He came to Forest in 1871, where he established a drug store, and altogether has been in the business eight years. He has done much to improve the town, and

now possesses two large brick business houses. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, and participating in the battles of Vicksburg and Arkansas Post. He was married in July, 1868, to Nancy Scott, who was born in 1841. She is a daughter of John and Lucy Scott, pioneers of Round Head. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have four children.

I. B. HARMAN, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of Christian and a grandson of John Harman. The latter was a native of Germany, came to America in middle life, and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he died about 1836, aged nearly ninety years. Christian, his third son, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1790, and died in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1844. He acquired a common school education, and, early in life, joined the Methodist Church, although he had been raised by Lutheran parents, and soon after became an exhorter and finally a licensed minister. He served in his profession until declining health forbade it. His wife was Elizabeth Bowker, a native of New Jersey, and of Irish descent, born about 1803, and died in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1863. Of their three sons—Isaiah B., William H. and Emanuel P.; the eldest and youngest survive. Isaiah was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1816, came to Hardin County in 1863, and now owns ninety-five acres of land in Jackson Township. His wife was Margaret R., daughter of Rev. William Stone. She was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and died in Hardin County, Ohio, March 19, 1876, aged nearly sixty years. Their children were: Ann E., Christian C., Margaret J., Willard F., William H., John W., Emanuel I., Marietta, David L. and Elmer E., all living. Mr. Harman has served as Township Trustee and School Director.

WILLIAM HEMPY, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of Peter Hempy, whose father was born near Lutzenburg, Germany. Peter Hempy was born in the State of Maryland, where he matured and married Mary Michael, of the same State. During the first decade of the present century, they settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, where they both died. He was a millwright by trade, but owned and lived on a farm. He furnished a substitute in the war of 1812 from Fairfield County, where William, the sixth of their thirteen children, was born April 15, 1823. William matured in his native county, where he received a common school education, and when sixteen years old was enabled to teach. About this time, his father died, leaving him entirely alone in the circle of life. On June 15, 1851, he married Christina Trissler, and the same year purchased and settled on five acres of land in this township. By strict economy and industry, he and his wife have accumulated until they now own nearly 400 acres of good land. In 1863, when all building material was extremely high, his entire buildings were swept away by the devouring flames. Mr. Hempy has always been handy with tools, and has done considerable carpentering, which was convenient for him in many instances when starting in the dense wilderness of Hardin County. He has devoted some time to saw-milling, and for several years had a mill on his farm. He and wife have had eight children, seven of whom are now living. Mrs. Hempy is a sister of J. R. Trissler, whose sketch appears in this volume.

CAPT. CYRUS HERRICK, deceased, was a son of Ezra Herrick, who was a resident of the neighborhood of Dunkirk, Ohio, at the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1871. Cyrus Herrick was born near Hawley, Oakland Co., Mich., December 13, 1841. In 1847, his father moved to Ohio and settled in Blanchard Township, this county. He bought eighty acres of the farm that the Captain owned when he died. The place was but a wild forest without even a house. They unloaded their goods under the trees and went to work to build a house, where they lived until the late rebellion. Capt. C. Herrick enlisted in the Eighty-second Regiment as private; was promoted

to Second Lieutenant July 17, 1862, to First Lieutenant July 31, 1862, and to Captain May 3, 1863, serving to the close of the war. While in the service, he obtained a furlough to visit his home, on which occasion he married Miss Parmelia Wilson, daughter of R. S. Wilson. This was on February 9, 1864. At the close of the war, he came home and bought his father's farm, and, in a short time, bought 100 acres more, which made him a home of 180 acres. In 1869, he built a large barn; in 1873, he built a large brick house at a cost of $4,500. On December 17, 1874, his wife died, leaving three children, two now living—Emma and Anna. On March 16, 1876, he married a second time. The partner of his choice was Miss Mary E. Hafer, daughter of John Hafer; he had been acquainted with the lady for a number of years; she having taught school in his district at one time. By this union two children were born—Gertie and Alice, Alice being only eight weeks old when her father died, and his widow was but twenty-six years of age. In 1879, Capt. Herrick bought another farm of 117 acres, which gave him in the aggregate a farm of nearly 300 acres. He died March 8, 1880.

JAMES M. HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of William Higgins, who was born April 22, 1805, near Philadelphia, Penn., and died in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1858. He was raised in his native State and was married in Fayette County, in 1826, to Mary A., daughter of David Trissler. She was born near Hagerstown, Md., December 22, 1807. They came to Ohio in 1831, stopping in Jefferson County, but in 1836 came to Hardin County, settling on Section 2 of Jackson Township, where he entered forty acres of land. He was a stout, hearty man, energetic and industrious, and erelong he had transformed the handiwork of nature into open and productive fields. He had eleven children—David, Mary A., Eliza, Christina (who married, and at her death left a family), William, Margaretta, John J., Frances M., James M., Amanda E. and George W. Of this family our subject was the ninth, and was born in Jackson Township April 11, 1844. He has always resided in the county and followed farming, save nine months during the late war. He is a live, energetic, tidy and practical farmer, owning 140 acres, well improved in modern style. His wife was Miss Annie R., daughter of Jasper M. Pimperton. She was born in Hardin County, and they have one child—Eva.

JOHN J. HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a brother of J. M. Higgins, whose sketch appears in this volume. John was born in Jackson Township, February 9, 1841. He has always resided in Hardin County and followed farming, and is now the owner of 229 acres of well-improved land in Jackson Township. This he cleared and improved himself, and has it stocked with good cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. He was married to Nancy M., daughter of Nathaniel Miller, of Hancock County, where she was born in 1840. They have a family of four children.

HARVEY S. HORN, editor of the *Review*, Forest, is a grandson of a German physician who died in Findlay, Ohio, in 1868, and a son of J. B. Horn, who was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and who came to America in 1837. Harvey was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, November 11, 1854, but from boyhood matured in Findlay, where he graduated in the union schools May 24, 1872. In 1873, he entered the office of the *Hancock Courier* as printer. After four years' experience there, he came to Forest, where he is editing and publishing the Forest *Review*, a weekly issue.

DAVID KELLOGG, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of David Kellogg, Sr., and a grandson of Daniel Kellogg. The latter was born in Massachusetts, but died in Connecticut. He was a farmer near North Hampton. Of his sons, David was the youngest, born in Hampshire County, Mass., about 1785, and died near Kenton, Hardin County, during the late war. He married, in his native State, Abigail Ward, and soon after was called in the service of the 1812 war.

After a short service at Boston, he returned home, but not until 1835 did he conclude to make his home in the West. In that year, he settled near Kenton, this county, where he bought 40 acres and entered 160 acres. He was a stout, robust man, and able to withstand all the privations subject to those early days. He lived a widower several years. Of his children, David, our subject, is the second eldest, and was born in Mass. in 1816, but since 1835, has lived in Hardin County, and now owns 80 acres of land, which he has cleared and improved. His wife was Isabelle Howey, who died in 1841, leaving four children—Mary, Maggie, John and Jane. His second wife was Miss Sarah Reichert, of Pennsylvania, but for a number of years a resident of Ohio.

DANIEL KELLOGG, farmer, P. O. Patterson, is a brother of David Kellogg, under whose name the ancestral history appears. Daniel was born in Massachusetts, November 22, 1814, but since 1835, has been a resident of Ohio, mainly of Hardin County; when he came here he was just bordering on manhood, and commenced thinking of his future accumulation. The county was new and wild, land cheap and plenty still to be entered from the Government, but as he was poor, having nothing but energy, industry and good health to rely on, he concluded to enter a quarter-section of land now in Jackson Township, on which he resides; soon after this, he engaged by the month as farm hand in Fairfield County, and while thus engaged bought forty acres of land near Kenton, to which he returned in 1842. In 1854, he married Caroline Eaton, and settled on his farm, where they remained until March, 1870, in which year they came to their present location in Section 35. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he raises good stock. He and his wife have one child—H. B.

JOHN McELREE, farmer, P. O. Patterson, is a son of Thomas McElree, a native of the North of Ireland, where he learned and carried on the weaving trade and married Jane McFadden. In 1833, they emigrated to America with two children, settling near Lancaster, Penn, and, thirty years later, came to Hardin County, where Thomas died and his widow still survives. In Hardin County, he followed farming pursuits and accumulated a neat competency. He and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church. Of seven children born to them, John, our subject, is the fourth and was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1840. He reached his majority in his native State, but, since 1862, has resided, uninterruptedly, in Hardin County, where he now owns 320 acres of land, all under good cultivation and well improved. In 1874, he was chosen one of the County Commissioners, and is now one of the Trustees of Jackson Township, in which capacity he served in 1867. In 1868, he married Leah M. Scribner, of Marion County, by whom he has had a family of five children. Mrs. McElree was originally a Miss Owen, and her first husband's name was Henry Scribner, by whom she had two children.

JOHN McVITTY (deceased) was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 25, 1808, and died in Jackson Township, this county, December 11, 1881. His father was John, Sr., of Scotch descent, but who spent the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania. Our subject was raised in his native State, acquired a fair education, and learned the trade of millwright. He and his brother Noah came in 1835 to this county, and entered land in Section 14, of what is now Jackson Township—John on 160 acres and Noah on eighty. The following year they returned to the Keystone State and married sisters, John to Frances Culbertson, and Noah to Mary Culbertson. They all, in the same year, came to Hardin County and settled on their previously entered homes, where Noah died in 1839, leaving a widow, who now lives in Pennsylvania, but no family. John and wife were spared to face the pioneer hardships of the county. He was at all time ready to assist in any improvements beneficial to the county, and thereby won the esteem of his fellow-men, who

elected him as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, in which capacity he served three years, besides being repeatedly elected Trustee and Treasurer of Jackson Township. Soon after coming to Hardin County, Mr. McVitty became, probably, the first school teacher in Jackson Township. His family consisted of twelve children, of whom N. T. is the eldest, being born on the old homestead of Jackson Township, in May, 1838, a life-long resident and farmer of Hardin County, and now owner of 200 acres. His wife is Zada, sister of Dr. Stansell. Their children are John E., William M. and Emma J.

NICHOLAS MILLER, farmer, P. O. Patterson, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, October 18, 1823, and was left an orphan when only fourteen years old, but soon after, his cousin, Nicholas Leffert, with a family emigrated to America, bringing the young lad along. They settled near Kenton, where Leffert died. On reaching their destination, Miller owed his cousin for his passage, which he was to refund by working at the rate of $2.50 per month. Health was spared him, and in due time the passage or fare was worked out. He was now sixteen years old, without a parent's counsel, and penniless; however, John H. Houser, an old pioneer, induced him to make his home with him and work two years, at the expiration of which time he would make him a deed for forty acres of land, now in Cessna Township. With a longing desire to be the owner of a farm, the time soon went by, and he, at the age of eighteen years, was one of Hardin County's land owners. In June, 1843, he married Martha A., daughter of Rev. Samuel Badley, and at once commenced to clear his farm, when life began in earnest. In 1848, his wife died, leaving two children, both now dead. His second wife was Barbara Stall, of Champaign County, Ohio, but born in Pennsylvania October 12, 1830. With health and energy, he continued until he now owns 200 acres of land in Jackson Township, the result of his own legitimate efforts. He has, for twenty-three years, been Collector of delinquent taxes of Jackson Township. He and his present wife have eleven children—Malisca, Nicholas S. (deceased), John H. (now conductor on the B. & O. Railroad), Rufus B. (conductor on the I., B. & W. Railroad), George W., Fred T., Fannie M., Joseph H., William U., Horta and Hayes.

JACOB NAUS, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of William Naus, who was born in Virginia, of German parentage. He matured in his native State, but soon after went to Bedford County, Penn., where he married Christina Wean. They lived in said county, where he followed farming. At their death, they were nearly threescore years of age. Of their ten children, Jacob is the oldest, and was born June 20, 1813, in Bedford County, where he married Nancy Pickering, a native of Bedford County also, where she was born March 28, 1818. They came to Ohio in 1836, settling in Richland County, but thirteen years later came to Hardin, having in the meantime owned a home and lived in Hancock County. Two hundred and ten acres of his land lie in Hardin County, and forty in Hancock. Although his trade is shoe-making, he has done a great deal of hard work in clearing away the dense forest of Hardin County, having attained his present financial position through his own legitimate efforts. Mr. and Mrs. Naus have a family of six children, viz.: Joshua, Washington, John P., William H., David A. and Amanda E.

A. D. PIFER, merchant, Forest, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1854. His father was killed in a saw mill in 1859, and our subject lived with his mother till he was fifteen years old, when he went to Michigan and lived with his brother two years. He had very poor health, so he returned to New Stark, Ohio, and obtained a clerkship in the store of S. W. Mock, where he worked for two years, and then went to Ada to school one term, which was all the schooling he ever had. He then went to Dunkirk and bought a half interest in a store in that place. He was married while there, and then sold out

and moved to Forest, Ohio, in 1876, and bought the store of L. Merriman & Co., and has had a prosperous business ever since.

JASPER M. PIMPERTON, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of William Pimperton, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1791, where he married Susanna Bassatt. In March, 1827, they emigrated with four children to Canada, arriving in Port Hope, Upper Canada, now Ontario, where Mr. Pimperton, Sr., engaged in farming. In June, 1835, he came to Hardin County, where he took up 525 acres of land in Section 6, Jackson Township, but, returning to Canada, he did not move his wife and six children until 1838. With the assistance of his sons, he cleared up the greater part of his farm. He died in 1861, his wife having left him a widower in 1846. Jasper M. is the second child of the above parents, and was born in Lincolnshire, England, December 1, 1817, and came with his father to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1838, where he has ever since resided and followed farming. His farm consists of 100 acres in Section 6, which he inherited from his father. On October 20, 1842, he married Charlotte Copeland, of Lincolnshire, England, who in early life came to America. The issue of this union is seven children, viz.: Mary S. (deceased), Martha M., Mary C. (deceased), Malicia E. (deceased), Rebecca A., William W. and John T.

DAVID P. PRICE, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of Josiah Price, who was born in New Jersey, August 12, 1782, and died in Hardin County, Ohio, October 3, 1862. He was left an orphan in early life, but attained manhood in Washington County, Penn. Subsequently he came to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he married Catharine Farber, who was born January 24, 1786, and died July 6, 1836. In the early part of this century, they settled in Stark County, where Mr. Price entered the army during the war of 1812. They remained in Stark County until 1848, when they came to Hardin County and settled near Patterson, where Mr. Price bought a farm of over 200 acres. Here he died, after a long and eventful life as a pioneer in Ohio, leaving his second wife (who still survives) a widow. Of his nine children, four were sons, and five daughters, viz.: Philip (deceased), David P., Phebe (deceased), Eliza (deceased), Martha (deceased), Benjamin, Sarah (deceased), John (deceased), and Margaret. David P. is the eldest survivor, and was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 24, 1807, but reached his majority in Stark County, where he married Mary L., daughter of Joseph Tucker. She was born in Chittenden County, Vt., December 16, 1816. They came to Hardin County in the same year as his father (1848), and he is now owner of a good farm in Jackson Township of 165 acres; and this fine farm by industry and perseverance he has redeemed from the wild forest to well subdued and cultivated soil. They are now among the leading and highly esteemed families of the county. They are chiefly members of the Methodist Church. The names of the children are Joseph R., Josiah B., Sarah C., Emma J. and Alonzo T.

RUSSELL PRICE, attorney at law and Mayor, Forest, is a son of Henry Price, who was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, but when a boy was stolen from home and carried into Ohio. While on the road, his people pursued the thieves in vain. He reached his majority near Athens. He finally married Elvira Corey, of Athens County, Ohio. They spent many years in Madison County, where he followed the stock-raising business. In 1847, they settled in Kenton, where he engaged in a "bus line," from Marion to Lima, which he continued until his death in 1855. His widow died January 18, 1881, while visiting in Ottawa, Ohio. The children by this union were Shelby, John C., Henrietta, Annetta V., Robert E., and Russell, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1847, but has lived since childhood in Hardin County. He improved the privileges of the schools of Kenton, and soon after his majority commenced reading law under attorney John D. King. On August 25, 1871, he was admitted to the bar, since which he has practiced in the

county. In 1879, he was admitted to the United States District and Circuit Courts, and in 1881 was elected Mayor of Forest, his present position. His wife is Addie B., daughter of W. H. Backus, and three children are the issue of this union, viz.: Henry B., Charles R. and William B.

B. F. PURDEY, farmer, P. O. Forest. He is a son of Stephen Purdey and a grandson of Gilbert Purdey. The latter was a native of New York State, but died in Richland County, Ohio, where he had followed farming and blacksmithing. Of his sons, Stephen was born in New York State, but died in Hardin County, Ohio. He matured in his native State, where, on February 1, 1817, he married Ann Tibbs, who still survives, aged eighty-three years. In 1829, they came to Ohio, settling in Haysville, Richland County, where he followed his trade, but in 1836, he came to Hardin County with his wife and six children, buying eighty acres in Section 12 of Jackson Township. Here he began life anew as the first blacksmith in Jackson Township, following his trade until the misfortune of a runaway horse disabled him, rendering him ever afterward an invalid; he died September 5, 1865, aged seventy-three years. The children of this family were William (deceased), Phebe (deceased), P. Henry, John E., William E., George H. (who graduated at Delaware, Ohio, became an attorney and during the late war raised a company, served as Captain, and was killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863), Alfred, Anna E., Stephen (deceased), B. F. and James L. (deceased). Benjamin F. was born on the farm he now owns, in 1841. He received a common school education, and has always followed farming, but for a number of years has been engaged in threshing wheat; his wife is Eddie C., daughter of E. P. Harman. She was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1850. To this union have been born seven children—Adin C., Harry B., George H., Earl A. (deceased), Tully E., Annie M. and Alice H.

J. A. SIEFERT, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of Jacob and Ann M. (Miller) Siefert, both natives of Hesse-Darmstadt, where they died. Of their five children, our subject is the third, and was born June 19, 1819, in Hesse-Darmstadt, where he matured, and in September, 1852, married Anna Margaret Shenabarger, who was born in 1831. Soon after they were married, they came to Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1854 to Wyandot County, Ohio, and the next year to Hardin County, where he bought his present farm of fifty-five acres. This was all in the wilderness, but he and his wife have transformed it into a neat and comfortable home. They have no family, but are raising a foster child. They belong to the Lutheran Church.

JOSIAH SMITH, retired merchant, Forest. Among the early merchants of Forest we record the above, with a brief notice of his father, John Smith, who was born, raised and married in Connecticut. In 1812, he moved with his wife and six children in an ox team to Ohio, settling in Fairfield County. For three decades they lived and farmed in the last-named county, but in 1842 settled near Mount Blanchard, Hancock County, where he and his wife both died. The following are the names of their children: Eliza M., Durias, John A., Alma, Josiah, Nelson, Martha E., Hannah and Mary. Of the entire family, our subject is the only survivor. He was born in Connecticut in 1809. In 1840, he went to Hancock County, Ohio, and there, the same year, married Ann Palmer, of Huron County. She died the following year near Mt. Blanchard. His second wife was Miss E. V. Lillibridge, who came with him to Forest in 1855, where he opened the second dry goods store in the place. His five years' experience as a merchant in Mount Blanchard enabled him, with his business talent and energy, to be very successful. His mercantile life ended in 1863, since which he has lived retired in a neat and comfortable home in the village of Forest.

DR. A. F. STANLEY (deceased) was a son of William Stanley, who lived in Hardin County, Ohio, from 1849 till 1854, in which latter year he and his

wife settled near Wheeling, W. Va. The Doctor was born in Trumbllu County, Ohio, October 25, 1815, and died in Patterson, Hardin County, February 5, 1873. He was raised and educated in his native county, and took up the study of medicine, graduating in 1846, but in the following year properly commencing practice in Patterson, where he soon became known as a skillful physician, and one possessed of extraordinary good social qualities, and as a kind, obliging neighbor. His assistance was never lacking in the church of his choice (Methodist), while at the same time he was a zealous member of the Masonic Lodge. He was successful in life, and left at his death a neat competency for his family. The Doctor was married, March 15, 1842, to Angeline, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sapp, of Knox County, Ohio, where she was born in 1822. They had seven children, of whom five are living—William E., John R., Harriet J., Carrie L. and A. F. The sons are in Kansas and two daughters in Ohio.

DR. J. A. STANSELL, physician, P. O. Forest, is a son of George and grandson of William Stansell. The latter was of Holland parentage, but born in the State of New York, where he and his wife both died in Lockville. His personal observations of the Revolutionary war were limited, although two brothers were killed in that war. He was by occupation in early life a farmer and millwright, and owned 160 acres of land. When the Erie Canal was under construction, he contracted and graded three miles of it through his own farm, and also built three locks, laying out and naming the town of Lockport, N. Y. After its completion, George, his son, opened the locks and connected the first waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson River. Of his thirteen children, George, the father of Dr. J. A., was born in Wayne, now Ontario County, N. Y., January 12, 1801, and died in Wyandot County, Ohio, September 10, 1854. He was married in his native land, but, in 1835, they emigrated to Ohio and settled in Richland Township in the county in which he died. His early life was devoted to work on the Erie Canal, but, after coming to Ohio, he was a pioneer woodsman and farmer of Wyandot County. His wife was Zada P. Bristoll, of Connecticut, where she was born and raised. She was born December 4, 1809, and died November 20, 1868. She was a daughter of David Bristoll, England, and whose wife was Sarah Prindell. Dr. Stansell, our subject, is one of a family of nine children, and the second eldest of the five survivors. He was born in Lockville, Ontario County, N. Y., in 1831, but since four years of age has been a resident of Ohio. He received his primary education in the common schools of Wyandot County, Ohio. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of medicine, although he was now four years under age. Subsequently he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where nearly three years' hard study was engaged in. In 1856–57, he attended the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, and, soon after, located at Patterson, in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Stanley, and commenced his practice. In March, 1865, he graduated from the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, and the following autumn located at Forest, where he enjoyed a liberal patronage. He was married, September 28, 1854, to Eveline C., daughter of John Adams, of Delaware County, Ohio, where she was born in 1833. By this union, there are four children, viz.: Lilly J., wife of Capt. John Campbell; Iva J., now Mrs. Allen T. West; Nellie J. and J. Franklin.

J. R. TRISSLER, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a grandson of David Trissler, farmer, who was born in Germany, but many years ago emigrated to America and settled in Maryland, and in 1859 came to Hardin County, where he and his wife both died at advanced ages. Of their children, George W. was the father of our subject, and was born in Maryland in 1810. He reached his majority in Fayette County, Penn., where he married Ann Robinson, who was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1797. In March, 1839, they, with three children, reached Har-

in County. He kept adding to what he already had, until a neat and comfortable competeney marked the result of his untiring efforts. This he divided with his children. His occupation in early life was shoe-making, but latterly he devoted his time totally to rural pursuits. He and wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, but finally became members of the Christian Church, in which faith they died, he in April of 1875, and she in September of the same year. Two of the children still survive—Mrs. William Hempy and J. R. The latter was born in Fayette County, Penn., December 24, 1836, but has, since three years of age, lived in this county, now owning 222 acres of land. In 1859, he married Martha, daughter of Robert Wilson, Sr. She died in 1863, leaving one daughter, Annie Laurie. His second wife is Margaret J., daughter of Thomas Hueston, whom he married in 1864. She was born in Jackson Township in 1837. The issue of this union is two children—Thomas H. and Annie H.

B. W. WALTERMIER, attorney, Forest, was born in Missouri in 1858. His father lost his life in the war in 1863, and his mother soon after died, leaving three orphan children, who were brought to Wyandot County, Ohio, where our subject received a common school education, which he completed at the Northwestern Ohio Normal, at Ada, Ohio, in 1876. He then immediately began the study of law under Russell Price, of Forest, in connection with school teaching, until 1880, when he was admitted to the bar, and is now practicing his profession.

DAVID H. WARNER, retired, P. O. Forest, is a grandson of a Revolutionary soldier who fought under Gen. Washington, and a son of Richard Warner, farmer, who was born in Connecticut about the close of the war above mentioned. He remained in his native State until after his marriage with Mary Hickox, when, in August of 1802, he, with his wife and seven children, settled in Cortland County, N. Y., but subsequently in the town of Ritcher, near which he died about 1860. His children were Obadiah (deceased), Sheldon, Adna (deceased), Minerva (deceased), Edward (now living in Forest, Ohio), Maria, David H., Curtis (deceased), Rachel (deceased), Electa (deceased), Florilla, Loucena, Elmina, Richard P. and Calvin (latter deceased). Of the entire family, Edward and David are the only two living in Hardin County, where they settled in 1836–37. David H. was born in Connecticut February 2, 1802, but matured in New York State, where he married Almira Robbins, of that State, but in 1837 he moved with his wife and four children to Hardin County, where he settled on eighty acres of land, which he soon converted into productive soil, and subsequently became the owner of 105 acres. His property is now all in town. He has been a leader in religion in the community, as will be seen in the history of the Presbyterian Church. On July 10, 1853, he buried his wife, who was the mother of six children, viz.: Elizabeth R., Adeline, Mary, David S., Richard and Eliza. His second wife was Mary, widow of Samuel Shields, and daughter of Daniel Clayton. She was born in Washington County, Md., in 1819, and is now the mother of six children, three by each husband, viz.: Joseph, Rebecca and Nancy Shields, and Florilla, John H. and Lucy Warner. Mrs. Warner is an adherent of the Methodist Church.

JOHN WEIR, farmer, P. O. Forest, is a son of Robert Weir, who was born in Ireland in 1805, and died in the late American war, in 1862, near Falmouth, Ky., from fever contracted while in the service. He was a member of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from Hancock County, Ohio. His wife was Eliza Hamilton, of Irish birth, and who died in the last-named county in April, 1868. They had eight children, our subject being the fourth, born in Coshocton County, Ohio, February 28, 1844, and since 1857 has been a resident of Hardin County. He began life with no means, except a capital of energy and industry, which has secured for him a neat home of forty acres, in

Section 2. In 1882, he was elected Trustee, showing the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-men. His wife was Miss Miriam Case, of Wyandot County, Ohio. The issue of this union is four children.

R. C. WILEY, harness-maker, Forest, was born in York County, Penn., in 1839, but at a tender age was left an orphan. In 1852, he, with his grandfather, James Criswell, came to Hardin County, Ohio, settling near Round Head; there the old gentleman followed farming, and instructed our subject in agricultural pursuits. While thus engaged, Mr. Wiley enjoyed the meager advantages of the common schools until seventeen years of age, when he commenced learning the harness trade at Bellefontaine. In 1860, there being no harness-maker in Forest, he looked upon the location as possibly a good one, and opened out in business, but the following year the cry of war called for troops, and accordingly, on November 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until December 31, 1864. While in the service, he participated in the battles of McDonald, Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Cassville, enduring many hardships. In the spring of 1865, he resumed his trade and made it a specialty until 1880, when he added a stock of hardware. His wife is Olive Ditzler, of Logan County, and they are the parents of five children, all living.

ROBERT S. WILSON, retired farmer, Mayor of Forest, and the oldest pioneer living in Jackson Township, this county, was born in Medina County, Ohio, November 25, 1820, and came to Hardin County June 10, 1833, settling, November 8, 1842, on a farm on the banks of the Blanchard River. On this farm he remained until April 6, 1870, when he moved to his present residence in Forest. When Mr. Wilson came to this county, it was a vast wilderness, and he has lived to see it well cleared up and improved, studded with elegant dwellings and fine, commodious barns, and interlaced with excellent macadamized roads, making it a county that its people and the whole State may justly feel proud of. Since taking up his residence in Forest, Mr. Wilson has filled the office Councilman one term, and is at present acting as Mayor for the third term.

M. S. WOODARD, farmer, P. O. Patterson, is a son of John Woodard, of Scotch, Irish and German extraction. He was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1812, and was raised to farm life. While in his native State, he married Arelia Mann, who was a native of York State, of English extraction, and distantly related to John A. Sherman. John Woodard and wife settled near Youngstown, Ohio, in 1843, subsequently moving to Knox County, and, in 1847, to Hardin, but now residing in Montcalm County, Mich. Of their six children, our subject is the eldest, having been born in New York State in 1834, but since 1847, has resided in Hardin County, where he now owns 330 acres of land, half of which is under cultivation. He started in life with nothing but a capital of energy and perseverance. In 1864, he entered the service of the United States Army, and served until the close of the war of 1865. His wife is Elizabeth, daughter of John Gardner, one of the pioneer families of the county, who settled near Kenton in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Woodard have several children.

C. F. ZIMMERMANN, teacher, Forest, is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Kinsel) Zimmerman, who were early settlers here. C. F. is the youngest of his father's family, and was born in Hancock County in 1859. He was left fatherless at an early age, and since 1871 has lived in Hardin County, where he received a common school education. At an early age, he commenced teaching, whereby he enabled himself to enter the Northwestern Ohio Normal, at Ada, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1881, and, in the following year, was chosen to his present position, Principal of the Forest Schools. His wife was Miss Alice Smyth, of Wyandot County. She is also a teacher.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

S. M. ANDREWS, railroad agent, North Washington, was born on February 16, 1824, in Greene County, Penn. He is a son of Jacob and Eleanor (Montgomery) Andrews, of English and German descent. His parents settled in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1827. Our subject was reared in Crawford County until twenty-one years of age. From 1860 to 1865, he was in Washington, engaged in mercantile business; for the past twenty-six years, he has been a railroad agent. On the 9th of August, 1848, he was married to Martha, daughter of Abel and Susan (Quaintence) Cary, born on the 8th of August, 1827, in Crawford County, Ohio. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Amanda J.; J. F., married; Alpharetta, wife of George Kahler; Cary and J. B. Mr. Andrews has also five grandchildren. He has been a resident of this county for thirty-four years. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. He has been a member, since 1857, of Latham Lodge, No. 154, at Kenton. Mr. Andrews has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for fifteen years; for several years has been Township Clerk, Trustee, Assessor and School Director, and for fifteen years was Postmaster in Washington Township.

PHILIP BAIER, farmer, P. O. North Washington, was born on the 25th of December, 1835, in Germany. He was married when twenty-four years old to Anna Clock, born December 25, 1838, by whom he has had ten children, viz.: Anna Byers, born October 26, 1860; Katie, born June 15, 1862; Louisa, born October 4, 1864; Frederick, born September 6, 1867; Otilda, born December 12, 1869; John, born January 30, 1872; Charles, born May 15, 1875; William, born August 12, 1877; Mary, born June 5, 1879, and Lizzie, born March 12, 1882. He also has three grandchildren. Anna, his oldest child, is the wife of Samuel Wilcox. Mr. Baier emigrated to Ohio when twenty-five years of age, and has resided in this county for seventeen years. He owns eighty acres of land in Section 28, Washington Township, and has been a School Director for one year.

MATTHIAS BAMBERG, farmer, P. O. North Washington, is a native of Prussia, born on the 24th of February, 1820. He emigrated and landed in New York; came to Ohio and lived at first in Kenton; finally, in 1853, came to Washington Township, where he has since been occupied in farming and stock-raising. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in Section 32, and eighty acres in Section 28. In 1855, he was married to Miss Reifenstein, deceased. He was married, a second time, in 1868, to Mrs. Kahler, daughter of Henry and Sophia Greenawald; she was born in the year 1839 in Prussia. This union has resulted in two children, Charles and Mary. Mrs. Bamberg's first marriage was in 1862, to Henry Kahler, deceased, who was born in 1839, and died at Kenton. He was a brick-maker and farmer by occupation and followed same since he was fifteen years old. Mrs. Bamberg had, by her first husband two children—Harman and Henry, the latter of whom died when he was six years of age, 8th of September, 1870.

WILLIAM BEACH, farmer, lumberman and saw miller, P. O. North Washington, was born on the 9th of October, 1843, in Germany, and is a son of Adam Beach. He emigrated in 1855, settling in Ohio, and has resided in this county eight years. In 1865, he was united in marriage to Anna Barbara, daughter of Fred Boised, born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th of December, 1845. Ten

children were born, of whom the five living are Anna, George, Adam, Lizzie and William. Maggie and four infants are deceased. Mr. Beach is a member of the Lutheran Church, of which he is Secretary. He is the owner of ninety-nine acres of land in Washington Township; has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for two years and School Director for about six years. He is a self-made man and is a useful citizen of Washington Township.

CHARLES BLOCK, merchant and blacksmith, P. O. North Washington, is a native of Germany, born on the 14th of February, 1841, and is the son of Charles Block. He emigrated to Ohio in July, 1870, and founded six years ago in Washington Township the village of Blocktown, where he carries on his business. He deals in groceries and dry goods; he learned his trade of a blacksmith in Germany, at the age of fourteen years. He was married sixteen years ago to Elizabeth , native of Germany, born on the 15th of April, 1843, and a daughter of Casper Five children have been born—Elizabeth, deceased, Charles, Sophia, Adam and Frederica. Mr. Block has been successful in his business, owns his residence and is worth $6,000.

W. R. BRAYTON, physician, North Washington, was born in Huron County, Ohio, on the 9th of January, 1850. He is a son of R. M. and Melicca (Williams) Brayton. His mother (deceased) was a native of Connecticut, and reared a family of five children, two sons and one daughter living. Our subject's parents came to Hardin County when he was one year old; resided here for ten years, thence proceeding to Richland County, where he acquired his education; he studied medicine at Patterson, Ohio, with his father, who is also a physician, and graduated from the Starling College in Columbus in 1873; for four years he practiced at Dunkirk, then two years in Steuben, Ohio, two years more in Huron, afterward spending one year in Elmo, Texas, and between two and three years in Indiana, coming to Washington Township, where he has since pursued his practice with success. In 1867, Dr. Brayton was married to Miss Fanny Osborne, and subsequently formed a union with Miss Artalissa F., daughter of George and Matilda M. (Williams) Burk. She was born in Jay County, Ind., May 31, 1857, where her parents are still residing, and was the fourth child of a family of ten children, living. The Doctor and his wife have been the parents of three children, one pair twins (deceased), and Frank, born on the 12th of September, 1881.

G. W. BURNWORTH, saw miller and merchant, North Washington, was born near Fall City, Fayette Co., Penn., June 3, 1834. He is the son of John G. and Elizabeth Burnworth. His grandparents on the paternal side were of English, and those on the maternal side of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. He is the only son of a family of twelve, of whom five of the daughters are living. His uncle, W. H. H. Whysong, resides in Steuben County, Ind., and an aunt, Mary Ann Morrison, in Washington Township, Hardin Co., Ohio. Our subject lived with his parents until near his majority, when, on May 1, 1855, he was married to Sarah Leonard. After his marriage, in 1861, when President Lincoln made the call for 75,000 men, he enlisted in the State militia of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was at Grafton, Va., until the time of his enlistment had expired; he fought in several skirmishes between the contending armies, after which he received his discharge and returned home. On October 27, 1862, he came with his family to North Washington, Ohio; he had learned the shoe-maker's trade and worked on the shoe bench until August 22, 1864, when he enlisted in the United States Army under Maj. John Pierce, now of Kenton, Ohio, and was placed in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he served under Gen. G. H. Thomas during the Hood raid, and was discharged in June, 1865. When he came to Ohio, G. W. Burnworth was worth $115 all told, but he had made some money in the army, and in 1867 went into the saw mill business, in which he has since been en-

gaged. On the 14th of September, 1868, his wife died, leaving four children—Laura Bell, Adoniram Judson, Betty, Thomas, deceased, and Sarah Orena; he subsequently married Amanda A., daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Hively. From this union there has been four children—Samuel V., John, Elmer and Charles. In 1881, Mr. Burnworth opened in the grocery business; he built a good business room in North Washington, in 1882, stocked it with groceries and dry goods, and is now doing a thriving business; he is also engaged in business as a saw miller and an apiarist, making bees and honey a special study. Mr. Burnworth has been moderately prosperous, being at present worth between $10,000 and $11,000, all secured through his own exertions.

EPHRAIM CRAWFORD, farmer, P. O. North Washington, was born on the 8th of July, 1823, near New Lisbon, Ohio, and is the son of James and Elizabeth (Bargdoll) Crawford, of German and Irish lineage; he is the fourth son of a family of fourteen, was raised on a farm and educated in Columbiana and Jefferson Counties. On July 18, 1845, he was married to Susanna Hively, born in 1821, in Columbiana County, Ohio. Eight children have resulted from this union, viz.: Emery W., Ephraim F., Franklin, Emanuel, Oliver J., Lizzie, Ida and Louisa. He has resided in this county thirty-six years, and is the owner of 120 acres of land in Section 30, and thirty-four acres in Liberty Township. Mr. Crawford and his wife have been members for fifteen years of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former has been Steward for about eight years, Class Leader for four years, and Sabbath School Superintendent for fourteen years; he has been School Director for five years, and in politics is a Democrat. Mr. Crawford is a self-made man, and is strictly temperate in his habits.

A. DIRMEYER, farmer and saw-miller, who also runs a steam thresher, P. O. North Washington, was born November 27, 1829, in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, and is a son of John and Anna (Floa) Dirmeyer. He emigrated to America in 1853, and came to North Washington, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1854, when the township was almost a wilderness. He was married, on the 15th of May, 1855, to Margaret Daniels, also a native of Germany, where she was born June 27, 1835. To this union nine children were born, viz.: C. William (married), M. Elizabeth (married), John F., George A., Hamilton W., Charles W., Orrie M., Edward F. and an infant, deceased. A. Dirmeyer, who commenced life on nothing, and has suffered loss by fire, his saw mill having been burnt down once, has, by individual industry and prudence, accumulated a nice property and extensive business; he is now owner of 786 acres of land in Sections 10, 16, 21, 22 and 23. As a saw miller, he ships his own lumber, and, as a farmer, ships his own produce. Our subject has been a School Director for about four terms, Township Treasurer for two years, and has always been a member of the Board of Education. As a useful, industrious citizen, he is highly respected by the entire community.

C. A. GUIDER, wheelwright and blacksmith, North Washington, was born November 5, 1837, in Columbus, Ohio. His parents, Augustus C. W. and Christena (Daniel) Guider, were natives of Schwartzburg-Rodolstadt, Germany; the former was born in 1810, died in 1870; the latter born in 1812, and died in 1852. His grandfather was a Spaniard by birth. The parents of our subject came to Ohio about 1834, and to Washington Township in 1841. Our subject, who was the oldest son, spent his youth on the farm, where he was very ingenius, and often turned his hand at making harrows, plows, ox-yokes, etc., and even wagons and buggies. In the spring of 1858, he was employed by J. G. Orth, of Arcadia, Ohio, a wagon and carriage maker; and, in November of the same year, by Daniel Bouck, of Findlay, Ohio, where he distinguished himself as a mechanic. In May, 1860, he was working in the saw mill of J. G. Ott, in North Washington, Ohio, where he was soon appointed head sawyer, but he

left in October of the same year and went to Indiana. On November 21, 1861, he sustained an injury by the overturning of a wagon, which crushed his right ankle joint, necessitating amputation. On July 23, 1863, he enlisted in the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, stationed in the Rocky Mountains. Our subject had charge of many a mail squad going from Horseshoe Station to Fort Marshall, a distance of twenty-five miles, and from Fort Marshall to Deer Creek Station, a distance of thirty miles. He was in service three years, and was excused from duty only six days during the entire time. Fifteen months after his enlistment, he was promoted to Corporal, and was intrusted with large squads, as many as thirty-eight men and 500 mules and horses. In this position he was in great danger from the Indians. On one occasion, the Indians made an attack on the herd, and our subject and three brother officers, in looking for the Indians, and after the safety of the stock, went a distance of eighty miles, from sunrise to sunset, only stopping for their meals and twice to change horses. In the fall of 1865, Corporal Guider and twelve of his comrades were assigned, under Sergeant Denny, to Fort Marshall. At the latter place, during the last three months, our subject had charge of the artillery, which office was attained by his bravery and skill as a marksman. In July of 1864, he carried a message for re-enforcements from Col. Collins, at Fort Laramie, to Maj. Mackey, at Fort Halleck, a distance of 130 miles, in possession of the Indians, which journey was accomplished in a day and a half. In the spring of 1866, his company returned to Fort Laramie, and on June 15 started for the States, reaching Fort Leavenworth, Kan., about the middle of July. Their final discharge was on July 24, 1866. On his return, our subject hired out in Cessna Township at the building of a schoolhouse. He followed carpentering in the summer and blacksmithing in the winter for four years. He was married, at Kenton, October 23, 1871, to Merilla A. Kridler. She was born in Lordstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 19, 1850, and is a daughter of Daniel and Jennette (Campbell) Kridler, the former a native of Pennsylvania. Four children have been born, viz.: Myrta, Eva Jennette, Ethel Pearl (who died September 6, 1880), and Emma Grace. After marriage, Mr. Guider carried on the manufacture of wagons and carriages, and did repairing on agricultural implements and machinery. From 1875 to 1881, he ran the shop by horse power; the band-saw, boring machine, drill and lathe were all his own make. In the fall of 1881, he was in the lumber business in Lynn Township, in company with M. L. Bridenstine and W. J. Obenour, but in September, 1882, sold out to them and returned to his home, where he has since remained. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and has belonged to several temperance societies.

I. M. HANSON, wagon-maker, North Washington, was born in the Province of Schleswig, Germany, on the 3d of November, 1837. He is a son of Mathias and May Hanson, and is the third child and second son. He learned his trade when fifteen years old, and has since followed it as his occupation. He emigrated to Hardin County, Ohio, in October, 1866, and, for nine years, was working in Columbus. In 1871, he was married, at Kenton, by Squire Childs, to Mary Anna Ins, born in Fairfield County in 1847. By this union there have been five children, four living—Christena, Rosina, Amelia, Margaret (deceased), and Anna. Mr. Hanson owns his residence in North Washington and is a useful citizen of that town.

BYRON HARRIS, farmer, P. O. North Washington, was born February 4, 1837, in Mahoning County, Ohio. He is a son of Nehemiah and Anna (McGuffey) Harris, natives of Washington County, Penn. His father was a cousin of Adam Poe, who killed the Indian, named Big Foot, in Washington, Penn. His mother is a sister of William McGuffey, author of the McGuffey school books. Our subject is the youngest of a family of ten children, seven living,

and is occupied in farming. He has resided in this county about sixteen years, and is the owner of the undivided half of eighty acres of land, in Section 14, Washington Township. He has filled the office of Supervisor and Township Trustee.

ANSEL W. HOLDEN, minister, Dunkirk, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., October 29, 1825. His father, James J. Holden, was born in Hampshire County, Mass., in May, 1772. His ancestors were from England and settled in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, about the year 1740. Ebenezer Holden, an uncle, was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought for the liberties we now so richly enjoy. Mr. Holden's mother was a daughter of Philip Van Ness, and her ancestors, who came from Holland, were probably among the early settlers of the Empire State. In the spring of 1833, Mr. Holden, in connection with his father's family, migrated to Ohio, settling in Crawford County, and sharing largely in the affairs of pioneer life. He had but few chances for culture and education, but always improved the few opportunities and turned them to the best advantage. He was married, November 23, 1843, to Lucy A., a daughter of Moses Cole, of Huron County, Ohio; ten children were the fruits of this union, one of whom, Alfred F., was in the Union army during the rebellion, and died of wounds at Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1864. Mrs. Holden was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., December 13, 1826, and came with her parents to Ohio when quite young. Mr. Holden, at one time, was teaching school in the winter and laboring in the summer. Subsequently, he studied medicine, with the intention of following the medical profession, but decided, instead, to embrace the Christian religion. In 1850, he united with the United Brethren Church, and entered the ministry of the said church in September, 1853. He has continued to do the work of an itinerant for thirty years, with a prospect of further usefulness in the ministerial work. In the spring of 1872, he located on a small farm in Washington Township, where he now resides, superintending home interests and preaching for four congregations.

W. M. HUFFMAN, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born in Medina County, Ohio, on the 6th of November, 1847. He is the son of James and Maria (Hoot) Huffman, the former of German, the latter of Irish and Scotch descent. His father died in 1881, at the age of sixty-five years. His mother has attained her sixtieth year and is a resident of Medina County. Our subject, the third child of a family of five, was educated at the district schools. He was married on the 14th of October, 1869, to Maryette, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Shane) Martin, of Pennsylvania, born on the 14th of August, 1847, in Medina County. By this union there were two children born, viz.: Coral, born June 23, 1873, and Jay, born October 5, 1876. Mrs. Huffman was the fourth child of a family of six, and was educated at the Medina High School. Her father died in 1867, at the age of forty-seven years. Her mother is a resident of Hardin County, and has reached her sixty-sixth year. Mrs. Huffman is a Methodist. Mr. Huffman filled the office of Constable for two years, and for six years was a School Director.

ELIHU MATHEWS, farmer and school teacher, P. O. Ada, was born April 5, 1826, in Crawford County, Ohio. His mother, Nancy Hamilton, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, on March 25, 1790; his father, Isaac Mathews, was born in Washington County, Penn., on September 20, 1781. They were married in 1806, and settled in the woods eleven distinct times. They raised ten children, seven sons and three daughters; four died in infancy, the remainder living to have families. Elihu, our subject, was brought to Hardin County in the fall of 1834, about two months before his father had permanently settled there. At this time he was living with his brother Jonathan, and going out a half mile in the woods, lost his way and wandered about until nightfall, when

becoming fearful that he would be compelled to spend the night in the woods, he tied a strip of bark around one of the two dogs that were with him. The animal led and he followed till finally the cabin of his brother was reached. This happened in the early part of December ; the night was very cold, enough so as to cause a boy of eight years to perish ; it was only owing to providence and the sagacity of his dog that he was saved. His grandfather, William Mathews, was five years in the Revolutionary war. His father died at his residence in Cessna Township September 16, 1848, at the age of sixty-seven years; his mother on November 30, 1871, at the age of eighty-one years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. On the 1st of April, 1851, our subject was united in marriage in Hardin County to Margaret J. Rusk, born July 28, 1826, in Morgan County, Ohio. They have had four children —Austin W., born January 14, 1852, married June 25, 1874, to Sarah G., daughter of David and Hannah Obenour ; William Jasper, born November 4, 1856 ; Emmor Seldon, born October 28, 1860; and Philander Newton (deceased), born April 25, 1854, died September 10, 1860. Austin Mathews lives on a farm of ninety-four acres in Cessna Township, and has two children living— Charles Lehr and Melvin Carl ; their oldest, Nellie Florence, died at the age of four months. Andrew Donaldson, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Mathews, was the only child of his father's family who escaped the murderous attack of the Indians. His father had placed the family in a canoe on the Susquehanna River, and went to notify another family of the expected approach of the savages. In his absence his family, consisting of his wife and four children, were no doubt brutally murdered by the Indians, for, on his reaching the fort, he found only Andrew, who had been taken there by a citizen. Mr. Donaldson never knew the particulars of the horrible fate of his family, nor where their bodies rest.

GEORGE ORTH, farmer, P. O., North Washington was born in Hashen, Germany, on the 5th of May, 1826. His parents were Adam and Charity (Weaver) Orth. His father, who was twice married, died in 1871. Our subject came to Hardin County in the spring of 1835. For seven years he followed clearing ; is now occupied in farming in Washington Township. He was married in Cessna Township to Martha Ann, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Kain) Huntley, born on the 20th of August, 1831, in Columbiana County, Ohio. Her mother died forty-eight years ago, and her father twenty years ago. Of the eleven children born to this marriage, nine are living, six of whom are married. Mr. Orth has also fifteen grandchildren. Mr. Orth and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which the former has been a Trustee for fifteen years. Our subject has filled the office of Township Trustee for three terms ; was School Director for several years, and has also been Supervisor.

JOSEPH SAGER, physician, North Washington, was born January 19, 1839, in Fairfield County, Ohio. He is the son of Shem and Maria Barbara (Nonnamaker) Sager, the former a native of Virginia and of German descent, the latter a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents were residents of Fairfield County, Ohio, where his father died twenty-five years ago, his mother twenty-eight years ago. The subject of this sketch is the eleventh child of a family of fourteen, four daughters and ten sons. He attended school at Findlay, Ohio ; from there he went to Missouri and attended college at St. Charles, Mo., where he received the degree of A. M. in 1860. He studied medicine with Prof. J. J. Up De Graff in St. Louis, Mo. When the war broke out, he enlisted as Hospital Steward. He was taken prisoner at Columbus, Ky., by the rebels, in October, 1862 ; was confined on Island No. 10, Mississippi River, together with a comrade named Gray, for six months. They, together, made their escape, traveled through the rebel States ; came to New Orleans,

La., April, 1863, where he (Sager) took charge of the St. James Hospital, as Hospital Steward. From this hospital he was transferred to the United States steamer Tennessee, U. S. N. When the war ended, he attended the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and has got his diploma from this college. He practiced medicine in Cannonsburg, Hancock County, Ohio, a little more than a year. Since the 23d of November, 1868, he has practiced in North Washington, Ohio. On July 22, 1866, he was married to Susan, a daughter of Jacob and Judith Shumaker, born on the 16th of February, 1847, died July 27, 1869, the parent of one child, deceased. Dr. Sager formed a second union on June 23, 1870, with E. J. Shumaker, sister of his first wife, born on the 27th of April, 1853, a native of Pennsylvania. The Doctor and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Sager, for seventeen years, has been a member of the I. O. O. F.

JACOB SHROLL, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born on the 3d of January, 1811, in Cumberland County, Penn. His maternal grandfather was Valentine Coleman, who died at the age of ninety-four years. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they moved to Stark County, Ohio, when our subject was eleven years of age. Two years after, they moved to Crawford County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Our subject came to Hardin County forty-three years ago, coming when it was covered with forest. He has followed the occupation of a farmer, but is now retired from business. He was married in Crawford County, by Squire William Early, to Sarah Shoffstall, who was born in March, 1814, in Dauphin County, Penn. Of the thirteen children born to this union, four are living, viz.: Harmon, Fred, Cathem and Lydia. The nine deceased are Lewis, Elizabeth, Cathem, Susan, David, William, Eli, Emmanuel and an infant. Emmanuel, a farmer, owned eighty-six acres of land in Section 31, Washington Township, and was married to Eliza, daughter of Jacob Lamber, born in Belmont County, Ohio, on the 5th of January, 1847. They had five children, as follows: Phebe E., Daisy A., Jacob E. and Ionia B., and Sarah E., deceased. Harmon, our subject's eldest son, was born on the 6th of May, 1848, and was married on the 1st of December, 1880, to Mary Eva, daughter of William M. and Maria (Crow) Reed. She was born on the 28th of December, 1858, in Union County, Ohio. Harmon is a resident of Washington County, and is the owner of thirty-one acres of land in Section 6, Cessna Township, and twelve acres in Section 31, Washington Township.

H. VAUGHN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. North Washington, was born on the 12th of February, 1848, four miles southwest of Medina, Medina County, Ohio. He is the son of Andrew and Drusilla (Shane) Vaughn, of German descent, the former a native of Washington County, Penn., the latter of Jefferson County, Ohio. His father emigrated to Medina County in 1843, and is now residing in Kalamazoo, Mich. The mother of our subject died in Medina County, on the 3d of April, 1860, at the age of forty-seven years. Our subject is the sixth child and fourth son of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, two sons deceased. He was raised on a farm; educated in the common schools of Medina County. On the 20th of August, 1868, he was united in marriage to Martha Pees, born on the 22d of January, 1847, in Washington County, Penn., the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Waller) Pees, of German and Irish descent, and natives of Washington County, Penn. Three children have been born—Rachel Elizabeth, born April 30, 1870; Lula Adell, born January 16, 1873, and Everett Palmer, born November 16, 1874. Mrs. Vaughn is the eighth child and fourth daughter of a family of fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters, ten living. Mr. Vaughn and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; were formerly members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Vaughn has resided in this county since 1873; owns sixty acres of land in Section 23; has been generally successful in business, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN U. WILLEKE, carpenter, North Washington, was born on the 20th of January, 1861. His father, C. Willeke, a farmer and shoe-maker, who was born in Germany on the 17th of February, 1823, emigrated to Ohio in 1847. He was married at the age of twenty-eight years to Rosanna Kummer, a native of Switzerland, by whom he had eight children, viz.: J. H., F. C., Christ, Sophia, Rosa, J. U., C. E. and H. P. The mother of our subject died on January 1, 1866, and his father formed a second marriage in 1868,to Barbara Frank, a native of Columbus, Ohio. She died November 25, 1878, leaving a family of five children—Maggie, Anna, William, Lizzie and Nickalaus. The subject of this sketch, the sixth child and fourth son, was educated in Cessna and Washington Townships, and for two years was learning the trade of carpenter with John Beach. His father has resided in this county thirty-five years and is the owner of 160 acres of land in Sections 35 and 22 Washington Township. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and is a useful citizen of Washington Township.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Dunkirk, was born on the 30th of December, 1812, in Berkeley County, W. Va., and is the son of Samuel and Percilla Williams, both natives of West Virginia. He was a slave up to his twenty-fifth year; was married on the 8th of January, 1838, to Jane Truman, born on the 13th of August, 1812, in Washington County, Md., daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth Truman. Nine children were born to this union, seven deceased, of whom two died in infancy. The names of the remaining nine are Charles W., Cathem, Mary E., Percilla F., Nathaniel, Lydia J. and Samuel. Mrs. Williams died on the 7th of April, 1879. Mr. Williams owns ninety-eight acres of land in Section 1, Range 10, in Washington Township.

McDONALD TOWNSHIP.

J. McALEXANDER, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 27, 1853. He is a son of David and Elizabeth McAlexander, the former, a native of Ohio, was born March 16, 1818 ; the latter, a native of Virginia, was born April 29, 1820. They were married January 11, 1838, in Champaign County, Ohio, where Mr. McAlexander died January 5, 1867, and his wife, April 26, 1864. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, September 14, 1871, to Melissa J. Goslee, born in Hardin County, Ohio, November 20, 1849, a daughter of John and Mary A. Goslee. She is a member of the Disciple Church. They have been blessed with one child, Oro, born November 27, 1872. On coming to Hardin County, Mr. McAlexander purchased eighty acres of land, which he has since improved, and on which he and his family reside. He has followed farming and has met with good success. He is still young, has many useful years before him, and is a man ever ready to encourage and promote the general interest of the county.

PETER BORDERS, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 12, 1805, and is one of the old pioneer farmers of McDonald Township. He is a son of George and Rebecca Borders, natives of Virginia. His parents moved to Ohio in 1804, and located in Greene County, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Borders died in 1848, his wife in 1840. Our subject moved to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1853, and bought sixty-two acres of land, to which he has since added until he became owner of four hundred acres. He has acted the part of a kind parent, and presented to his children all but ninety acres, which he still retains, and on which he is now resid-

ing. He was united in marriage, April 5, 1829, to Nancy, a daughter of William Richards. She was born in Maryland in 1809, and died March 8, 1869. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three are living, viz.: Mary E., wife of C. B. Martin; Sarah, wife of John M. Darby, and Nancy, wife of Levi Harness. The deceased were Rebecca, Ruth, George C., William C. and Susan. Mr. Borders and his deceased wife were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Borders has belonged to the Masonic order for twenty years, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, also that of School Director. He is now living a retired life, having already done his part in the school of hardship.

GEORGE C. BORDERS, deceased, was born April 22, 1830, and was a son of Peter and Nancy Borders, whose sketch is given above. Our subject was united in marriage, March 9, 1858, to Martha J., a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Claypool. She was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April 30, 1835. Her parents emigrated from their native State, Kentucky, and located in Champaign County, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Hardin County, where they remained until their decease. Mr. Claypool died in 1838, and his wife in 1851. Mr. Borders and his wife were blessed with six children, three living—Anna, William and Ella. The deceased were, Sallie, born October 13, 1869, died January 24, 1877; Ilo, born August 15, 1873, died February 2, 1877, and Charles, born December 7, 1866, died August 27, 1868. Mr. Borders was a member of the Masonic order, and of the school board; he filled the office of Township Clerk and Township Trustee. He started out in life as a farmer, and pursued that calling up to the time of his decease. He was owner of one hundred and thirteen acres of improved land, on which his widow and family are residing.

WALTER BLANSFIELD, farmer and merchant, Jumbo, was born in Ireland, in the year 1834. He is a son of Oliver and Mary Blansfield, natives of Ireland, the latter deceased. Our subject emigrated in 1855, and came to Ohio the year following. On October 31, 1861, he located on his present place of residence. He was united in marriage, February 10, 1860, to Johanna Dunphy, born in Ireland in 1829, and who emigrated when quite young. To this union there have been born two children, viz.: Margaret, born September 26, 1862, and James, born March 7, 1865, and died August 29, of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Blansfield are members of the Catholic Church. Since the late rebellion, Mr. Blansfield has been engaged mostly in farming, and owns eighty acres of fine land with good farm buildings. He opened a country store in 1881, keeps the usual supply of goods, and has a good patronage. He is the Postmaster of Jumbo, established February 23, 1883, and all will find him a pleasant and accommodating man.

ELZA CAMERON, farmer, P. O. Jumbo, was born in Pennsylvania May 18, 1809. His mother, Nancy Cameron, a native of the Eastern States, was born January 1, 1776, and died in May, 1871. His father, William Cameron, also a native of the Eastern States, was born about 1772, and died previous to 1844. Our subject came to Ohio about 1839, settling in Athens County, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Goshen Township, Hardin County. In 1880, he went to Kenton, and finally, in 1882, came to McDonald Township, where he has since lived. He has followed the occupation of a farmer, and is the owner of 188 acres mostly of improved land. On May 20, 1830, he was married to Jane, a daughter of Ruel Reed, born about 1808. She departed this life in March, 1844. To this union were born six children, one only surviving—Elza. The names of the deceased are Ruel R., Nancy A., Mary J., William and Rebecca. Mr. Cameron formed a second marriage, January 16, 1845, with Emily, a daughter of Lewis and Mary McClead. She was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1824. Her parents are both de-

ceased; her father died in Morrow County September 11, 1838; her mother in Athens County, Ohio, in 1863. Four children were the results of this marriage, all living, viz.: Spencer M., Newton, Ida E. and Ulysses G. William enlisted in this county in the First Regiment, serving until the battle of Chickamauga, where he was wounded, September 18, 1863, and died at Chattanooga, October 23. Elza enlisted in 1862, when but eighteen years of age, and served until the close of the war. Ruel R. enlisted in 1865, served forty-eight days, came home sick, and died soon after. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in York County, Penn., December 19, 1821. His parents were Donald and Susan Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania, where the former died. Mrs. Campbell subsequently married Thomas Gibson, who also departed this life in Pennsylvania, after which she came with her son William to Ohio. They settled in Highland County, remained there eighteen months, and in 1852 came to Hardin County and located in McDonald Township. Mrs. Gibson died in Highland County, Ohio, in 1855. Our subject was married, May 13, 1845, to Jane A. Criswell, born in Pennsylvania, October 25, 1821, a daughter of James and Jenneatte Criswell, both deceased. The former died September 30, 1868, the latter on June 15, 1868, both in McDonald Township. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of eight children, seven living, viz.: John J., James D., Susan J., Anna E., Clement W., Margaret A. and Phillip F. Mr. Campbell has filled the office of Township Trustee for two terms and for a number of years has been School Director. He has pursued the occupation of a farmer, owns 175 acres of land, and has amassed considerable wealth.

JAMES H. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Ireland March 15, 1823. He is a son of Hugh and Margaret Clark, both of Irish birth. His parents emigrated to Ohio and located in Perry County, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Clark died in 1867, and Margaret, his wife, in 1855. Our subject was united in marriage, January 31, 1844, to Catharine McRoberts, a native of Ireland, born March 18, 1826, a daughter of John and Elizabeth McRoberts. In 1846, two years after his marriage, Mr. Clark emigrated to Canada, and the following year came to Ohio, settling in Perry County, where he remained until 1863; he then removed to Madison County, and in 1871 came to Hardin County, locating in McDonald Township. He is engaged in farming, and owns 143 acres of well cultivated land. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, and are the parents of seven children, one deceased—John J., Margaret A., C. E., Patrick J., Elizabeth and Mary C. The one deceased is James. Mr. Clark has been successful since coming to Hardin County, and he and his wife have reared a family of which they may well be proud.

C. E. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Perry County, Ohio, December 9, 1848. He is the son of James H. and Catherine Clark, whose sketch appears above. Our subject was united in marriage, November 24, 1874, to Catherine, a daughter of Henry and Louisa Albert, the latter deceased. Mrs. Clark was born in Clark County, Ohio, July 10, 1848. Mr. Clark has been a life-long farmer, and is the owner of 105 acres of improved land. Besides farming, he has been engaged in piking and the manufacture of tiles. He and his wife are the parents of six children, four living—Gerald, Gertrude, James A. and Charles F. The deceased are Mary and an infant. Mr. Clark, through his industry and economy, has been successful in business and is an enterprising citizen of McDonald Township.

PATRICK J. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 20, 1852. He is a son of James H. and Catherine Clark,

whose sketch appears above. Our subject was united in marriage, October 1, 1881, with Sarah S. McArthur, born March 18, 1854, and a daughter of John and Mary McArthur, both deceased. The former died in 1863, the latter in 1874. By this union there has been one child—John J., born November 17, 1882. Mr. Clark has pursued farming and piking all his life, and owns fifty-seven acres of improved land.

I. G. DECKER, farmer, P. O. Belle Center, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 28, 1844; his parents, I. G. and Charlotte Decker, were natives of Kentucky, who settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, and from there moved to Delaware County, where they remained until 1850, at which time they came to Hardin County, and lived until the decease of Mr. Decker. The latter was born March 24, 1817, and died November 28, 1862. Mrs. Decker who is still living, was born March 10, 1818. She re-married after the decease of Mr. Decker, and is living with her second husband, Edward Hull, in McDonald Township. The subject of this sketch has always pursued the occupation of a farmer, and is the owner of 102 acres of mostly improved land; he enlisted in the late war, November 2, 1861, Company A, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out December 30, 1863; he re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and remained until the close of the war; he fought in a number of battles. On April 5, 1866, he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Vansky, who was born in McDonald Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, September 12, 1842, and is a daughter of Perry and Anna Vansky. Six children have resulted from this union, five living—Elmer, Elenor, Charles, Howard and Anna. The one deceased, Eva, was born October 18, 1879, died October 20, 1880. Mr. Decker and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

ANDREW DODDS, farmer, P.O. Round Head, was born in Union County, Ohio, April 25, 1846; he is a son of Thomas and Mary Dodds, natives of Pennsylvania. His parents migrated to Ohio, located in Union County, and subsequently moved to Hardin County, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Dodds died in 1866, and Mrs. Dodds in 1850. The former was engaged in farming during his life. Our subject started out in life as a farmer and stock-dealer; has been generally successful, and owns 155 acres of land. He was married, December 12, 1876, to Elizabeth A. Hatfield. She was born June 27, 1854, and is a daughter of Nelson and Susan Hatfield, deceased, the former died July 11, 1881, and the latter on June 18, of the same year. Mr. Dodds is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are a pleasant, affable couple.

JOHN H. FIELDS, farmer P. O. Jumbo, was born in Marion County, Ohio, October 3, 1845; he is a son of Joseph and Mary Fields, the former of whom was born in Lincolnshire, England, March 29, 1820; his mother, a native of Ohio, died January 1, 1851, after which his father married Sarah J. Badger, and is residing in Marion County. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, November 13, 1870, to Eliza J., daughter of David and Hannah Christy, born in Morrow County September 27, 1850. After marriage, Mr. Fields came to Hardin County, and April 1, 1874, settled in McDonald Township, where he has since lived; he owns 134 acres of improved land; he is the father of seven children, four living—Edna G., Ida M., Alice and Elton J. The deceased are Charles E., Franklin and Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Fields are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fields has filled the offices of Township Treasurer, School Director and Justice of the Peace.

JOSEPH D. FLEECE, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Virginia March 30, 1827. He is a son of John and Mary Fleece, both of whom departed this life in Virginia, the former on January 15, 1847, the latter on December 28, 1857. His father followed farming for his occupation. The subject of this sketch has been a life-long farmer, and owns 110 acres of well-improved

land. His eldest son owns the thirty acres adjoining. Mr. Fleece came to Hardin County in 1864, and has been generally successful in life. He was united in marriage, November 27, 1851, with Rachel, daughter of William and Catherine Dych; she was born in Virginia October 17, 1833. Her father died on June 30, 1852; her mother, born in Maryland February 8, 1806, died April 26, 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Fleece have been born five children, three living—Emily, wife of George W. Fitzpatrick, Charles P. and Albert J. The deceased are William A. and Catherine. Mr. Fleece is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been on the School Board for six years.

ALBERT C. FLETCHER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Marion County, Ohio, November 7, 1838. He is a son of John and Catherine Fletcher, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. They first settled in Clermont County, Ohio, and thence moved to Marion County, where they remained until the decease of Mr. Fletcher, which occurred about 1862. Mrs. Fletcher then moved to Fayette County, Ill., where she died in 1872. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County in 1866, and settled on his present farm. He was married in 1864 to Sarah E. Owen, born in Marion County, Ohio, September 23, 1839, and a daughter of William and Sarah A. Owen, both deceased. Mr. Fletcher is a member of ——— ———, his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Four children have been born to them, three living—Nira E., Susie A. and Francis S. The one deceased is Reltie C. Mr. Fletcher has followed the occupation of farmer, and owns a fine farm of well-improved land. He is filling the office of Township Trustee.

JOHN FULS, farmer, P. O. Jumbo, was born January 19, 1841, in Hardin County, one mile from his present residence. He is a son of John and Mary Fuls, natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio about 1816. They settled in Hardin County in 1834, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Fuls, Sr., died in 1868, Mrs. Fuls in 1846. The subject of this sketch was reared in Hardin County, and educated at the common schools. On December 1, 1863, he enlisted under Capt. J. B. McConnells, in Company A, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged July 24, 1865. He has always been engaged in farming, and has accumulated 123 acres of well-improved land, on which he is residing. He was married August 30, 1866, to Mary J. Edwards, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 11, 1841. She is a daughter of John and Hulda Faurot, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fuls are the parents of four children—Amina, Wilber P., Magdalene and Cora M. Mr. Fuls and his wife belong to the Disciple Church. The former has filled the office of Township Treasurer, is a useful citizen of McDonald Township, and is a Democrat.

SOLOMON B. GILPIN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Adams County, Ind., December 8, 1852. He is a son of Jonathan and Nancy Gilpin. His parents were both natives of the eastern part of Ohio, and both died in Indiana on the farm where our subject was born. Our subject emigrated to Ohio in April, 1882, and located on a farm in McDonald Township, where he is now residing. His farm is on a tract of 177 acres of land, half of which is owned by his brother-in-law, James H. Ray, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mr. Gilpin was married, November 21, 1878, to Mary E., a daughter of James and Rhoda McCullough. She was born in Adams County, Ind., on the 3d of April, 1855. Her father died April 6, 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin were born three children, one living, viz.: Rhoda Alverda, born June 19, 1881. Mr. Gilpin and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. GOSSARD, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born December 21, 1836, in Fayette County, Ohio. His father, Adam C., was born in Ross County, Ohio, May 1, 1816; his mother, in Pennsylvania May 13, 1813. The latter died in 1867, after which Mr. Gossard re-married, and on the decease of

his second wife he was married for the third time. His present wife is a sister to the wife of our subject; her maiden name was Sarah Cocklin. Mr. Gossard has followed farming for an occupation, and is a resident of Logan County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, September 23, 1863, to Mary C. Cocklin, born in Pennsylvania October 17, 1844, a daughter of Christian and Sarah Cocklin, both living and residents of Huntsville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gossard are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has filled the office of Township Trustee for three terms, and is now serving his third term, and for ten years he has been a member of the School Board. Mr. Gossard is the father of four children, three living—Sarah J., Olive L. and Howard C. The one deceased was Adam H., born June 25, 1868, died August 20, 1873. Mr. Gossard served in the army from September, 1864, to September, 1865. He is a farmer by occupation, and lives on the home farm of 210 acres of land, which belongs to him and his father.

JAMES HARROD, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born September 3, 1808, in Knox County, Ohio. His parents, Levi and Rebecca Harrod, were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1800, they came to Ohio and settled in Knox County, where they spent the remainder of their years. Mr. Harrod died December 14, 1862, and his wife July 7, 1866. The subject of this sketch moved from Knox County, to Logan County, where he lived for twenty-one years, then moved to McDonald Township, Hardin County. He was united in marriage, July 19, 1828, to Isabella Hull, born in Licking County, Ohio, August 16, 1810, a daughter of John and Sarah Hull, both deceased. By this union there have been nine children, six living, as follows: John B., William T., Amanda, Hamilton, Ferguson and Bunyan. The deceased are Levi, James B. and Harriet. Besides rearing his own family, Mr. Harrod has brought up three orphans. Mr. Harrod and his wife are members of the Disciple Church, where the former has been an Elder for thirty-five years. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace, also Township Trustee. Since he first started in life, he has sold and traded a great deal of land, and at the present time is the owner of 160 acres of well-improved land, on which he and his family reside

FERGUSON and HAMILTON HARROD (twins), farmers, P. O. Belle Centre, were born in Logan County, Ohio, January 16, 1842. They are the sons of James and Isabella Harrod. Ferguson was united in marriage, March 18, 1869, to Hannah Ashburn, born in Auglaize County, Ohio, September 23, 1845, and a daughter of Jesse and Rachel Ashburn, both deceased. This union has resulted in two children—James B. and Joseph V. Mr. Ferguson and his wife are members of the Disciple Church. The former is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the I. O. O. F. Hamilton was married, September 22, 1870, to Martha Zimmermann, born in Hardin County, Ohio, December 27, 1847, and a daughter of Elijah and Calista Zimmermann, whose biographies appear elsewhere in this history. To this union has been born one child—Clarence W. Mr. Hamilton Harrod enlisted August 9, 1862, in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, under Col. Solomon Kramer, and was at the siege of Kingston, Knoxville and Mossy Creek, also in several minor engagements. During the first fifteen months of his service, he was a guard; was subsequently Chief Ward-Master in the hospital. and afterward detailed as clerk in the post office at Knoxville, Tenn., which latter position he held until June, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. Since the war, he has followed farming and stock-raising, and is the owner of 450 acres of land, 200 of which are in Ohio. Ferguson, like his twin brother, is also engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is the owner of 148 acres of land, all located in Ohio.

WILLIAM H. HATFIELD, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Maryland September 12, 1812. He is a son of John and Mary A. Hatfield, who migrated to Ohio and located in Jefferson County, thence moved to Carroll County, and subsequently came to Hardin County, where they finally settled. Mr. Hatfield died in 1855, and his wife in 1864. Our subject settled on the home farm, where he and his family are residing. He is a farmer, and has accumulated 186 acres of land, which he has cleared of timber, and which is now under a good state of cultivation. In April, 1838, he was united in marriage to Catharine Hites, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 10, 1818, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hites. Mrs. Hatfield belongs to the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield have been blessed with six children, three living—George W., Amanda and Catharine. The deceased are Barbara A., Henry H. and Minerva.

SAMUEL HATFIELD, farmer, P. O. Belle Center, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 1, 1820, and is a son of John and Mary Hatfield. His parents were both natives of Maryland, and moved to Ohio, settling in Jefferson County. They subsequently moved to Carroll County, remaining there for some years, and then pressed forward to Hardin County, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Hatfield died in 1855, his widow in 1864. Our subject was twice married—the first time, in 1846, to Nancy Steward, who was born in 1821, and died June 4, 1851; subsequently, on July 20, 1853, he married Mary A., daughter of John and Jane Watson. She was born in Allen County, Ohio, April 9, 1837. Her father departed this life in 1853, her mother in 1848. Our subject is the father of seven children, of whom the three surviving are Solon, Olive J. (wife of Hunter Grice) and Ulysses S. The deceased are Francis M., Mellicca, Ethelda E. and Abraham L. Mr. Hatfield came to Hardin County in about 1839, and settled in McDonald Township, where he and his family reside. He has been engaged in farming, and owns ninety-five acres of improved land. He is well known by the neighboring residents, and is respected by all.

SIMON P. HELFINSTINE, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born January 10, 1820, in Darke County, Ohio, on the dividing line between Ohio and Indiana. His father, Peter Helfinstine, was born in Winchester, Va., in 1761. He was twice married; his first wife died in 1802 in Winchester, Va.; his second wife, Elizabeth Helfinstine, the mother of our subject, was born in Maryland in the year 1786. The latter departed this life in Madison County, Ohio, in 1840. Mr. Helfinstine, Sr., moved to Ohio in 1805, and located in Madison County, where he lived with his family until 1816, at which time he removed to Darke County, remaining there till 1823; then returned to Madison County, and spent there the remainder of his days. He died in 1841. The subject of this sketch moved from Madison County, Ohio, to Clark County, Ohio, in 1844; lived there with his wife and family until 1856, then came to Hardin County, and settled in McDonald Township, where he has since lived. He was married, December 17, 1843, to Elizabeth J., daughter of John A. and Willie M. (Lee) Bateman. She was born November 23, 1826. Her mother died in 1826, her father in 1829. Mr. Helfinstine and wife are the parents of eleven children, of whom the six living are as follows: Minerva, John W., James Q., Louisa, Olive and Rhoda. The deceased are Mary M., Leroy, Simon L., Rebecca J. and Missouria C. Mr. Helfinstine has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and owns eighty-five acres of land, where he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which the former has filled the office of Deacon, and is at present Secretary. He has served as Township Clerk, Trustee, Assessor, and also as Justice of the Peace.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL, farmer, P. O. Belle Center, was born in Ross County, Ohio, March 20, 1826, and is an old pioneer of McDonald Township.

His parents were Andrew and Anna Hemphill, the latter born in Ross County, Ohio, in the year 1802. The former was a native of Kentucky, born March 24, 1799, and emigrated with his parents to Ohio, settling in Ross County. They were married in the latter named county, thence moved to Highland County, and subsequently came to Hardin County, Ohio, where Mrs. Hemphill died. Mr. Hemphill then married, in Logan County, Ohio, Mary Riley, a native of Wyandot County, Ohio, and lived in Hardin County a few years; then moved to Logan County, where his wife died. He then returned to Hardin County, where he departed this life February 11, 1879. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County with his parents in 1833, and has been a resident here ever since. He was married, October 23, 1851, to Mary A. Derr, born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 22, 1827, and is a daughter of Davis and Martha Derr, both deceased, the former on December 6, 1866, the latter on April 30, 1875. Mr. Hemphill and his wife are the parents of seven children, viz.: Joseph S., John D., James, Martha A., Lizzie, Mary F. and William S. Mr. Hemphill first started out in life as a laborer, and, after accumulating a sufficient amount of funds, bought eighty-five acres of land, on which he is now living. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hemphill has filled the office of Township Trustee for two terms, and has been a School Director for nine years in succession.

PETER C. HESSER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1851. His father, Jacob Hesser, was born in Ohio in 1812; his mother, Elizabeth Hesser, also a native of Ohio, was born in 1816. They are still living, and reside in Wyandot County. The subject of his sketch was united in marriage, December 7, 1875, to Miranda J., daughter of Josiah L. and Rebecca Felton. She was born in Sheboygan County, Wis., May 16, 1852. Her father died October 12, 1864, in one of the rebel prisons. Her mother is still living, and is residing with her son-in-law. To Mr. and Mrs. Hesser were born two children—Maud E., born April 9, 1877, and Charles F., born January 25, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Hesser are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hesser has been engaged in the occupation of a farmer, and is the owner of 100 acres of land, well improved, and with good farm buildings. He has been generally successful in life.

GEORGE HITES, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, July 14, 1815, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Hites. His parents were natives of Virginia and migrated to Ohio at an early day. They first lived in Jefferson County, and afterward moved to Carroll County, where they remained for some years, then pressed forward to Hardin County, where they finally settled Mrs. Hites died in 1840, and Mr. Hites subsequently married Margaret Hubbard, with whom he lived until his death, which occurred December 6, 1876. His widow resides with her son, Benjamin, on the homestead in McDonald Township. Mr. Hites, Sr., was in the war of 1812, and his widow is drawing a pension. George Hites, our subject, was united in marriage, in 1837, to Elizabeth Hatfield, born in Maryland March 20, 1815, and a daughter of John and Mary A. Hatfield. Her parents were both natives of Maryland, and moved to Ohio, locating in Hardin County. Her father died in 1855, and her mother in 1864. Our subject follows farming, and owns 120 acres of land, where he resides. He has filled the office of Township Trustee and School Director, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hites have been blessed with six children, only two living—William and Alfred. The four deceased are Mary E., Katie A., Nancy J. and George. William, the eldest, served three years in the late war, and on his return home was married to Caroline Spencer January 28, 1866. Alfred married Alice Wollard.

BENJAMIN M. HITES, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in McDonald Township, Hardin County, Ohio, August 10, 1842. He is a son of John and Margaret Hites, the latter of whom was the second wife of his father. His mother was a native of Ohio. His father emigrated from his native State, Virginia, and located in Hardin County, Ohio, where he died December 6, 1876, His widow still lives, and is residing with our subject. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, October 29, 1868, to Margaret McGinnis, born in Ross County, Ohio, March 8, 1850, and a daughter of John and Catharine McGinnis, both deceased. This marriage resulted in four children, three living, viz.: Jenneatte, Sarah E. and Thomas P. Mr. and Mrs. Hites are members of the Christian Church. He has been a lifelong farmer, and owns the homestead consisting of sixty acres of improved land, where he is now residing. He has filled the office of School Director for one term.

EMANUEL HITES, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born May 20, 1844, on the farm where Benjamin M. Hites resides, in McDonald Township, Hardin County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Margaret Hites, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio. Mr. Hites died December 6, 1876, his widow, who survives him, is living with her son Benjamin. Our subject was united in marriage, December 6, 1866, to Isabella, daughter of Andrew and Mary Reed. She is a native of Ireland, born December 28, 1843. Her father departed this life October 6, 1867; his widow still survives him. Mr. and Mrs. Hites are the parents of four children, viz.: Mary B., John N., Alice E. and Maggie J. Mrs. Hites is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hites has always followed farming, and is the owner of sixty-two and a half acres of improved land.

BENJAMIN HOLT, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, June 5, 1841. He is a son of Jesse and Sarah Holt, natives of Maryland, who came to Ohio at an early day, settling at first in Sandusky County, thence removing to Hardin County, where, about 1844, they located in McDonald Township. His father died in 1859. After his father's death, his mother was married to Abraham Smith, who is still living, and, since the death of his first wife, remarried, and is now living in Allen County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, April 12, 1866, to Sarah McClurg, born February 27, 1846, in Hardin County, a daughter of Alexander and Martha McClurg, both deceased. Her mother died in 1873. Of the two children born, one is living, Perry O., born February 25, 1869; Celesta, born January 6, 1876, died September 3, 1881. Mr. Holt is still residing on the old homestead. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE HOON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pennsylvania, in March, 1817; his parents, George and Mary Hoon, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1838, and settled in Portage County, where they remained until the death of Mr. Hoon, which occurred in 1848. Mrs. Hoon then removed to Hardin County, where she departed this life July, 1866. The subject of this sketch moved with his wife and family to Hardin County, settling in McDonald Township, where he has since lived; he has followed the occupation of farmer, and owns a good farm of sixty-eight acres of land; he was married November 21, 1848, to Sarah Davis, born in Wales September 29, 1828, and a daughter of Evan and Anna Davis, both deceased, the former in 1835, the latter in 1829. Seven children have been born to them, three living—Mary J., James P. and Martha E. The deceased are Daniel E., William E., Wallace W. and Lewis. Mrs. Hoon is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. HOON, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born December 23, 1840, in Portage County, Ohio; he is a son of John and Ellen Hoon, natives of Pennsylvania, and who moved to Ohio, locating in Portage County, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Hoon. Mr. Hoon then remarried, and

in 1853 moved to Hardin County, Ohio, where he still resides; his second wife is Elizabeth Weaver; he is the father of ten children, all living. The subject of this sketch is a farmer by occupation, and is the owner of 154 acres of cultivated land in McDonald Township; he is residing with his uncle, Daniel Deemer, who was married in 1831 to Margaret Hoon; Mr. Deemer was born in Pennsylvania August 12, 1800, and his wife on August 5, 1808. Their parents are deceased. They have had six children, only one, Margaret, surviving.

ELIAS S. LAYTON, farmer and merchant, P. O. Kenton, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., May 5, 1804; he is a son of Joseph and Mary Layton, both natives of New Jersey. His parents moved to Pennsylvania, where they settled and spent the remainder of their days; his father died in 1843, his mother in 1853. Our subject was united in marriage in 1824 to Mary Street, who departed this life November 14, 1832. On September 29, 1833, Mr. Layton was again married, this time to Eliza A. Caster, born in Pennsylvania November 3, 1812, a daughter of William and Hannah Caster, the former deceased in 1847, the latter in 1863. Of the thirteen children born, only three survive—Henry S., Francis S. and Isabella, the wife of William McNellie. Francis was in the late rebellion, a member of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D. In 1854, Mr. Layton came with his family to Hardin County, and located at his present place of residence; he has been engaged in farming, and owns a well-improved farm; he is also occupied in keeping a store, of which he is the proprietor; he keeps a fine assortment of goods and is well patronized.

DANIEL R. McARTHUR, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born on December 11, 1849, on the farm where the family resides, in this township. He is a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of Hardin County. His father, John McArthur, was born in the year 1817, died in 1863; his mother, Margaret McArthur was born in Ohio in 1819, died in 1873. Our subject was united in marriage, December 28, 1875, to Elizabeth Clark, born August 8, 1855, a daughter of James H. and Catherine Clark, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. McArthur has been engaged, for twelve years, in piking, also in working his farm. His farm consists of 600 acres of land, mostly improved, containing fine farm buildings. He is the parent of two children, one living—Mary L., born on October 9, 1876. Mr. McArthur is a well-known business man, and is a useful citizen of McDonald Township.

ALLEN C. McGINNIS, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 13, 1821. His father, Alexander McGinnis, was born in 1800 in Pennsylvania, and died in Ross County, Ohio, 1875; his mother was a native of Kentucky, born in 1798, died in 1849, in Ross County. They were married in Ross County December 14, 1820. Mr. McGinnis moved to Ohio with his parents in 1803, locating in Ross County. He remarried after the death of his wife Margaret; his second wife was Mary Erwin, also deceased. The subject of this sketch came to Hardin County in 1847, and settled in McDonald Township. His farm, consisting of fifty-five acres, was covered with timber which he has since cleared. The country at that early day was all a forest, and our subject has passed through all the hardships incidental to a new country. He was united in marriage, December, 1841, to Jemima Nelson, born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1824, and who was a daughter of Samuel and Ellen Nelson, both deceased. Jemima departed this life September 7, 1864, and our subject subsequently re-married November 6, 1867. His second wife was Mrs. Rachel Decker, born in 1826, died July 27, 1876. Mr. McGinnis formed a third union March 7, 1880, with Eliza J. Sirks, who was born on July 31, 1849. Mr. McGinnis is the father of six children, four living—Eliza J., Rachel E., John and James. The two deceased are Thomas W., born

December 13, 1844, died in 1850, and Alexander Y., born May 6, 1858, died April 27, 1879. Mr. McGinnis and his two deceased wives were members of the P. M. Church.

JOHN MILLER, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born March 31, 1827. He is of German descent and one of the enterprising farmers of this township. His parents were Adam and Elizabeth Miller, natives of Germany, whence they emigrated, locating in the town of Newton, Hardin County, Ohio, in the year 1835. His father first worked a farm he had rented, then entered 175 acres of land on which he and his children moved, his wife having died soon after their arrival in Hardin County. His decease occurred January 3, 1867. They were the parents of four children, two still living—Adam, of Goshen Township, and John, our subject. The latter was married, April 18, 1850, to Geneva Poe, born in Fayette County, Ohio, December 28, 1830, and a daughter of David and Elizabeth Poe, both deceased. Of the eight children that resulted from this union, four are living—William H., married; Ada; James A. and Finley P. The deceased were infants. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the church, he of the Lutheran and she of the Methodist Episcopal. He has filled the offices of Township Trustee and Treasurer of McDonald Township, and has been a member of the School Board. He started out in life as a clerk in the mercantile trade in which he continued until, by great economy, he was enabled to purchase a store. Some years after, he disposed of his stock, and bought 200 acres of land, on which he and his family are now residing, and to which he has since added, until it now comprises 303 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Miller is one of those men who start out in life with literally nothing and work their way up by energy and perseverance.

HENRY C. NORMAN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 11, 1834. His parents, James and Mary Norman, were natives of Virginia, who moved to Ohio, settled in Jefferson County; thence, in 1843, removed to Hardin County, where they remained up to the time of their decease. Mr. Norman died about 1855, and Mrs. Norman about 1867. Our subject came to Hardin County, in 1843, and settled in Taylor Creek, then moved to McDonald Township in 1876, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, March 17, 1858, to Mary J. Collins, born in Hardin County, Ohio, January 30, 1834, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Collins, the former deceased. Nine children have blessed this union, seven living—Olive, Isabella, William, Minnie M., James, Frank and Nathaniel. The two deceased are Helen M. and Alexander. Mr. Morgan has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and owns a well cultivated farm of 115 acres of land.

JAMES H. RAY, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 25, 1850. He is a son of John W. and Mercy Ray, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Ohio. His mother died in Adams County, Ind., January 17, 1880. His father is still living and is a resident of Indiana. Our subject was united in marriage, February 29, 1872, with Martha H. Gilpin, born in Adams County, Ind., March 1, 1851; she is a daughter of Jonathan and Nancy Gilpin. Mr. Ray and his wife are the parents of five children, viz.: Leonidas B., born December 18, 1872; Leona A., born September 24, 1874; Katie O., born July 4, 1877; Otto F., born December 8, 1879, and Edna M., born September 19, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Ray are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ray is young and industrious and is one of the rising farmers of McDonald Township.

JOHN SHELDON, farmer, P. O. Jumbo, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, February 6, 1826. He is a son of William and Sarah Sheldon. His father was a native of England, his mother of the State of New York. They emigrated to Delaware County, Ohio, where they were married in 1837, then

came to Hardin County, and were among its first settlers. Mrs. Sheldon died in September, 1850. Mr. Sheldon remarried, his second wife being Tennie A. Shadley, deceased. Mr. Sheldon departed this life in September, 1870. The subject of this sketch was married, April 17, 1857, to Mary Fuls, she was born in Logan County, Ohio, in 1829, and is a daughter of John and Mary A. Fuls. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are the parents of seven children. Mr. Sheldon has been engaged in farming for a number of years. He owns 176 acres of well improved land, all secured by his own industry as he started out in life with nothing.

HENRY SIRKS, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born in Ohio January 26, 1816. He is a son of David and Ruth Sirks, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Ohio, and first settled in Ross County, afterward moving to Allen County, Ohio; here they remained until the death of Mrs. Sirks, which occurred May 15, 1835. Mr. Sirks subsequently remarried and lived in Hardin County until his decease, March 4, 1863. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, October 6, 1847, to Elizabeth Fry. She was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 17, 1826, and was a daughter of David and Elvira Fry, both deceased. Her father died August 12, 1847, her mother October 20, the same year. Mrs. Sirks is a member of the Disciple Church. Mr. Sirks pursues the occupation of a farmer and owns forty-seven acres of land, where he is residing. To Mr. Sirks and his wife have been born ten children, nine living, viz.: Elmira, David, Eliza J., Rachel E., George W., Mary E., Amanda A., William W. and Francis H. Samantha A. was born August 10, 1857, died on January 27, 1867.

JOSEPH WARD, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Clark County, Ohio, April 17, 1839. His parents, Debigia and Nancy Ward, were natives of Champaign County, Ohio, whence they emigrated and located in Clark County, where they remained until their decease. Mr. Ward died in 1842, and Mrs. Ward subsequently married William Roberts, who has since died. Mrs. Ward is now living in Champaign County, Ohio. Our subject acquired a common school education, and has pursued the occupation of a farmer; he owns sixty-two and a half acres of improved land. On October 28, 1865, he was united in marriage to Harriet Elizabeth Ford. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 18, 1843, and is a daughter of Jacob and Nancy Ford. The latter died in April, 1849. Her father is still living and is a resident of Hardin County. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have been blessed with seven children, as follows: Jacob C., William J., Rachel D., Mary M., John B., Fannie B. and Robert N.

M. WOOLLEY, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born June 19, 1838, in Athens County, Ohio. His father, William Woolley, was a native of New Jersey, his mother was born in Virginia. They migrated to Ohio, at an early day, locating in Athens County. They subsequently moved to Indiana, thence returned to Athens County, Ohio, which they afterward left for Union County, and finally, in 1868, came to Hardin County, where they remained until the death of Mr. Woolley, which occurred on July 6, 1880. Mrs. Woolley subsequently removed to Logan County, Ohio, where she is still residing. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage October 15, 1857, with Hannah Keith, who was born in Allen County June 2, 1839, and is a daughter of John and Julia Keith. Her parents are both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Woolley have been born eleven children, of whom the eight living are as follows: Mary A., Ralph, Martha J., Frank, William M., John C., David E. and James C. Mr. Woolley has always been engaged in farming, and owns fifty acres of land where he is residing.

CORNELIUS WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Jumbo, was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 6, 1835. His parents are Joseph and Jerusha Williams,

the former deceased in December, 1880. Our subject was united in marriage February 3, 1860, to Phebe Fuls, who was born in Hardin County, Ohio, in November, 1839, and is a daughter of Jacob and Anna Fuls. Her parents, both deceased, died in McDonald Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born six children, viz.: Elmira, wife of Joseph Remick, Ann M., Nevada, Holmes, Ira and John A. Mr. Williams has been engaged in farming most of his lifetime, and is the owner of 243 acres of land, with good farm buildings. He came to Hardin County when a boy, and has been generally successful. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has filled the office of Township Trustee for two terms, also that of a School Director.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 14, 1837. He is a son of Joseph and Jerusha Williams, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of New York State. They were married in Licking County, Ohio, and moved to Hardin County in 1839, settling in McDonald Township. Mrs. Williams died in November, 1880, in McDonald Township, after which Mr. Williams removed to Missouri, where he re-married and is still residing. The subject of this sketch was married, April 7, 1864, to Sarah J. Liles, born July 27, 1838, in Logan County, Ohio, a daughter of Jeremiah and Elander C. Liles, the latter deceased. Seven children resulted from this union, five living—Frederick, Oren L., Elender R., Norman and Sherman. The deceased are Lewis C. and Nora A. Mr. Williams and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Williams has followed the occupation of a farmer, and is the owner of 130 acres of well-improved land. He has filled the office of a Township Trustee, and is a useful citizen of McDonald Township.

JOSEPH ZAHLLER, farmer, P. O. Jumbo, was born in Pennsylvania, January 17, 1815; his mother, Margaret Zahller, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1860, at the age of sixty years. His father, Christian Zahller, was born in Germany, whence he emigrated with his parents when one year old. In 1836, he came with his wife and family to Ohio, located in Hardin County, where he lived to the time of his decease, 1878, at the age of eighty-seven years. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, September 28, 1843, to Harriet Hemphill, born in Ross County, Ohio, October 25, 1822, and a daughter of Andrew and Anna Hemphill, both deceased. Five children have resulted from this union, of whom two are living, viz.: Sarah A. and Margaret M. The three deceased are William H., John A. and Joseph. Mrs. Zahller is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Zahller has resided in Hardin County since 1836, and has been a life-long farmer. He is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres of mostly improved land, with fine farm buildings, and has been generally successful.

ELIJAH D. ZIMMERMAN, deceased, one of the old pioneers of Hardin County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 4, 1815. His parents were Andrew and Ruth Zimmerman, both natives of Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Ohio, locating in Ross County, from which they subsequently moved to Hardin County, where they finally settled. Mr. Zimmerman, Sr., died September 14, 1844, and his wife on November 24, 1855. Our subject was reared among the hardships of a new country and labored hard in clearing his land to bring it under cultivation. He was married in September, 1838, to Calista Stamats, born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1816, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Stamats, both deceased. This marriage resulted in seven children, six living, viz.: Augusta, born July 1, 1839, wife of Gilfred Carnes; Margaret J., born January 1, 1842, wife of W. T. Patterson; Elizabeth C., born March 31, 1844, wife of C. W. Henkle; Martha, born December 27, 1847, wife of Hamilton Harrod; Hiram L., born November 27, 1849, married to Mary B. Borden, and Byron L.,

born June 18, 1853. The one deceased was Peter, born April 30, 1840, died March 15, 1851. Our subject was engaged in farming and stock dealing, and at the time of his decease owned 520 acres of land. He died on the homestead, July 26, 1866, and his widow on September 16, 1867. His two sons, Hiram and Byron, resided on the home farm, consisting of 90 acres, of which Byron owns 60. They are engaged in farming and stock dealing, and are generally successful. Hiram L. owns a good farm one mile distant from the old homestead, and both he and Byron L. own land in Anderson County, Kas.

HUMPHREY ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Round Head, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 7, 1828. He is a son of John and Rebecca Zimmerman, natives of Ohio and Pioneers of Hardin County. His father was born January 19, 1800, his mother, on August 7, 1806. They were married on November 3, 1825, and in 1837 settled in McDonald Township, where they spent the remainder of their years. Mr. Zimmerman died October 6, 1864, and his wife on November 3, 1878. Our subject was married September 18, 1855, to Susan Wright. She was born on April 9, 1832, and was a daughter of Jacob and Anna Wright. She departed this life on August 15, 1867, and Mr. Zimmerman subsequently married Emily Dolph, January 17, 1870. This lady was born January 11, 1847, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Dolph, the former deceased. Mr. Zimmerman is the father of seven children, four living, viz.: John W., born July 29, 1857; Jennie, born October 10, 1860, is the wife of George W. Tidd; Samantha, born August 4, 1863, is the wife of Wesley McCoy; and Levi L., born April 4, 1865. The deceased are—Sarah, born February 28, 1859, died August 4, 1860; Susan, born July 28, 1867, died September 2, 1867, and an infant. Our subject has been engaged in farming, and by his industry and perseverance, has accumulated 137 acres of land, all under cultivation and well improved.

THOMAS J. ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Belle Centre, was born March 28, 1847, on the home farm in McDonald Township, Hardin County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Rebecca Zimmerman, natives of Ohio, one of the old pioneer families of McDonald Township. His father was born January 19, 1800, died October 6, 1864. His mother was born August 7, 1806, died November 3, 1878. They were married November 3, 1825, and settled in McDonald Township in 1837, at a time the country was covered with timber, and the Indian still wandered through the forest. Mr. Zimmerman, Sr., cleared the farm where his son Thomas now resides, which farm at first consisted of 450 acres. It now belongs to Thomas Zimmerman, and comprises 175 acres of land. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, April 22, 1875, to Braska McWilliams, born in Ohio, April 22, 1857, and a daughter of James and Belinda McWilliams. This union has resulted in four children—Alice M., Cora, Charles W. and James. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Zimmerman follows farming and stock-raising for his occupation; has been generally successful in life, and is one of the useful citizens of McDonald Township.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

GOTTLIEB ADAM, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Medina County, Ohio, January 28, 1837, and is a son of Charles and Christina (Roecker) Adam, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. His father emigrated to America in 1833, and settled at first in New York, but finally, in 1836, moved to Medina County, Ohio, where he had a family of eight children, of whom six grew to adult age. His father preached in the Lutheran Church. Our subject had a brother who also preached in a Lutheran Church, in Barry County, Mich., but Gottlieb learned the occupation of a farmer, and has followed it through life. In 1862, he enlisted in the Tenth Ohio Cavalry, Company L. He served under Gen. Sherman, on the march of the latter to the sea, and for eleven months was Gen. Crooks' body guard. He served until the close of the war, after fighting in a number of battles and skirmishes. In 1867, he married Mary Knoedler, who was born in Ohio, in 1848, and is a daughter of John F. and Rosa Schorrenberger, both natives of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. Her parents emigrated in 1845. Eight children have blessed this union, viz.: Frederick S., John G., Rosa B., Charles F., Mary Ellen, Jacob William, Henry N. and Mabel C. Mr. Adam generally votes on the side of the Democrats in politics.

PETER AHLEFELD, banker, Ada, was born in Richland County, Ohio, and is a son of Rhinehart and Phœba (Young) Ahlefeld. Rhinehart emigrated from Germany to America in 1802, settling in Baltimore, Md., where he resided for three years, and then went to Ohio, at the time the latter was admitted into the Union as a State. Rhinehart Ahlefeld was a first-class miller, which trade formed the chief occupation of his life. In 1863, he came to Hardin County, and settled in Liberty Township, where he spent the remaining years of his life, and died in 1874, a well honored and respected citizen. Peter received a common school education at the log schoolhouse of Liberty. Upon the attainment of his majority, in 1863, he formed a partnership with his brother Nathan, and opened a general store in the mercantile trade in Ada. This partnership lasted a year, when he formed a new one with E. W. Gilbert, which continued for eighteen months, at the end of which time, seeing the necessity of a more thorough education, he sold out his business and went to a commercial college in Pittsburgh, where he graduated in 1865. For two years after he was on the road as a commercial traveler for a New York firm. In 1867, he returned to Ada and formed a partnership with E. E. Williams in the dry goods business, which lasted for two years, and he then remained by himself in the business until 1870. For the two succeeding years, he was out of business; but, in 1872, on the organization of the Citizens' Bank, he was appointed cashier, and remained in that capacity until 1874, when he and his brother bought the bank. In 1876, he bought out the interest of his brother in the bank, and has since continued it alone. In 1868, he was married to Rebecca Trumbo, of English descent. They have two children—Eugene R. and George I. Mr. Ahlefeld is a prominent business man. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM ANSLEY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Fleming County, Ky., February 9, 1811, and is a son of William and Polly Ansley. His mother, whose maiden name was Kerzey, was born in Maryland, and is of French origin. His father, also a native of Maryland, is of English descent, and by occupation a farmer and shoe-maker. In 1836, he settled in Ohio, six miles north of Belle-

fontaine. Our subject was on the farm, and attended the log schoolhouse. In 1840, our subject settled in Section 35, Liberty Township, this county, and is now the owner of a farm of 180 acres, all secured by great labor. He well remembers those early days, when he could shoot deer, wolves and bears. He was familiar with the Wyandot Indians, among them the noted Bob and Bill McCloud ; and cast votes with only sixteen others. He was married, in 1840, to Mary Catharine McAdams, a daughter of James McAdams, a wealthy and influential farmer. Mrs. Ansley was the only daughter, and was born in Tennessee ; she is an amiable, pleasant woman, and has brought up her children to be sensible men and women. Her children, six in number, are as follows : Leah, wife of J. F. Mongier, farmer ; Katherine, wife of Scott McCoy; Carrie, wife of George Craig ; Emma, Jim and Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Ansley are members of the Disciple Church. In politics, Mr. Ansley votes on the Republican side.

SAMUEL ARBUTHNOT, timber dealer, Ada, was born November 24, 1818, in Wheeling, Va., and is a son of Robert and Patience (Johnson) Arbuthnot. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and is of German and Scotch descent, and his father was a native of Ireland. His parents were married in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1831, settling in Guernsey County, where his father became a wealthy farmer. Samuel was brought up on his father's farm, receiving a limited education, and, in 1842, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Hardin County, and settled in Marion Township, where he followed farming for twelve years. He has resided in Ada since 1858. There are, at present, only two families in Ada that were in the place when Mr. Arbuthnot arrived in it. Mr. Arbuthnot has been in various kinds of business in Ada, and at present is a lumber dealer. In 1839, he married Miss M. Lantz, a daughter of George Lantz, who came to Ohio at an early date, and served in the Indian war. They have seven children living, viz. : Robert, Elizabeth, Lovina, Samuel, Minerva, John and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Arbuthnot has been Trustee and Class Leader ; has been an Assessor and a member of the Ada Council ; and is a Master Mason. In politics, he is a Republican.

W. H. BARKER, mason, Ada, was born May 20, 1843, in Delaware County, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy J. (Benedict) Barker. His mother was a native of Connecticut, and his father of Pennsylvania, both of English descent. His father was an enterprising man. He was a miner in California for a time, and, in 1832, came to Ohio and settled in Knox County, where he still resides. He was proprietor of a saw mill, but in later years has pursued farming. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm and in his youth learned the trade of mason. For two years, he was working down South at his trade. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served three years. After the war, he traveled through the West, working at his trade. In 1870, he returned to Ohio, and settled in Ada, where he is working successfully as a mason, and is classed among the best in the county. He owns the house and lot in Ada, where he resided. He married, January 28, 1869, Olive Durbin, of Knox County, Ohio. She is a daughter of John Durbin, and is of English descent. Five children have blessed this union, viz. : Gemima G., Odo E., Elizabeth Ellen, Margaret and Ada Pearl. Mrs. Barker is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Barker is a member of the Odd Fellows society, and is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics, he is a Republican.

A. BARLOW, liveryman, resides in Ada, Ohio.

REV. A. C. BARNES, A. M., was born in Summit County, Ohio, September, 9 1835. His father, Denison Barnes, was born in Hampden Co., Mass., September 6, 1801, and with his parents emigrated to Ohio in the spring of 1815, stopping

one year in Trumbull County, and the 1st day of April, the following year, found them putting up their log-cabin on the ground in Summit County, Newton Township, which has now been the home of father and son for sixty-seven years. The parentage still further back on the paternal side were born of the sturdiest New England stock, and can be traced, in earlier times, to a descent from a united English, Welsh, and Irish origin. His grandfather, on the maternal side, Samuel Bodine, was born in Rockingham County, Va., and his ancestry on both sides is traced from New Jersey and Maryland to Holland and Germany. Samuel Bodine, having settled with his little family on the State line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, in 1817, moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in which county he lived until he died at the age of eighty-four years. Grandfather Barnes died at the age of eighty seven years. Nearly all of the ancestry on both sides raised large families and were, almost without exception, possessed of great tenacity of life. Many of them reaching eighty, ninety, and the maternal great-grandmother one hundred and one years. The childhood of our sketch was passed on the farm, going to the district school in winter, with hard work on the farm all the rest of the year. Commenced his college course at Baldwin University, Berea Ohio, at the age of sixteen, and often teaching alternate years, and working at home during the intervals, graduated in the classical course at the age of twenty-three. All his ancestry, so far as we have knowledge, embraced the Arminian form of theology, and were stanch members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was happily converted to God while at the University, at seventeen years of age, under the labors of Rev. Liberty Prentice. From a child, his thoughts had been turned toward the Christian ministry ; but as he grew to manhood he conceived a great aversion to being led out in that direction. After his graduation, to escape the call to the ministry, he spent two years in the South and West, teaching and circulating books, in which, financially, he was very successful, but all the while harassed by the conviction that he ought to preach. At last, yielding to what he felt to be the order of Providence, he entered the traveling of Methodist Episcopal Church at the session of the Central Ohio Annual Conference, held in Kenton September, 1861. He was married, March 16, 1861, to Miss Harriet P. Gee, of Geauga County, Ohio, with whom he had studied side by side in the University, both graduating in the same class. On February 2, 1866, while stationed at Wapakoneta, she joyfully passed to the land of eternal light and song, leaving her husband with two babies, one three years, and the other three weeks old. About one year after, he was married to Miss Jane E. Thrift, of Kalida, Ohio. During his pastorate, he has served four charges one year each, four charges two years each, and three charges three years each, coming to Ada and entering upon the pastorate here last September. The conference year thus far has been quite prosperous, sixty having been already received into the church, twenty-seven being heads of families.

BASTABLE & VAN LIEW, established in 1873. The largest hardware room in Hardin County ; a full and complete stock of hardware always on hand, in the old Ream Block, west side Main street.

CYRUS BOLEY, deceased, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 24, 1829. He was a son of Jacob and Jane (Hampson) Boley, both natives of New Jersey and of German descent. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and learned farming for his occupation. In 1852, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to Hardin County and took a farm of the Government land in Liberty Township. He owned 122 acres at the time of his decease. In 1859, he was married to Margaret McGinnis, by whom he had two children—Sarah T., wife of Edward Mann, a farmer in Liberty Township ; and Austin S., at home. Mrs. Boley is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Boley was a Democrat. He died August 1, 1879, and is deeply mourned by his family.

THOMAS BOYD, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born March 4, 1821. He is a son of William and Susannah (Walling) Boyd, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. William Boyd was of Irish and his wife of German descent. William Boyd was a wheelwright by trade, and at an early date made spinning wheels. The account which he kept shows that he has made 3,500. In the later years of his life he was a farmer, and brought up his son on the farm, allowing him an education from the common schools in Delaware County. Thomas staid with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age. He had chosen farming for his occupation and was very successful with it. Having started with $800, given by his parents, he now, by his own exertions, owns a farm of 172 acres and a good property in Ada. In 1863, our subject settled in Hardin County and came to Ada in 1879, and then retired from farming and is now living on Main street. In 1848, he married Susannah Davenport, a sister of Dr. Davenport. They have one child, Albert J., who is married and does farming on his father's farm. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; the latter was Trustee and Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Delaware County ; he was also delegate of the annual conference, and Class Leader and Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He ranks among the best citizen of Ada.

HENRY BROSEUS, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born March 25, 1848, in Allen County, Ohio. He is a son of Peter and Sarah (Meckline) Broseus, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His father, a farmer, settled in Allen County at an early date. Our subject was reared on the farm and for his occupation selected farming. He is now settled on a farm on Section 26, Liberty Township, where he is employed in stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep, and has been very successful. In 1871, he married Miss Eliza M. Walser, a daughter of Peter and Sarah Walser, both of German descent. Four children have blessed this union—Sarah F., Peter F., John H. and Pemelia O. Mr. and Mrs. Broseus are members of the Lutheran Church. Although not an old resident of Liberty Township, Mr. Broseus is a very popular farmer.

WILLIAM N. BRYAN, of Ada, was born March 25, 1848, in Caroline Md. He is a son of William and Sarah (Adams) Bryan, the latter a native of Maryland. His father, of Irish descent, came to Ohio in 1855, and settled in Marion County, where he followed his trade of blacksmith, and also pursued farming. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving an ordinary education from the common schools. For his occupation, he chose the trade of a carriage-maker. In 1872, he came to Hardin County, Ohio, and has been working ever since at his trade. He is now employed in Conner's carriage shop, having charge of the body and wood work department. The Bryan Wind-Mill was invented by our subject; it is coming into general use, and proves to be a source of revenue to him. The patent was secured in 1882. Mr. Bryan was united in marriage with Matilda Uncapher in 1868. She is a daughter of Solomon Uncapher, of Ohio, and is of German descent. Four children have blessed this union, of whom three are living, viz.: Presly F., Olive and Merritt. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bryan is a class leader and a member of the Knights of Honor.

J. M. CANDLER, minister, Ada, was born May 18, 1819, in Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va. He is a son of John and Phœbe (Boaz) Candler, both from Virginia. His father, a farmer, came to Ohio in 1823, and settled at first in Clinton, and finally after several removals, came, in 1832, to Hardin County, and settled on Section 7, in Liberty Township. He died in 1835, and his widow several years after. Our subject, the fifth of a family of eleven, three of whom are living, was reared on the farm, and attended the log schoolhouse. This schoolhouse was only 12x14 feet, and the only text book used was

Webster's spelling book. He followed farming until about 1853, when he went into the ministry, although not ordained until February 5, 1862. He has been a minister in Allen County, has organized Sabbath schools and three churches —the Plumb Creek Church, in Putnam County, one in Paulding County and one in Allen County. He is now in charge of two churches. On November 18, 1845, he married Susannah Rayl, a daughter of George and Prudence Rayl, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. They had eight children, six of whom are living, viz., Alvira S., wife of John Hyndman, a plasterer in Ada; Amanda, wife of Mr. Freeman Kimmel, a farmer in Allen County; Nancy, wife of Andrew Devore, a brick mason in Forest, Hardin County; Marshall, a farmer; John W., at home; and William. In politics, Mr. Candler is a Democrat. He was an Assessor at one time, assessing the township in two days and a half. He is the owner of forty-six acres of land in Section 16, where he now resides, and has lived in Liberty Township two years longer than any other resident of the township.

THOMAS CAREY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 22, 1835. He is a son of John B. and Jane (Work) Carey, whose sketch will be found in connection with that of R. L. Carey, a brother of our subject. Thomas is the eldest of a family of thirteen, seven of whom are still living. He received a limited education at the common schools, and selected farming for his occupation. In 1861, he bought a farm in Liberty Township, which he cultivated, and is now the owner of 120 acres of valuable land. In 1867, he married Elizabeth Clapphan, by whom he had two children, Lenna Leota and John William. Mrs. Carey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Carey is a Democrat in politics, and has been a successful farmer.

R. L. CAREY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 27, 1840. He is a son of John B. and Jane (Work) Carey, the former from Delaware, the latter from Pennsylvania. His grandfather emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Delaware, and afterward moved to Perry County, Ohio, where he carried on farming; he died in 1845. The father of our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a limited education, and, in 1859, settled in Liberty Township, on Section 23, where he is still living with his wife, and owns 439 acres of land. Our subject was one of a family of thirteen, seven of whom grew up and are married. He has followed farming for his occupation since a youth, and is the owner of a farm in Liberty Township where he resides. On November 24, 1868, he married Elizabeth Bowland, a native of Ohio, which union has not been blessed with children. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he and his father are Democrats.

NELSON CAREY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 14, 1855. He is a son of John B. and Jane (Work) Carey (see sketch of R. L. Carey), being the youngest of a family of thirteen. Nelson was educated at the Ada Normal School, and since a youth has followed the occupation of a farmer. He is the owner of a farm in Liberty Township, where he is also employed in raising stock. He was married in 1879 to Lydia McGlumphy, who was born in Pennsylvania, of English descent. One child, Lora Blanche, has blessed this union. Mr. Carey is a Democrat in politics, and is a useful citizen of Liberty Township.

P. CARSON, retired, Ada, was born November 8, 1818, in Mansfield, Ohio. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Carson, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Pennsylvania. John Carson came to Ohio in 1814, and settled in Richland County, at a time when there were about ten Indians to one white man. He was a farmer and brought up our subject, who was the fourth child, on his farm, allowing him the ordinary education from the common schools. Our subject wisely followed his father's occupa-

tion of farming, and has pursued it for twenty-five years, with success. In 1844, Mr. Carson married Nancy Shanks, of German descent, and from Richland County, Ohio. Her father, William Shanks, was a farmer for several years in Crawford County. Then bought a farm of 200 acres, where he lived until 1881, and then came to Ada. Mrs. Carson has three children—C. M., who is married and has a farm near Forest; W. B., a practicing physician in Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio, and Alice, who attends school. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Carson is a Democrat in politics, and is a well-known citizen in Ada.

A. B. CHARLES, Justice of the Peace, Ada, was born February 19, 1848, in Richland, Ohio. He is a son of Elijah and Hannah (Bostock) Charles, the former of whom is a native of Ohio, and the latter of England. The latter came to America at the age of nine years. Elijah Charles was a farmer, and brought up his son on the farm, giving him a common school education, and sending him for two years to the Baldwin University. For two or three years after, he taught school and also farmed. In 1871, he came to Ada, and opened in the grain and seed business, which he followed six years, at the end of which time he was elected Justice of the Peace, and still serves in that capacity. In 1872, Mr. Charles married Antha Morehead, a native of Richland County, and a daughter of Alexander Morehead. They have two children—Orville Eugene and Arthur. Mrs. Charles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Charles is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in the years 1878 and 1879 was the Mayor of Ada.

S. S. CLAYTON, merchant, Ada, was born April 4, 1855, in Montgomery County of this State. He is a son of William and Margaret Clayton, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia, both of English descent. William Clayton was a tailor by trade, and worked at it for a number of years, but in his later years has been a commercial traveler. Our subject received his education from common schools, and the Normal School of Valparaiso, Ind.; also from the Normal School in Ada. At the age of seventeen years, he began teaching school; he taught for seven consecutive years, most of the time in towns. He was in the lumber trade, in company with Mr. Clemmer, with whom he continued for one year, and then started in his present business, a dealer in ready-made clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, and merchant tailoring. In this business, he has secured a good class of customers, and is quite successful. In 1879, Mr. Clayton married Miss L. A. Reece, a daughter of W. L. Reece, a banker and prominent citizen of Ada. They have one child, Charles W. Mr. Clayton is a Democrat in politics; was elected City Clerk at the spring election, he being the only Democrat elected on the ticket. By his friends, he is considered to be an honorable gentleman.

MARTIN CLINE, farmer. P. O. Ada, was born, in 1827, in France. He is a son of Paul and Catherine Cline, both natives of France. His father was a farmer. Our subject was educated at the common schools in France, where he learnt farming. On coming to America, he made his first dollar by grubbing, working by the job. He worked out by the day and month to get started, and finally, after working out several years, was enabled to rent land, which he would work, and he is now the owner of 260 acres of good land in Liberty Township. In 1848, he married Mary A. Starner, who was born in Germany, and is a daughter of Silfary Starner. They have four children—Philip, a farmer in Mercer, married to Julia King; Mike, a farmer, married to Anna Quinn, and living at his father's farm; John, farmer, and Married to Celia Quinn, and Mary, wife of Jasper Price, a farmer in Liberty Township. In politics, our subject is a Democrat.

M. M. CONNER, manufacturer, Ada, was born in Ohio, July 31, 1852. He is a son of Kyrne and Mary (Corby) Conner. His parents were natives of

Ireland, and soon after their marriage came to America and settled in New York. His father was a railroad man in his early life, but he did farming in his later years. Our subject was brought up on the farm, but chose the occupation of carriage painter, which he pursued for twelve years. He is now a manufacturer of carriages, in partnership with his brother, on Johnson street, south of the railroad depot. The business was originally conducted by William Conner and J. Johnson, in 1874, but, on the death of the latter, it has been carried on by the present firm. The latter, have by their energy and faithfulness, extended the business and it is still on the increase. In 1881, Mr. Conner married Belle McCormick, of English descent. They have one child, Joseph J. Mr. Conner is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Freemasons, a Knight of Honor, and of the Red Men. Mr. Conner also pays some attention to the breeding of imported chickens, of which Buff Cochins forms his specialty.

WILLIAM CONNER, manufacturer, Ada, was born in Amsterdam, New York State. The names of his parents and their nationality may be found in the sketch previous to this of his brother, M. M. Conner. The subject of this sketch received an ordinary education at the common schools and was brought up on the farm. He learned the trade of carriage blacksmith, at which he worked for six years. In 1874, he went into business in Ada, and has continued at it ever since. The extent of the business, in which he has one-half interest, has been mentioned in the previous sketch of his brother, who is his partner. In 1877, Mr. Conner was united in marriage with Mary Devore. The latter is of German descent, and a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Conner is a Democrat in politics; is the owner of a very neat and substantial residence in Ada, and ranks among the well-known citizens of that place.

J. E. COX, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Highland County, Ohio, January 26, 1822. He is a son of William and Margary (Bruce) Cox, both natives of Virginia, and of Scotch and English descent. His father followed farming. Our subject spent his youth on the farm, attending the common schools, and chose farming for his occupation. On November 1, 1849, at the age of twenty-eight years, he married Miss Hannah Stout, a daughter of Peter and Ann (Eyre) Stout, the former a native of Tennessee, of German descent, the latter a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent. To this union there were born five children—Peter B. (deceased), Maggie (deceased), James W., Elmer D. and Hattie E. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the M. E. Church. In 1855, he came with his family to this county and settled in Liberty Township, where he is now the owner of a well-improved farm. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Since the war, he has been carrying on farming. In politics, he is a Republican, and is greatly respected by all his friends.

W. W. CROOKS, freight and ticket agent, Ada, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 4, 1856. He is a son of Rev. J. F. and Catherine Crooks, both of Tuscarawas County, and of Irish and English lineage. His grandfather, Robert L. Crooks, was born January 1, 1800, and is still living, residing in Van Wert County where he is a retired farmer. The latter is remarkable for never having used tobacco in any form, or used liquors. The father of our subject was a teacher by vocation, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, for eight months, served as private, and then was appointed to the office of a Chaplain, which he retained to the close of the war. Our subject received his education from the graded schools, and from Oberlin College. For his occupation, he chose to be on the railroad, and, in 1870, learned telegraphy. The following year he was put in charge of the night office at Van Wert, which position he held three years, and was then appointed

to the charge of the day office. In 1880, he was promoted to the position of operator in train-dispatcher's office at Fort Wayne, Ind., but resigned the same year and returned to Van Wert. He finally proceeded, in 1881, to Ada, where he has since remained. Mr. Crooks was united in marriage, in 1879, with Miss Rosa J. Ross, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Kepper) Ross, both of English descent. One child has resulted from this union, named Josiah Ross Crooks. Mr. and Mrs. Crooks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Crooks is a Royal Arch Mason of the Ada Chapter, No. 138, and Knight Templar of Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, of Lima, and in politics is a Republican.

J. T. CUNNINGHAM, merchant, Ada, was born in Fleming County, Ky., March 26, 1837. He is son of Reuben and Sarah McClelland, both of Irish descent and natives of Kentucky. His father, who was a farmer, reared his son on the farm, giving him a common school education. When, in his youth, J. T. Cunningham left the farm, he clerked in a grocery store, receiving for two years his board and clothing, and after that his highest salary was $15 monthly. He then took one-fourth interest in the store, giving his time and experience against the capital of W. H. Truesdall. In this he was successful, but three years after, in 1869, sold out and purchased a farm three miles north of Lima; this farm he retained for two years, then sold it and in 1872 came to Ada and opened in the dry goods business. He has a very large custom, and his polite and gentlemanly demeanor has rendered him very popular. His stock is extensive, the last invoice being $16,000. He has met with but few reverses in business, and all he possesses has been secured by his own exertions. In 1860, he married Anna E. Clippenger, who bore him four children, viz.: Mason E., Franklin C., Zua F. and Charles W. Mrs. Cunningham died June 8, 1877. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cunningham was married a second time, to Lorena Holland, daughter of Col. B. A. Holland, of Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are much thought of in Ada.

RALPH DAVENPORT, physician and surgeon, Ada, Ohio, was born in Delaware, Ohio, September 6, 1834. His parents emigrated from Ireland to America about the beginning of the present century, and first settled in what is now the State of West Virginia, then however, part of the Old Diminion. After remaining there a short time, they removed to Belmont County, Ohio, where they resided until the year 1830, when they finally removed to Delaware County, settling there as pioneers and living there until his father's death, which occurred during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera in the year 1850. About this time, the subject of our sketch entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; after a three-year course at this university, he entered the office of Dr. John White, of Delaware, Ohio, he having chosen medicine and surgery as his profession. He here read the prescribed time, and also attended two full courses of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in that institution in the term of 1857–58, then practicing his profession until the outbreak of the late war, when he enlisted in the army. Commencing with the lowest step in the ladder, he steadily advanced in medical positions, from hospital cadet to brigade Surgeon, until the last year of the war, when becoming somewhat tired of field service, he entered Asyliun United States Army General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn., as a ward Surgeon, serving in this capacity until appointed to the superintendency of Holstein General Hospital, after which he was appointed Surgeon in charge of Brownlow United States Army General Hospital, Knoxville, Tenn., in which position the close of the war found him; he then resigned his position there and retired to private practice in the village of Ada, Ohio, where he has ever since resided and still resides, practicing the profession of his choice.

N. M. DAVIDSON, engineer, Ada, was born December 28, 1833, in Trumbull County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Polly (Mason) Davidson; the latter was a native of New York and of English descent; the former of Scotch descent, and a native of Vermont. He died in 1881 at the age of eighty-four years. Our subject was educated at the common schools and learned farming in his youth, which occupation he has followed most of his life. For many years, he was on the road selling farming implements. He is of a mechanical turn of mind, and has invented a machine that has proved to be a source of great revenue to him. This is the Davidson Traction Engine, that does work on both the farm and the road, and is the most complete and practicable traction engine in the market; it was patented March 27, 1877. In 1858, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Lucinda Wick, a daughter of David Wick, who is of German lineage. Mrs. Davidson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Davidson is a Republican in politics, and is a noted citizen of Ada.

JAMES DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Washington County, Penn., December 6, 1807. He is a son of Enecial and Deborah (Lane) Davis. The former of English descent, is a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Irish descent, is a native of Maryland. James was one of a family of eight; his education was derived from the common schools in Washington County, Penn. He learned the saddler's trade from his father, and followed it up to his twenty-fourth year, after which he engaged in farming, and continued it for thirty-eight years, being unusually successful in it. In 1852, he settled in Marion Township, Hardin County, where he farmed until 1880, and then retired from business and settled in Ada a wealthy man. In 1862, he enlisted in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was discharged at Lexington, Ky., in 1863. Six of his sons were in the army, four of his own, and two of his step-sons; one of the latter, John T. Norris, was killed in battle. In 1837, he married Jane Honey, who died without issue the same year. In 1839, he married a second time, Elizabeth Davis, who was the widow Norris at the time. Seven children were the result of this union—Samuel, who keeps a furniture store on Main street; James M., a partner with the former; Thomas and Isaac, twins; William (deceased); Lorenzo D. and Cephas. Mrs. Davis died October 21, 1876. Both she and her husband were members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Davis, in politics, was a Republican, but lately voted on the Prohibition ticket.

DAVID DAVISSON, a retired farmer in Ada, was born in Virginia April 13, 1825. He is a son of John and Charity (Chrichfield) Davisson, natives of Virginia and of Scotch and English descent. John Davisson died when David was fourteen years old; the latter was thus obliged to look out for himself at an early age. He had received a limited education from the district schools, and when he left his father's farm he rented land until he made some headway. He now, after hard work and great economy, can be said to be well off, all owing to his own exertions. In 1860, Mr. Davisson married Pamelia E. Suder, a native of Ohio and of Dutch descent. She was born in 1837. They have two children—Addie May and John F., both attending the Normal School. Mrs. Davisson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Davisson is a Republican; he was Justice of the Peace in Auglaize County and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being Master Mason of Lodge No. 205.

ELI BEAGLE, minister, Ada, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 10, 1827. He is a son of John and Mathilda (Selsam) Beagle, both natives of Maryland and of German descent. His father, in his early years, was a shoe-maker, but he finally carried on farming. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and in his youth learned the trade of shoe-maker. He was, in company with his two brothers, carrying on a shop for several years, in

Hancock County. In 1860, he moved to Dunkirk, Ohio, where he pursued his trade and remained eleven years. In 1874, he came to Liberty Township and bought a farm of eighty acres, and has since been living there. In 1850, he married Elizabeth J. Sears, a daughter of Presley W. Sears. She was born in Virginia and is of English lineage. They have six children living—Eliza A., wife of D. P. Shall, a farmer; John P., a harness-maker of the firm of Patterson & Beagle in Ada; Howard, a farmer in Marion Township; Hattie M.; Lydia M. and Bessie R. Mr. and Mrs. Beagle are both members of the Baptist Church, where the former has been for several years a Deacon. In 1856, he had acted as a minister, and five years after was regularly installed and has been minister in the Dunkirk Church ever since. For one year he has been preaching in the Liberty Chapel.

A. E. DEGLER, penman, Ada, was born March 28, 1853, in Berks County, Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Hiester) Degler, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, and of German lineage. His father was a farmer, and brought up his son on the farm, allowing him an ordinary education from the common schools. In 1874, at the age of twenty-one years, our subject took writing lessons of A. A. Southworth, with whom he continued about four months; and then, being discouraged, he worked on the farm. After a short time he resumed his lessons, taking them of G. W. Michael, of Lebanon. He remained there five months, and then went to a business college of B. M. Worthington's, at Toledo, Ohio, where he took a full course of book-keeping and penmanship. For one winter, in 1877, Mr. Degler was a teacher of penmanship at the Western Reserve Seminary. In 1879, he was at Oberlin College, where he remained three months, taking lessons in plain and ornamental writing. In 1881, he accepted the position as teacher of penmanship in the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, at Ada, Ohio, resigning said position in 1882, to engage in mercantile business. Disposing of his stock of merchandise in the fall of 1882, he opened a "Pen Art Institute," in which he has been quite successful. He is considered to be the most accomplished penman in the county. Mr. Degler married at West Farmington, Ohio, Miss Ella H. Lewis, of Iowa. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Degler owns two residences in Ada, and also the building where he has his school.

EDWARD DICKENS, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in England May 4, 1831. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Dickens, both natives of England. His father, who was a farmer, emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in New York City, where he followed teaming, remaining there two years and a half. He then farmed for one summer, and after that went to Logan County, Ohio, where he was for two years working at a saw mill. He finally came to Hardin County, twenty-four years ago, and settled in Liberty Township. In 1856, he married Hannah Caster, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Caster. She had one child, now deceased. Mrs. Dickens died in 1857. He was again married, this time to Mrs. Smith, widow, whose maiden name was Grace Miller. They have four children—Sarah E., wife of C. W. Preston; John, at home, Ida J. and Della L. Mr. and Mrs. Dickens are members of the Evangelical Association. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards Company; he received a wound in battle, which crippled him for life. In politics, he is a Republican.

HUGH DOBBINS, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Mahoning County November 10, 1820. He is son of Matthew and Elizabeth (McKibben) Dobbins, the former of whom was a native of Washington County, Penn., and the latter of Harrison County, Ohio. His parents were of Scotch and Irish descent, they having fled from the Highlands of Scotland, during the persecution there, to County Down, North of Ireland. Matthew Dobbins lived to the advanced age of eighty years, and died at Lima, Ohio. He was in the war of 1812, when

eighteen years of age. Of the seven children he had, four are still living—Hugh, John, Nancy and Joseph. Martha Dobbins (Anderson, by marriage) died in San Jose, Cal., five years since, and Elizabeth and Mary Jane died in infancy. Hugh received an education from the common schools, and also attended Miami University one term. He spent four years in teaching school, one year at Lima, one in the village of Clifton, and two years in the country. He was Recorder of Allen County, one year by appointment, and three by election. In 1847, he married Mary A. Elwell, by whom he had five children—Arthur Chalmers, Mary Elizabeth, Charlie Dill, James Anderson, and Calvin Middleton, who died in infancy. Mrs. Dobbins died December 12, 1856. In April, 1858, Mr. Dobbins married a second time, to Mary Jane, a daughter of John Funstons, of Clark County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins, and all the children living, are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1869, when Mr. Dobbins came to Ada, he bought a tract of land, now inside the corporation of Ada, and laid it out in what is known as Dobbins' First and Second Additions to Ada. His residence is very pleasantly situated on the corner of Normal and South Gilbert streets.

JOHN DOBBINS, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born December 22, 1821, in Trumbull County, Ohio. He is a son of Mathew and Elizabeth Dobbins, of whom a sketch has been given in connection with that of Hugh Dobbins, a brother of our subject. John Dobbins received a limited education from the common schools and was brought up on his father's farm near Lima, Allen County, where he remained until 1869. At the time of the war, he was buying horses for the Government. In 1850, Mr. Dobbins was married to Mary A. Skilling, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Skilling. Mrs. Dobbins was a teacher in early life, and is a lady of cultivation and refinement. They have five children—Ella E., Lewis L., Olive O., Mary M. and William W. One of the daughters, Olive, is a graduate of the Ada Normal School, Mary is a music teacher, and William is a telegraph operator. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dobbins is a Republican in politics. For twenty years he has been a Ruling Elder in the church. He was a Justice of the Peace in Allen County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins are very well known in Ada, and are very popular.

S. S. ELBERSON, restaurant keeper, Ada, was born August 14, 1842, in Mahoning County, Ohio, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Nogle) Elberson, the former a native of New Jersey, and of German descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent. In 1829, Benjamin Elberson came to Ohio and settled in Hancock County, where he pursued farming until 1855, when he removed to Hardin County and settled in Washington Township; he died in 1877. Our subject was the oldest of a family of nine; he received an education from the common schools of Hardin County and worked with his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years old. In 1866, he opened, with his father, a grocery in Ada, in which he was successful, but was unfortunately burned out, the whole business block being consumed; he has since being carrying on a restaurant, styled "The Bon Ton." He also deals in confectionery. He is now in good circumstances and is the owner of two business houses in Ada. In 1868, Mr. Elberson married Margaret McElroy, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth McElroy, of Scotch and Irish lineage. They have three children—Eva May, Virgil Olive and Hattie Pearl. Mr. Elberson is a Democrat in politics, and is an Odd Fellow in Lodge No. 427.

GEORGE EPLEY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born April 21, 1830, in Stark County, Ohio. He is the son of George and Margaret (Wooster) Epley, both Germans. His father emigrated to America before twenty-one years of age, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Our subject was

one of a family of eleven, of whom there are nine that attained adult age. He received his education in Fairfield County, and selected farming for his occupation. In 1853, he came to Hardin County, and settled on eighty acres of land, south of Ada, near the normal school; this land is now laid out in town lots. He is now the owner of 415 acres in Liberty Township. In 1855, he was married to Miss Barbara, daughter of N. and Charlotte (Suter) Hich, both natives of Germany. By this union there have been four children—Elizabeth C., George N., Samuel A. and Jacob F. Mr. and Mrs. Epley are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat; has been trustee and deacon, and is a good business man.

JOHN EVICK, farmer, P. O Ada, was born March 8, 1822, in Ross County, Ohio. He is a son of Christian and Sarah (Fisher) Ross, the former a native of Virginia and of German descent, and the latter a native of Vermont and of English lineage. His father, a farmer, came to Ohio at an early date and settled in Ross County, where he had a family of fourteen children, seven living, of whom John is the sixth. Our subject has never attended school, but spent his youth in working on the farm, and has followed farming through life. In 1848, he married Phœbe Russell, who died in 1865. She had six children, three of whom are living—John R., a farmer in Hancock County; S. R., the wife of John Dodge, and Cassus P., living in Delphos, Ohio. In 1866, Mr. Evick went to Allen County, where he remained two years, and then, in 1868, came to Liberty Township, in Hardin County, where he has since remained. In 1871, he formed a second union, marrying Eleanor Dodge, the widow of John McElroy. She was born in 1830, in Ashland County, and is the daughter of Calvin Dodge, a native of New York, and of English descent. They have one child, Charlotte, the wife of John Maxwell, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Evick are members of the Evangelical Church, in which the former has been a deacon. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, No. 909, a Gatekeeper and Overseer. In politics, he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born February 14, 1816, in Hamilton County, Ohio. He is a son of Asahel and Betsey (Rice) Franklin, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. Asahel Franklin and his wife were born in Vermont, and settled in Clark County, Ohio, in 1822, where he carried on farming most of his lifetime. He had ten children, of whom our subject is the eighth one. Benjamin learned brick-making in his youth, and followed this occupation, together with farming, up to his thirty-fourth year. In 1853, he cleared and settled a farm, and is now owner of a fine place of 162 acres in Allen County, Ohio. He married in 1846, Catherine Wood, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Carey) Wood, both of whom are natives of New Jersey. Four children resulted from this union, three of whom are living—Jane, deceased; Ellen, wife of Henry Hinkle, a farmer; Abigail, wife of William Candler, a farmer; and Mary M., wife of Solomon Huber, a farmer in Allen County. Mrs. Franklin has been a member of the Christian Church for twenty-seven years. Mr. Franklin is a Universalist. He is a very quiet man, and is highly respected by all who know him intimately, and he stands among the best citizens of Ada.

JOHN FRIEDLY, Mayor of Ada, was born December 25, 1833, in Germany. His parents emigrated to America in 1835. They first settled in Pennsylvania, and then went to Indiana, in 1839, and finally proceeded to Clark County, Ohio, where his father followed farming, although his trade was that of a baker. Our subject was brought up on the farm, receiving an ordinary education from the common schools, and for his occupation chose farming, which he followed up to his thirty-fifth year. He then came to Ada and opened a grocery store, which he finally relinquished and formed a partnership with A. B. Charles in the grain trade, following it for four years; the grain elevator was

built by our subject. After this, Mr. Friedly was in the hardware and agricultural implements industry, and for several years introduced the steam threshing machine in this part of Hardin County, and in Allen and Hancock Counties. In 1877, he was elected Mayor of Ada, and served two terms, and in 1882 was again re-elected. In 1861, Mr. Friedly married Nancy Freed, also of German parentage. They have eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Anna, Permella, Manuel, Ella, Albert, Rena, Edith L. and Willie. Mrs. Friedly is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Friedly is a Republican in political sentiments, and is much esteemed by the citizens of Ada.

S. G. FOUGHT, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born March 4, 1829, in Perry County, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob and Eva (Dacham) Fought, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His father, a farmer, was an early settler of Perry County, having resided there for nearly seventy years. Our subject was reared on the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he worked out by the month for a time, and was for seven years afterward in a saw mill. He subsequently went to farming, which he has since followed for his occupation. In 1860, he came to this county, settling on Section 31, where he is still residing, and is the owner of 120 acres of good land. In 1859, he married Alvena Joerris, who was born in Germany, and is the daughter of George Joerris. Her parents are both Germans. Nine children resulted from this union, of whom eight are living, viz.: Melinda A., Meda P., Caroline E., Lodema Catherine, Sarah E., Emma Amelia, Rosetta Margaret and William A. Bertha, the youngest but one, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fought are members of the Reformed Church, where the former has been an Elder; he has also been Superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics, Mr. Fought is a Democrat. He is one of the leading Germans in the township.

JOHN J. GARLINGER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born July 19, 1824, in Bedford County, Penn. He is a son of William and Christina (Anhart) Garlinger, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. His father, a carpenter and farmer, came to Ohio and settled in Columbiana County, and from there moved, in 1849, to this county, where he died in 1866. Our subject's mother died in 1859. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of sixteen, and was reared on a farm. He did not attend school, but picked up his learning after his marriage. He started out in life with but 50 cents in his pocket, and, after working around and picking up odd jobs, he succeeded in buying some land in Liberty Township, and has added to it until now he is the owner of 240 acres. In 1847, he married Mary Hardman, daughter of Michael and Mary Hardman, both of whom are Germans. By this union there have been eleven children, ten living, viz.: John H., deceased; Minerva, wife of John Gerkey; Delorma T.; Mary L., wife of S. Phillips, farmer in Nebraska; Lucy E., wife of George Commans, proprietor of a tile factory; Abbie, wife of Josiah Boutwell, farmer in Hancock County; Julia S., wife of Louis Boutwell; William F., farmer; Ida Alice, wife of Howard Begle; Florence E. and Sarah Ann. Mrs. Garlinger is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Garlinger is a Democrat in politics; is a Trustee and School Director, and a noted farmer of Liberty Township.

ISAAC GARWOOD, farmer and fruit-grower, P. O. Ada, was born in Marion Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, June 30, 1842. He is a son of Bani and Ruth (Kelly) Garwood, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. They were the parents of seven children, of whom our subject is the second. He was reared on the home farm, near where he now resides, and at the age of nineteen enlisted in Company D, Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and, three months later, was taken prisoner in Miles' surrender at Harper's Ferry, Va. After being paroled, he came home, and engaged in school teaching, until exchanged, when he re-enlisted in Company A, One

Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as Duty Sergeant until the close of the war, since which time, until recently, he has been principally following the vocation of school teaching, but has now located on a beautiful farm of twenty acres, near Ada, on Section 27, and devotes his time to fruit-growing and agriculture. He has a beautiful grove of 400 cherry trees, and grows small fruits in abundance. He was married, in 1871, to Minerva Longenecker, a daughter of David and Sarah (Hatfield) Longenecker. She was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 10, 1845, and is of English and German descent. The five children born to them are Lorena Estella, born January 17, 1873; Althea May, born May 6, 1874, and died March 14, 1876; Maurice Jay, born August 23, 1876, and died March 15, 1877; Alva Ray, born September 23 1878; and James A., born October 15, 1881. Mrs. Garwood is a member of the Christian Church.

HORACE GILBERT, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Canada, April 10, 1805. He is a son of Josiah and Cloe (Barnard) Gilbert, both of English descent, and both natives of Vermont. His father was a carpenter and joiner. Our subject was educated at the common schools in Canada and Vermont. In 1840, he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Ohio, Liberty Township. He was married in 1833, February 27, to Sarah Wood, a daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Savage) Wood. Ten children have resulted from this union, five of whom are living—Berthina, wife of John Shuster, a wealthy farmer and one of the early settlers of this township; Horace, deceased; Mary A., deceased, wife of Dr. Walters, a prominent physician, a sketch of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume; Alvin, deceased; Melissa, deceased, wife of William Kidd; Orinda A., deceased; Laura, wife of Frank Ream, deceased; eighth,———; the ninth and tenth, twins, Marantha and Miranda, the former, wife of William Cross, of Ada, and the latter, wife of Henry Ream, of Ottawa, who was formerly a citizen of Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gilbert is the owner of the first store that was opened in Ada. He bought it of the railroad company. He also owns a valuable farm of 160 acres and considerable other property. In politics, he is a Republican.

C. W. GILBERT, Ada, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, November 15, 1832. He is the son of Harmond and Susan (Webster) Gilbert, the former of whom is a native of Vermont and the latter a native of Canada, both of English descent. Harmond Gilbert was a farmer in Canada, and moved, in 1832, to Geauga County, Ohio, where he remained until 1845; he then moved to a farm three miles west of Ada, where his wife died in 1848, after which he settled in Ada. He was twice married, and by his first wife had thirteen children, six of whom are living. The subject of our sketch is the fourth child and second son. Our subject received an ordinary education from the common schools, and chose farming for his trade, although he has also followed several other occupations during his lifetime. Since 1862, he has farmed a great deal. He is also a dealer in real estate. In 1854, he married Mary, daughter of David Scott, of English descent, and a native of Warren County, Ohio. They have four children—Elmer G., a telegraph operator in Cheyenne, Wy. T.; Carl J., who is attending a medical college in Cleveland; Attie, now the wife of M. F. Eggerman, a teacher in the graded school in Ada; and Dexter D., who is in the stove and tinware business. Mr. Gilbert is a Republican, in politics, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

M. V. GILBERT, photo artist, Ada, was born January 6, 1844, in Mahoning County, Ohio. His grandparents, Samuel and Nancy (Fowler) Gilbert, on his father's side, were natives of New Jersey; those on his mother's side, Peter and Elizabeth (Glass) were natives of Maryland. They lived to an advanced age, and his great-grandfather lived to be one hundred and seven years old. Our subject

moved with his parents, in 1850, and settled in Allen County, two miles south of Maysville, and afterward moved into Maysville. His education was very incomplete, as he attended school only two months in the winter, and had in all about one year of schooling. But after his marriage, he took lessons in reading, writing, and some lessons in music, and soon became more proficient. He has acquired quite a taste for literature, and is now subscriber to the Encyclopedia Britannica. In 1861, Mr. Gilbert enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers (Second Regiment of the Zouaves), at Camp Dennison. He was in the Corinth campaign, and then proceeded to Memphis, and finally reached Chattanooga. He was in the whole campaign of Atlanta, and was discharged in 1864, after a service of three years and twenty days. On his return home, he learned photography, at Lima, of his cousin, Thomas Dalzell, and set up a gallery in Ada in 1865. On April 25, 1865, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Groty. They have eight children, four of whom are living, two boys and two girls. Mr. Gilbert owns the residence on Main street, where he lives, and also the two photograph galleries.

R. L. GREENWOOD, baker, Ada, was born March 7, 1845, in Greene County, Ohio. He is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Layman) Greenwood, both natives of Virginia and of English descent. His father pursued farming all his lifetime. Our subject was brought up on the farm and attended the common schools of Greene County. Up to the age of twenty-two years, he worked on his father's farm and then did farming for himself. In 1870, he married Isabella Maynard, who was born in Dayton, Ohio. Two children were the result of this union—Harry M. and Anna Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Greenwood, when he first came to Ada, opened in the grocery business, in which he remained eighteen months, when he started the bakery, at which he has been very successful. Mr. Greenwood is an industrious, energetic man, well educated, and is highly respected by all who know him. In politics, he is a Democrat.

JAMES F. HALL, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born March 17, 1838, in Allen County, Ohio. He is a son of James F. and Maxy (Fisher) Hall, both natives of Virginia, the former of English, and the latter of German descent. His father, a farmer, lived for nearly a half century in Allen County. Our subject spent his boyhood on the farm, receiving a common school education, and learning all about farming, which has formed his occupation through life. He is also a thresher, and has run a thresher for the last twenty years, and a steam thresher the last three years. In 1861, he married Dosha A. Hashe, who was a native of Allen County. By this union he had three children—David, Mary Ellen and James. Mrs. Hall died in 1866. In 1867, Mr. Hall formed a second union, this time with Emily C. Hardwick, a native of Ohio, whose mother was of German, and her father of English descent. They have eight children, viz.: Cora Alice, Lottie J., Thomas F., Charles (deceased), Jessie, George E., Albert and Babin. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the M. E. Church. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and was discharged the same year. In 1871, he came to Liberty Township, Hardin County, where he has remained ever since. He owns 157 acres of land in this county and some property in Hancock County, all secured by his own exertions. In politics, he is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN HAMMER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1833. He is a son of Godfrey and Christine Hammer, both natives of Germany. His parents came to America in 1832, and settled in Lorain County, where his father followed farming, although his trade was that of a carpenter. Our subject, the fourth son of a family of six, was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools. He learned the trade of carpenter in Michigan, and afterward worked at it for three years in Iowa. He married, in Michigan,

in 1858, Miss Lydia Bradford, who is of English descent. Ten children resulted from this union, all living, viz.: Elnora, wife of John Turner, a farmer; Henry, a farmer; Charles, Julia, Albert, Clara, Minnie, John, Alice and Olie. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer are members of the United Brethren Church. In 1871, twelve years ago, he came to this county and settled on Section 9. He owns 180 acres well-improved land. He is also proprietor, in company with Mr. Patterson, of a saw mill, the firm being styled Hammer & Patterson. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was a Township Trustee in 1881 and 1882; is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and is in the encampment of the subordinate lodge in Ada.

SAMUEL HETRICK, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born October 3, 1827, in Perry County. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Fought) Hetrick, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His father was a son of Peter Hetrick, a farmer; he followed farming, and also the trade of a blacksmith, and came to Ohio in 1804, at a time the Indians still abounded in that vicinity, and settled in Perry County. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and was able to read and write both in English and German. He came to this county in 1856, and settled on Section 33, when it was all a wilderness. In 1855, he married Leah Klingler, daughter of Adam Klingler, of German descent. Her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. Five children were the result of this union—Benjamin F., Rufus C., Jacob L., William H. and Sarah E. Mr. and Mrs. Hetrick are members of the reformed church, where the former is a Deacon and an Elder. Mr. Hetrick has been successful in farming, and is the owner of 118 acres of land.

N. HIGH, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born December 8, 1832, in Crawford County, Ohio. He is a son of Nicholas and Charlotte (Shutle) High, both natives of Germany. His parents emigrated to America in 1827, and in 1833 came to this county, settling on Section 8, where our subject is now living; they had a family of five children—Jacob, who died in Illinois in 1882; Elizabeth, wife of George Rusher, farmer; Barbara, wife of George Epley, farmer in this township; Caroline, wife of Samuel Epley, farmer; and our subject. The latter never attended school for more than a week; at that time there were no schools in the township, and afterward he was ashamed to attend at his age. He learned farming for his occupation, and, in 1851, was doing odd jobs to get started, and in 1857 bought a separator, which machine he used four years. He is now running a large saw mill, and is the owner of 200 acres of valuable land. He was married, in 1866, to Sarah Markley, daughter of Fred Markley. Her parents emigrated from Germany. Seven children resulted from this union, viz.: Elie, Oscar, Lester, Ora, Mary, Sarah and Habben. In politics, Mr. High is a Democrat.

B. A. HOLLAND, lawyer, Ada, was born October 21, 1822, in Fayette County, Ohio. He is a son of Thomas and Lorena (Cahill) Holland, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of English descent. Thomas Holland, a carpenter, came to Ohio in 1800, and settled at first in Harrison County, and thence moved to Fayette County. Our subject was educated in Fayette County, and learned the trade his father had followed. In 1836, he went to Lima, Allen County, and resided there up to 1862, at which latter time he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served with great distinction in the war; at first he was commissioned Second Lieutenent, then First Lieutenant, then Captain and Major, and finally Lieutenant Colonel. On his return home from the war, he studied law for three years, and took up the practice of it, although not regularly admitted to the bar until 1875. He is now one of the prominent lawyers of Ada. In 1844, Mr. Holland was united in marriage with Lydia Osborn, a native of Warren County, Ohio. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Thomas E., a lawyer in Paulding County,

Ohio; Rachel A., wife of James McKenny, a contractor and lumber dealer in Lima; Lorena A., a prominent merchant of Ada, and James C., an architect, who stands high in his profession. Mrs. Holland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Holland is a member of the Masonic order; is a prominent member of the G. A. R., and commander of the Post in Ada.

WILLIAM HOLMES, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born April 25, 1810, in Ohio. He is a son of Obadiah and Rebecca (Thomas) Holmes, both natives of Virginia and of English descent. His father, who was a blacksmith, came to Harrison County, Ohio, while a boy. He had a family of seven children, of whom William is the eldest. Our subject learned farming when a youth and has made it his occupation. In 1862, he was in Allen County, where he remained until 1874, when he came to this county and settled on Section 7, Liberty Township. He was married in 1830, to Margaret Jenkins, who was born in 1810 in Pennsylvania, and is the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Walker) Jenkins, of English descent. Her father, a farmer, came to Ohio when she was six years old. Nine children have resulted from this union—Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Benadom, a farmer in Allen County; Rebecca, wife of Isaac Williams, farmer; Obadiah, blacksmith and carpenter; Mary J., wife of James McKnight; Joseph, a stone mason in Tuscarawas County; William, farmer in Van Wert County; Anna L., wife of Thomas Williams; Margaret Allen, wife of James Grubb, farmer, in Liberty Township; Cellestine, wife of John Grubb, farmer in Williams County. Mr. Holmes' children are all married, and he has had by them thirty-eight grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which the former has attended since 1829. He has been Class Leader for twenty-five years and is Steward and Trustee. Mr. Holmes himself, three sons, six sons-in-law and seven grandsons are all Republicans.

A. S. HOON, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April, 1823. He is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (May) Hoon, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His father came to this county in 1834, and settled in Marion Township, where he was a farmer and also followed his trade of a tailor. Our subject, the ninth of a family of eleven, received his education from the common schools, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker. He worked at Kenton at his trade, fifteen years, and for nine years more at the carpenter's trade. In 1872, he came to Liberty Township, and came into possession of sixty acres of land, by a gift from his brother, on Section 28, on which he farmed successfully. In 1844, he married Miss Jeannette Monroe, daughter of Isaac Monroe, of Ross County. They have three children living—Mary, wife of J. B. Fletcher, a tailor in Kenton; Albert, tailor in Kenton, and Rachel Naoma, wife of George R. Moore, Jr., a hardware merchant in Kenton. Mr. and Mrs. Hoon are members of the Presbyterian Church in Kenton. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Hoon owns town property in Kenton worth $4,000. He has some property left him by his brother, John Hoon, who died at the age of seventy-three years, in 1880, the owner of 130 acres of land; the latter was a bachelor, a Democrat in politics, and was greatly respected by all his friends.

JEROME HOON, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Pennsylvania in 1851. He is a son of George and Anna Maria Hoon, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Winters, died in Pennsylvania. His father followed teaming the greater part of his life, but also learned the trade of a blacksmith. He came, with Jerome, in 1869, to Hardin County, and settled in Liberty Township; he is now living with his son. Our subject received a common school education and learned farming, which has been his occupation through life. He was married, September 8, 1881, to Amanda Newman, a daughter of Eli Newman. They have one child—Ned F. Mr. and

Mrs. Hoon are members of the Evangelical Church. He has been Steward and a Superintendent of the Sabbath school. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HOY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born July 2, 1820, in Pennsylvania, and is a son of John S. and Margaret (Gordon) Hoy, the former from New Jersey and of English, and the latter from Pennsylvania and of English and German descent. His father moved with his family, in 1830, to Perry County, Ohio, where he followed farming; he died at the age of eighty-seven years. The mother of our subject died at the age of eighty years. Our subject received his education from the common schools and learned farming in his youth, which occupation he has since followed. He worked for his grandfather Gordon, on the farm, for six years, during which time he was married. In 1849, he came to Liberty Township and settled on Section 31, where he commenced with eighty acres of land, which he cleared himself, and is now the owner of 160 acres of valuable land. He has spent most of his time in rearing sheep, which he finds very profitable. He married Miss Priscilla Guyton, a daughter of Benjamin Guyton, of English descent. Six children blessed this union, five of whom are living—Rebecca E., wife of Eli Anspach, a farmer; John, a farmer in Kansas; James, a farmer in Liberty Township; Margaret, wife of Albert Long; William, deceased; and Susannah. Mr. Hoy is an advocate of temperance and, in politics, is a Democrat.

A. B. HUFF, a dealer in sewing machines, Ada, was born October 17, 1840, in Harrison County, Ohio. He is a son of Reuben and Henrietta (McAdaw) Huff, the former a native of Ohio and German descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. Reuben Huff came to Hardin County, Ohio, in 1842, and settled in Kenton, where he lived until 1848, then moved to Huntersville, same county, and kept hotel until 1860. Our subject was brought up in a hotel, and received a common school education; he chose the carpenter trade for his occupation, and worked at it continually from 1862 to 1871. Since 1871, he has been a dealer in sewing machines. In 1861, he married Ellen J. Souder, a daughter of William and Margaret Souder. Her father is of German and her mother of Irish descent. Mr. Souder came to Hardin County in 1861, and engaged in tanning. Mrs. Huff is a member of the Presbyterian Church; she has had eight children, of whom there are five living—Mary E., John, Earl, Robert P. and Anna. V. In 1862, Mr. Huff enlisted in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged the same year for disability. Mr. Huff is a member of the Odd Fellows society, has held the office of Town Councilman, and has been Marshal of Ada. In politics, he is a Republican.

ROBERT HYNDMAN, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Ireland in 1804. His younger days were spent in the old country, where he received his education, and followed farming, and, in 1834, he emigrated to America, and went to Pennsylvania, where he made his living at burning lime. Four years after, he came to this county, and settled on Section 20, in Liberty Township, where he is still residing. He owns eighty acres of land that is now worth $80 per acre, which at the time he bought it, would bring only $2 an acre. In 1841, he married Martha Kirkland, by whom he had five children—Mary J.; Rebecca, at home; John, a plasterer, who served eighteen months in the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and is now married and living in Ada; Eliza and R. J. Mrs. Hyndman died in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman were members of the Presbyterian Church, where the former has been an Elder for thirty-six years, and was a Commissioner at the time it was built. Mr. Hyndman was also the Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is politically a Democrat, and has served twelve years as Treasurer of the township, and several years as School Director

WILLIAM IRVINE, carpenter, P. O. Ada, was born in Licking County, Ohio, October 1, 1834. His mother, whose maiden name was Esther Kirk-

land, was born in 1808, in Zanesville. She is the daughter of Samuel Kirkland, who settled in Ohio in 1792, and served in the war of 1812. The father of our subject, Thomas Irvine, was born in Ireland in 1808, and emigrated to America in 1828, settling in Pennsylvania, where for four years he worked in the iron mines. In 1832, he came to Ohio, and settled at first in Licking County, and finally, in 1835, moved with wife and family to Hardin County. He and his wife are still living, and have a family of eight children, five of whom are living, and are all married, except William, the subject of our sketch. William was brought up on a farm, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood, which were *common*, indeed, so far as the architecture of the school buildings were concerned, which consisted of round logs, greased paper windows, and a fire-place across one end of the building. He also attended, in 1858, two terms at Geneva College, Logan County. He learned in Ada his trade of a carpenter, builder and contractor, and now ranks very high in the business, and also operates, occasionally, in the business of discounting notes, etc. He has lived in Ada the past twenty years, and resides with his parents. John A. Irvine, brother of our subject, was in the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga September 19, 1863. William Irvine is a Republican in politics, and was Councilman of Ada at one time.

AMOS JOHNS (deceased), late cabinet-maker, Ada, was born September 25, 1819, in Ohio, and was a son of George and Mary (Myers) Johns, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Kenton. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker, and followed it as his occupation through life. He married, May 16, 1844, Miss Mary Hoon, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (May) Hoon, both of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction. Six children have resulted from this union—Margaret J. (deceased), Rachel M. (deceased), Mary E. wife of N. High, Martha E., wife of Henry Phillips, a farmer in Liberty Township; Emma J., wife of Lewis Long, farmer in this county, and Ida L. (deceased). Mrs. Johns is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Johns was a Democrat in politics, and a successful man of business. He died January 12, 1866, deeply mourned by his family.

A. L. JONES, Ada, is a commercial traveler for Butterworth & Co., 28 West Pearl street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. W. KECKLER, P. O. Ada, was born in Pennsylvania May 30, 1836. He is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Stout) Keckler, both natives of Pennsylvania. His parents came to Ohio in 1844, and settled in Marion County, where his father followed farming. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and attended the common schools; he learned farming in his youth, and has pursued that occupation ever since. He was married, in 1858, to Mary Alnord, by whom he had two children—Lennis A., a farmer, and Addison, a farmer. Mrs. Keckler died in 1861. In 1866, Mr. Keckler took for a second wife, Hannah Pumphrey. She is the daughter of John W. and Tacy Pumphrey. Her mother, whose maiden name was Morrison, was a native of Pennsylvania. Two children have blessed this union—Tacy and Michael. Mr. and Mrs. Keckler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is a Steward, Class Leader and Trustee of the Sabbath school. In 1863, Mr. Keckler enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company D. He fought in eleven battles, one of them the noted battle of Resaca, in Georgia, May 15, 1864. He was discharged in Texas November 24, 1865. Mr. Keckler has now retired from all business, and lives in Ada.

ANDREW S. KELLY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 14, 1830. He is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Shaw) Kelly, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father followed farming, and had a family of five children, four of whom grew up. Our subject spent his youth on the farm, attending the common schools of Pickaway County. His early years were devoted to teaching music in the schools, but he afterward learned farming, and has since followed it as his occupation. In 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. He was a non-commissioned officer and was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea. Mr. Kelly was married, March 27, 1856, to Miss Susannah Yates, who was born in 1836 in Hancock County, Ohio, and is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Yates. This union has been blessed with ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Ira N., George, Margaret E., William H., Sarah B., Samuel M., Joseph A., J. E. and an infant not named. Mrs. Kelly is a member of the M. E. Church. In politics, Mr. Kelly is a Democrat.

JAMES KINDLE, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born March 10, 1854, in Hardin County, Liberty Township. He is a son of Joshua and Rosana (Derry) Kindle, both natives of Perry County, Ohio, and of German and Irish descent. The grandparents on both sides were natives of Virginia. Joshua Kindle, father of our subject, came to Hardin County, when a boy, and followed farming. Our subject received an ordinary education at the common schools, and, for his occupation, learned farming. He is the owner of fifty acres of land on Section 18, in Liberty Township. In 1877, he was married to Eliza Jackson, a daughter of John and Catherine Jackson, of Irish and German descent, who came to this county in 1828. Her father is in good circumstances, and is a prominent farmer near Kenton. Our subject has had three children by this union—Catherine A., Io Maud and Nancy Luetta. Mrs. Kindle is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Kindle is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Grange association.

AMOS KLINGLER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 12, 1842. He is a son of D. A. and Sarah (Brosius) Klingler. Both parents are natives of Ohio, and are of German lineage. His father came to Hardin County in 1848, and settled in Liberty Township, which at that time was all a wilderness, where he followed farming the rest of his life. Our subject was brought up on the farm, and received a limited education from the common schools. In his youth he chose the occupation of farmer, and has pursued it ever since. He now owns a farm of eighty acres of well-improved land. In 1862, he married Lucinda M. Greenawalt, a daughter of John and Mary Greenawalt, the former a prominent and wealthy farmer of Allen County. Mr. and Mrs. Klingler are both members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Klingler is a Democrat in politics. In 1879, he was the President of the board that drained Hog Creek Marsh. He is a Trustee and Deacon in the church, in which he is also a Sabbath school teacher. He is a member of the Grange society, No. 909, of Liberty Township.

R. H. KLINGLER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 23, 1844. He is a son of David and Sarah (Proshia) Klingler. Our subject, the second child of a family of eighteen, received his education in this county and learned farming for his occupation. He also worked at the shoe-maker's trade, but only continued at it for a year and a half. He enlisted in 1862 in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and served till the close of the war. He was always ready for duty, fought in fourteen battles and was discharged at Salisbury, N. C. In 1868, he married Margaret Fisher, a daughter of

David Fisher, of German lineage. They have six children, viz., Rosetta, William L., David E., Charles E., Elva L. and Cora E. Mrs. Klingler is a member of the Lutheran Church and Mr. Klingler of the Reformed Church, in which he has been a Deacon. He is a member of the Grange Association, a Democrat in politics and is a successful business man.

HENRY KRIDLER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born February 24, 1833, in Trumbull County, Ohio; his mother, whose maiden name was Thorn, was born in Virginia. His father, Andrew Kridler, was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent. His grandfather on his father's side emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where he followed farming. The father of our subject was also a farmer, and came to Ohio in 1838, settling in Washington Township when the latter was all a wilderness and abounded in deer and wild turkeys. For a long while the family had a struggle for existence, the only article of food for days and weeks being potatoes. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a limited education. He learned farming in his youth, and has followed it for his occupation. In 1856, he married Mary Jane Beard, born in the year 1836, in Washington Township, Hardin County. She is the daughter of Sidney Beard, and is of English lineage. They have two children, Margaret Jane, now the wife of A. M. Barlow, a farmer, and Rachel Ann. Mr. Kridler is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Grange association.

CHARLES D. LANDON, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born December 10, 1847, in Portage County, Ohio. He is a son of James and Ruth (Dudley) Landon, both natives of Connecticut and of English descent. His father, a carpenter and farmer, came to Ohio in 1852 and settled in Liberty Township. Our subject received his education at the common schools, and selected the occupation of farmer, which he has followed through life. In 1868, he went to Michigan, but returned in 1870. He was married in 1875 to Sarah M. McElroy, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morrison) McElroy, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch and Irish descent. Two children have blessed this union—Eva L. and Grace A. Mr. Landon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He is the owner of a fine farm of thirty acres, and a house and three lots, all secured by his own exertions.

HENRY S. LEHR, President of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, Ada, was born March 8, 1838, in Weathersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, George J. Lehr, was a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, Saloam Lessig Lehr, was a native of the same State. In 1836, his father moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, with his family of ten children, and on his arrival found his cash account to be three shillings. This state of penury had been brought about by his kind-heartedness and the rascality of his neighbors. He had been a man of considerable property, but had lost it all by bailing. Hearing his father recount his sad experience seemed not to harden young Henry's heart against the appeals of his neighbors, and he has suffered loss in the same way. Thus reduced, the father of our subject began life in Ohio. Finding but little work of a remunerative character, and sickness overtaking his family, hardships followed, but with his strong power of will, and being naturally ambitious, he struggled against poverty. Not finding sufficient work here, he removed, first to Stark, then to Wayne County, where he set up a loom and began weaving as a trade, with Henry his spool boy. Thus employed, Henry was unable to attend school, until he was twelve years of age, and then attended very irregularly, and, not being able to speak a word of English, made but

little progress. He now began to exercise a well-directed economy and shrewd business tact, which he has maintained throughout. Here, too, his indomitable will, which has borne him up through poverty and, finally, to such an exalted position, began to show itself. He resolved to educate himself, and with the money earned by gathering chestnuts, he purchased some books, and in the next four years got about the amount of schooling that one year's steady work would have given him. At the age of sixteen, we find him teaching school at $14 per month, and boarding around. In the spring of 1855, he attended the Union School at Salem, Ohio. In the fall, he engaged a district school and taught five months, at $18 per month. In the spring of 1856, he entered Mount Union College, where he continued until 1863, teaching in winter and attending the college in summer. He boarded himself, often living on mush alone. He did his own washing and ironing—his irons are now to be seen in the Normal Museum. His poverty and energy led him to overwork himself, often sleeping but two hours out of the twenty-four. This kind of working he has kept up all his life, and it will take from us at a comparatively early age one of the brightest educators the country has known. In 1861, he twice offered to enlist in the Union army, but was each time refused by the Surgeon. His patriotism was so great that here again we find his will exerting itself, when he a third time applied and was received into the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served four months and was honorably discharged. He subsequently enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed Orderly Sergeant of his company, took sick and was sent to the hospital, where, after he recovered, he remained in the capacity of Hospital Steward until the close of the war. The struggle for the Union having closed, we find our subject at the age of twenty-seven, with the great problem—What shall my life work be? staring him in the face. Medicine was the choice of his father, and in obedience to his wishes, Henry commenced that study. Had he followed that course, Hardin County could not to-day boast of the largest school in Ohio. But, fortunately, after eighteen months' study he decided to reject it and follow the inclinations of his mind and make teaching his life work. His main objection to teaching as a profession was the same that has driven much of the brightest talent from the teaching profession, that of being under a local board and subject to removal at the caprice of unscrupulous men, who allow their private feelings, rather than the common good, to govern them. But our subject, after mature deliberation, decided to avoid this condition by founding a school and managing it according to his own ideas in which a private school should be conducted. To do this required, first, money; second, a good location. In March, 1866, he began his travels for the purpose of meeting the second requirement. After traveling over nearly all of Northern Ohio and Indiana and Southern Michigan, he concluded to locate at Ada, Ohio, then Johnstown. At that time it was but a very small village, what is now the central portion of town being then a farm. Here he engaged to teach the village school at $3 per day, with the privilege of the house free of rent, to conduct a select school when not in public use. On October 30, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Albina J. Hoover, of Stark County, Ohio. He now bought property in Ada and determined to make it his home. He chose it as the location to found a school, for to him quite satisfactory reasons, among which were the purity of the air and salubrity of the climate. His ability as a teacher was so marked that this then new and wild country began to send her rough and untutored

students by the score. Soon the schoolhouse was entirely too small to accommodate the many who were seeking instruction at his hands, and the citizens of Ada and vicinity agreed to assist in erecting a building suitable for conducting a normal school. In the fall of 1870, Prof. Lehr made a proposition to the citizens that if they would give $5,000 for a suitable building he would give a like amount. The citizens accepted the proposition, and on the 23d of November the contract was closed. In order to meet the amount he had agreed to pay, Prof. Lehr admitted as partners in the school J. G. Park and B. F. Neisse, each of whom had some capital. In July, 1871, having passed the required examination of Mount Union College, he had conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the 14th of August, 1871, the normal school was formally opened with an enrollment of one hundred and forty-seven students. The first year, Prof. Lehr superintended the Union School, did most of the teaching in the normal, was President, Secretary and Treasurer, and did more real estate business than any other man in town. The school steadily increased, until he was compelled to give up the Union School. When the writer first knew him in the spring of 1877, he was filling the office of President, Secretary and Treasury, teaching ten hours a day and doing quite a good deal of garden farming. He would rise at 4 A. M., work in his garden until 6:30 and then teach until 9 P. M. He would then see after some business, go home and answer correspondence or work on catalogue, often until 1 A. M., the writer having corrected proof with him at that hour. Thus he has worked through his whole life, and being a man of slight physique, very nervous temperament and suffering from spinal affections, that we have seen him stricken down in the class room and have to be carried home, is it strange that to-day, at the age of forty-five years he should be failing fast? Stranger that after all this, he should still be able to manage a school with an annual enrollment of over 2,000 different students and an average attendance of 1,000, manage successfully a farm of over 300 acres and still find time to perform his duties as a citizen and Christian man. In the winter of 1877–78, he proposed to the citizens of Ada to erect an additional building, as the one in use was too small to acommodate the number of students then occupying it and the growing wants of the school. Legislation was secured, authorizing the citizens to tax themselves to the extent of $20,000, providing three-fourths of the legally qualified voters accede. The vote being taken, stood 329 for the tax to twenty-three against it. On the 22d of June, 1878, the contract was awarded and the building, a most magnificent structure, was completed in August, 1879. For the next two years, the school increased 40 per cent on the previous year and the third year 30 per cent, so that at the present writing, April 23, 1883, there is an enrollment of over 1,000, with an annual enrollment of 2,200. The accommodations are again inadequate, and the contract is already let for a third building, to be completed the coming October. Thus Prof. Lehr, by his hard work and self-sacrificing spirit, has built up the largest and most prosperous school in the State. Until within the last four years, the school yielded but a meager income, sometimes scarcely being self-sustaining; yet by hard work, economy and good trading he has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He is common in dress, courteous and jovial in social relations, always witty and making many humorous speeches to the students; he never scolds, but controls that vast assembly of students from all parts of the country, and necessarily some bad ones, by kindness and has the profound respect of all. He is liberal in his views, a brilliant conversationalist, never forgetting a

favor and never remembering an injury. He will listen to a tirade of abuse unjustly heaped upon him with his temper unruffled, and at the close treat his abuser as if nothing had happened. He is a member of the Christian Church; in politics, a Republican; in life, a bright and shining light, worthy of being followed.

L. O. LINDSLEY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Livingston, N. Y., November 4, 1825. He is a son of Luman and Almeda (Spencer) Lindsley, both of English descent. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. His father, in company with his two brothers passed through Hardin County in 1822, at a time there were but very few white men in the county. Our subject was educated in New York, and went to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1853. In 1856, he settled down and married, March 25, Miss Julia A. Huff, a daughter of Reuben Huff, of English descent. Her father came to this county over a half century ago, and died in 1865. Four children have resulted from this union, Malleve H., wife of William Darby, L. S., William S. and L. O., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley are members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1863, Mr. Lindsley came to Liberty Township and settled on a farm of sixty acres; besides farming, he is engaged in gardening and stock-raising. He is a Republican in politics, and was one of the voters for President Taylor. He has filled the office of a Supervisor and School Director.

SAMUEL LONES, farmer, P. O. Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, was born October 3, 1838, in Fairfield County, Ohio. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) Lones, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of German lineage. His father is a farmer residing in Allen County, Ohio. Our subject attended the common schools of Allen County and learned farming, which he has followed for his occupation through life. In 1862, he settled in this county on a farm of eighty acres in Liberty Township, and has cleared nearly the whole of this farm himself. He was married in 1861 to Caroline Broushes, who was born April 12, 1840, in Perry County, Ohio, and is the daughter of Peter and Sarah (Mechling) Broushes, both descendants of the Pennsylvania Dutch. This union has been blessed with three children—Israel, William Henry and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs Lones are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lones is a Democrat in politics, and for nine years has served as School Director.

TOBIAS LONG, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born November 9, 1814, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He is a son of Adam and Magdalena (Boyer) Long, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German and the latter of Scotch and Irish descent. His father was a farmer. Our subject received a common school education and learned farming for his occupation, which he has since followed, although also familiar with the cooper and shoe-maker's trades. He came to this county in 1835 and settled on the Government land. He is now the owner of 147 acres of valuable land. In 1836, he married Sarah Haney, daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Gonser) Haney, of German descent. Fifteen children blessed this union, viz.: John, Jacob, Solomon (deceased), Adam (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Tobias, George, Sarah, Lovine, Frederic, Jeremi h, Noah, Mary J. (deceased), Hannah, and Alvin (deceased). Mrs. Long died in 1862. In 1863, he formed a second union with Melissa Ann Fisher, daughter of Michael and Mary (Ocker) Fisher, the former of German and the latter of English descent. There are nine children by this union—Albert, Millie A., Salina

C.; Cyrus, Henry, Emma, Maoma, Charles and an infant not named. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the German Reformed Church. In an early day, the former was a Deacon. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was a Constable when there were only seventeen voters. not enough to hold the offices. Mr. Long has eighteen children living, thirteen of whom are married, and he has thirty-six grandchildren.

A. A. LONG, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born February 28, 1848, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He is a son of Adam and Susannah (Baughman) Long, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. In early life, his father was a wagon-maker, but afterward became a farmer. Our subject was reared on the farm and only attended school six months; is a self-educated man, and is conversant with the German language. He worked for his father until twenty-one years old, and then engaged in ditching, chopping and aiding in the draining of the Hog Creek Marsh. In 1870, he came to Hardin County, settled in Liberty Township and is now the owner of forty-four acres of land in Section 16. Financially, he has been successful as a farmer. In 1868, he married Hannah Jane Grubb, of English lineage, and a daughter of Elijah and Mary Grubb. Mr. Long is a Democrat in politics, and is Trustee of the Allen Mutual Relief Insurance Company.

JOHN K. LYNCH, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born September 16, 1816, in Pike County, Ohio. He is a son of William and Nancy (Smith) Lynch, the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of German lineage. His father, who was born in Virginia and was of Irish descent, was a farmer in his early days, but afterward followed the trade of shoe-maker. He had a family of fourteen, twelve of whom grew up. He died in Illinois in 1854. Our subject, who was the fifth child and third son, did not receive any schooling; in those early days very little attention was paid to education, every boy being required on the farm. But after his marriage, Mr. Lynch studied, and is now a great reader. He has followed farming from his boyhood up. In 1845, he came to Hardin County and settled in Liberty Township, where he was the first to dig a well. He built a log cabin in Ada in 1851. He remembers the time he was acquainted with every one in the county. In 1841, Mr. Lynch was married to Jane Dudleson, whose father was a hatter, of English and German descent. Her mother was of Irish lineage. Six children have blessed this union. Mrs. Lynch is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Lynch is a Republican.

WILLIAM McCREERY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born December 12, 1824, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is the son of Thomas and Christina (Shuster) McCreery. His father, of Irish descent, was a native of Virginia, and came to Carroll County in 1811. His mother was of German lineage, and a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject received an ordinary education, and followed farming as his occupation for the most of his lifetime. In 1862, he came to Hardin County, and now owns a farm of eighty acres in Liberty Township. In 1847, he married Catharine Wingate, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Tressel) Wingate, both of English descent. They have six children, of whom four are living, viz., L. M., E. J., S. E. and S. W. Mr. and Mrs. McCreery are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which the former has been a Ruling Elder for years. Mr. McCreery is now living in Ada, on Main street, where he owns a neat residence, and here he and his wife take in boarders from the neighboring Normal School. Mr. McCreery is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES J. McELROY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born March 14, 1814. He is a son of Hugh W. and Susannah (Brooks) McElroy, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania, and both of Dutch origin. Hugh McElroy was a farmer, and brought up his son on the farm. The latter has had no schooling—he does not write. At that early day, the place was a wilderness, and our subject grew up almost before the township had any schools. Only four families were living here when his father settled in the township, and the first election was made four years after he came. At this election, which was for President, only four votes were cast. At the township election they did not ballot; they only found out who could take the office. Our subject was thus a pioneer of Liberty Township, and can tell many interesting anecdotes of those early times. Reared among the rural scenes of the township, and having for his playmates the Wyandot Indians, in whose language he could easily converse; our subject remained with his parents till his thirtieth year, when he bought a piece of land, which he cleared off himself. He thinks he has cleared 100 acres of land with his own hands, and in one day made 505 rails, and often cut four cords of wood in a day. In 1838, Mr. McElroy married Eliza Isahower, who was a widow with five children, of whom two, Andrew P. and Eliza J., are living. Mrs. McElroy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time her husband was in the war, she worked the farm herself, made money and bought property in Ada, to where she moved without having any help. After his return from the war, Mr. McElroy kept a grocery and bakery store, but he is now retired from business. In politics, he is a Democrat.

DAVID McELROY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 18, 1833. He is a son of Hugh and Susan (Brooks) McElroy, the former of Irish, the latter of German parentage. His parents settled in his county in 1837, on Section 1, Liberty Township. Our subject is the eighth of a family of sixteen, and attended the subscription schools of Liberty Township. He made his start in life by working in the mines by the month. He was in the Colorado mines in 1864 and 1865. For his occupation our subject has followed farming, in which he has been successful, and owns 154 acres of land all in Hardin County. He was married in 1872 to Hester Ann Garlinger, a daughter of William Garlinger and a sister of J. J. Garlinger, whose sketch is elsewhere in this volume. Eight children have resulted from this union, viz., Manda Jane, Mary E., Isaac, Dora Tresel, Annette, Muda, Anna and Ada. Mrs. McElroy is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. McElroy is a Democrat in his politics; has been Trustee and School Director, and is one of the prominent farmers of this county.

HAMILTON McELROY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born February 25, 1833, in Columbiana County, Ohio. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morrison) McElroy, both natives of Ohio, the former of Irish, the latter of Scotch descent. His father followed farming successfully all his life, and now resides in Ada. Our subject, at the age of eighteen years, learned the trade of carpenter, but he has followed farming the greater part of his life. Until 1882, for a period of about eight years, he was a butcher in Ada, but has now retired from all business. He came to Hardin County in 1859 and settled on Section 16. In 1857, he married Miss Eliza J. Adams, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz., Lawrence, deceased; John, a butcher in Ada; William; T. J., a farmer; George, Andrew Jackson, E. J., Ida, Rhoda and an infant deceased. Our subject is a Dem-

ocrat in politics. He has been Township Trustee and is a member of the Masonic order in Ada.

T. D. McELROY, carpenter, Ada, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, March 2, 1837. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morrison) McElroy. His parents were among the pioneers of Hardin County. Our subject is reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education in Liberty Township. In 1868, he learned the trade of carpenter, and has worked at it ever since. He came to Hardin County in 1860, and in 1862 enlisted in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and was discharged in 1865. In 1859, he was married to Rachel Hodge, a daughter of William Hodge, of Irish descent. Six children blessed this union, viz., B. D., Belle, Carrie, Curtis D., Bertie and Anna T. (deceased). Mrs. McElroy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. McElroy is a Democrat in politics, and a Master Mason.

FREDERIC MAGLOTT, professor, Ada, was born December 12, 1851, in Richland County, Ohio. His father, Jacob Maglott, was born in Germany, coming to this country when a young man. His mother, Catharine Detwiler, was born in Pennsylvania, and came with her father to this State when she was but a little girl, and when heavy forests covered the greater part of the surface of the country. Frederic Maglott was reared on his father's farm and enjoyed all the benefits of hard farm work, as well as those of the country school. He was very fond of music, and early devoted himself to its study, and for several years taught the rudiments of music, giving evening lessons at the schoolhouses of his neighborhood and those adjoining. At the age of nineteen years, he entered the high school of Belleville, Ohio, attending for two years, and continued his student life for nearly five years longer at the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, at Ada, Ohio, and the Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. During this time, he taught three terms of school. In the year 1876, he became associated as a partner of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, having purchased one-fourth interest, and here he has since labored faithfully. During the first two years, he taught mathematics mainly, but since, geography, German and the ancient languages have been his specialties. He is the author of several works on geography, viz., "Hand-book of Geography" and a "Manual of Geography," besides several smaller works. On July 26, 1880, he was married to Eva Sisson, of McArthur, Ohio, who has since been laboring with him as a teacher. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at present Superintendent of the Sunday school at Ada, as well as leader in the choir. He is President of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Normal School.

MICHAEL MANKEY, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ada, was born in Greene County, Penn., January 24, 1823. He is a son of Peter and Barbara (Lasler) Mankey, both of German descent, the former born in Maryland, the latter in Washington County, Penn. His father followed farming. Our subject was the youngest of a family of ten children, and was reared on the farm, attending the log schoolhouse. He learned farming in his youth, and has followed it for his occupation. In 1866, he came to this county and settled on Section 23, Liberty Township, where he is now the owner of a farm of fifty-one acres. In 1852, he was united in marriage with Margaret McGlumphy, of Pennsylvania. Eight children have blessed this union, five of whom are living—Barbara, a school teacher; Ann Eliza, wife of L. Street, a farmer; Maggie, wife of N. High, a teamster in Ada; I. T., a farmer; and Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Mankey are members of the

Baptist Church. Mr. Mankey is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Grange association.

WILLIAM ROLAND MATHEWS, minister, Ada, was born September 29, 1836, in Mount Blanchard, Hancock Co., Ohio. His father, Jonathan Mathews, was born December 4, 1808; his mother, whose name was Rebecca Donaldson, was born July 9, 1816. They were of Irish descent, and were married April 30, 1833. They moved to Cessna Township in August, 1834, on 160 acres that he had previously entered at $1.25 per acre in Section 6. Finding it to be altogether a wilderness, they moved to Mount Blanchard, where they lived until about 1837. While there, J. Mathews sold dry goods, etc. They then moved back and cleared up his farm and raised seven children—Elizabeth J., William Roland, Phebe E., Joseph D., Melvin J., Lavina R. and Mary Genevera. Our subject received his education from the common schools of this county, with an additional term of one year's schooling in Story County, Iowa, in 1857. He selected farming for his occupation, and has followed it through life up to within the last few years. In 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I; was a non-commissioned officer, and served his full term. On March 20, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Mary Markley, a daughter of Frederic Markley. She was born September 12, 1840, in Washington Township, where her father is a farmer. They have five children living—Clara M., Lora G., Granville W., Joseph Walter and Forest Foster. Mr. Mathews has been a traveling minister in full connection in the Miami Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist connection for the last four years. The field assigned to him for his conference during these years is Beech Grove, in Cessna Township. Mr Mathews is a holiness preacher; he believes in preaching Bible holiness, and also all the doctrines that are to be found between the lids of the Holy Bible. In politics, Mr. Mathews is a Republican, and was five years a Township Clerk. He owns a farm of 160 acres in Cessna Township, and also valuable property in Ada, where he now lives.

MICHAEL MELHORN, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 10, 1823. At the age of nineteen, he came to Ohio, locating in Richland County, where he remained until the 9th of June, 1846. He then entered the Mexican war, enlisting as a volunteer in the Third Ohio Regiment under the command of Col. Samuel Curtis, and serving as a private in Company C, under Capt. Thomas Ford. His command, participating in several engagements, marched through to Buena Vista, leaving that place for New Orleans in June, 1847, where they were mustered out. Returning to Richland County in 1848, he was married to Miss Martha Ahlefeld, a sister of Nathan and Peter Ahlefeld, well known business men of Hardin County. He began working at his trade of wagon-making, and in 1851 moved to Putnam County, which at that time was all a wilderness. Here he remained a number of years, removing to Hardin County in 1861, where he purchased the land upon which he now resides. From what was then an unbroken forest, he has now one of the best farms in Hardin County. His farm adjoins the enterprising village of Ada. The war for the Union once more called him to the military field in May of 1864. This time he was made Captain of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment, Company I, Ohio Volunteers. He was compelled to experience some of the tortures of the Southern "prison pens," being captured by the rebel forces under Early, July 7, 1864, in an engagement near Harper's Ferry. He was confined successively in the renowned

prisons of Charleston, Columbia, Macon, Raleigh and Goldsboro, and was finally exchanged at Wilmington, entering the Union lines on March 1, 1865. Starvation and exposure during prison life brought on a malignant fever, and for some time after his return home his life was despaired of. Since the war, Mr. Melhorn has devoted himself to farming. His family consists of three sons and three daughters, four of his children being married. He is now in his sixtieth year and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

W. H. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born April 6, 1848, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His father, B. F. Moore, is of Scotch and his mother of German lineage. His father followed farming. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the common schools; he selected the occupation of a farmer, and has followed it through life. In 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and served until the close of the war. He married, in 1867, Sarah Powell, a daughter of William and Nancy (Lyons) Powell. Five children have blessed this union, viz., W. W., Ella, Joseph H., David C. and Emma E. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Moore is a Republican in politics, and is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres.

S. C. MOWEN, stone mason, Ada, was born December 12, 1836, in Trumbull County, Ohio. He is a son of David and Nancy (Rudsil) Mowen, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father, when a youth, came to Trumbull County and learned the trade of brick mason. He moved to Allen County in 1839, and spent the latter years of his life in farming; he died in 1864, at the age of sixty-seven years. Our subject received a common school education and lived on the farm until twenty-three years old. He learned the trade of carpenter and also that of stone mason, and has followed both of these occupations, together with farming. He came to this county in 1877 and settled on Section 10 in Liberty Township. In 1860, he married Mrs. Olmsted, a widow, whose name was Nancy Roberts. She is the daughter of Allen and Mary Roberts, the former of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania, both of English and German descent. Mrs. Mowen had by her first husband one child, now deceased. Her first husband, Samuel Olmsted, came from England to Allen County, where he worked at his trade, printing, and died in 1857. Mr. Mowen is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES MUSTARD, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born August 12, 1819, in Pennsylvania. He is a son of Jonah and Mary (Harris) Mustard, both natives of Pennsylvania and of English and Irish descent. His father, a farmer, came to Ohio at an early date, and in 1844 settled in Liberty Township, where he has had a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living. James was reared on the farm, receiving a limited education, and while still a youth, started out for himself. He first worked at odd jobs, receiving 50 cents per 100 for splitting rails and $5 an acre for clearing off heavy timber. He is now the owner of 320 acres of land, and has been very successful in stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep. In 1872, he was married to Miss Mary H. Sousley, daughter of George D. and Malinda (Cochran) Sousley, both natives of Kentucky and of English descent. By this union there are four children—William G., Ida M., J. H. (deceased), and Clara. Mrs. Mustard is a member of the Disciple Church. In politics, he is a Republican, has been Township Trustee and is an Assessor and School Director.

J. H. MUSTARD, baker and confectioner, Ada, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 3, 1821. He is a son of John and May (Harris), the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New Jersey. John Mustard, our subject's father, came to Ohio in 1844, and settled as a farmer in Liberty Township, three miles south of Ada, where he lived up to the time of his death, in 1853. His wife died in Ada in 1872. J. H. Mustard received a limited education, and chose to be a farmer, but he has also followed several other occupations. He learned the millwright's trade and followed it for seven years, and for over forty years he has been a builder and contractor. In 1841, Mr. Mustard married Anna McGlumphy. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mustard has kept a record of the church from the time it was first opened, and Mr. Mustard has kept an accurate account of all the deaths that have occurred in Ada since it was a town. Mr. Mustard is a temperance man and a Republican. He remembers voting at one time when Liberty Township only polled seventeen votes.

HENRY E. NEFF, was born October 11, 1855, in the Keystone State. He is a son of David E. and Mary (Wise) Neff, the former of German and the latter of German and English descent; both are natives of Pennsylvania. Henry E. is the eldest of a family of four children; his early life was spent upon the farm in Northern Ohio, where he also enjoyed the privilege of the public schools of the county, and afterward attended the Normal School in Ada, and graduated in May, 1880. He then attended the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich. Although not entirely confined to the schools, most of his time is occupied in teaching, in which he makes a specialty of the sciences. On May 24, 1881, Mr. Neff was united in marriage with Addie Allen, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Stephenson) Allen, of McComb, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Neff are members of the Presbyterian Church; the former is a teacher in the Sabbath school and takes an active interest in all pertaining to religion or the advancement of morality. Mr. Neff is one of the proprietors and a member of the faculty of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, and owns besides a handsome property in Ada.

ELI NEWMAN, (deceased), was born August 29, 1803, in Essex County, Mass. He was the son of Eli and Nancy Newman, and at the age of thirteen years removed with his father to Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and at age of 15 engaged as a teamster, which he followed for four years. He then engaged in burning charcoal, which he followed until about the year 1826, when he removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and in the year 1835 was married to a Miss Deborah Reeves. They were the parents of eleven children, viz., an infant son, Charles (deceased), Lucretia (deceased), Benjamin, who was in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Company B, but died at home; Lois (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Lavina, wife of J. M. Ewing; Nancy, wife of Robert A. Patterson; Mary (deceased), Amanda, wife of Jerome Hoon; and Aurilla, wife of C. O. Hanson. In the year 1840, he removed to Hardin County, Ohio, and settled in Liberty Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 10, 1883. Deborah, his wife, died June 26, 1876.

JEREMIAH NIXON, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born January 18, 1817, in Virginia. He is a son of William and Phœba (Wood) Nixon, the former of Irish and the latter of English descent. His father, a farmer, died before our subject was five years old. His grandfather, Jeremiah Wood, was in the Revolutionary war. Our subject lived with his mother until nearly

five years old. After his father died, his uncle took him to Virginia and kept him two years. His mother then brought him back to Ohio, and he lived with her four years. After she married again, he lived with her brother until he (our subject) married, when he went on a farm on his own account. He was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. He selected the occupation of a farmer for his living. In 1836, at the age of nineteen years, he married Jane Eliza Boyd, who was born in 1816, and is the daughter of John and Susan (Oyster) Boyd. Her mother died when she was but two years old. Two children have blessed this union—John B., a farmer, married, living on his farm in Allen County, and Samuel W., in Ada. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the former has been Steward and is still a Class Leader. In 1852, Mr. Nixon came to this county and settled on Section 5 in Liberty Township. He took the farm in the rough, and after hard work succeeded in clearing it, and now owns a well-improved farm. He had to go thirty miles to the mill. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN NOGLE, harness-maker, Ada, was born April 10, 1840, in Stark County, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob and Rebecca P. (Powel) Nogle, both natives of Pennsylvania. His parents came to Ohio at an early day and settled in Stark County, where his father followed farming; the latter died in 1844. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm, receiving his education at the common schools of Stark and Columbiana Counties. At the age of nineteen years, he went to Plymouth, Ind., where he commenced learning his trade of harness-maker, and then proceeded to South Bend, where he was employed at the trade. In 1861, he went into the business, but left the same year and enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served the full term. On his return from the war, he re-opened in his business, and has continued at it successfully ever since. He now owns an extensive stock for a town the size of Ada. Mr. Nogle married in 1864, Laura A. Urich, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. They have five children—S. W., Cara A., Myrtle L. and Lenette. Mrs. Nogle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Nogle is a Republican in politics; was Councilman of Ada at one time, and is now fully occupied with his business.

A. F. NYE, barber, Ada, was born November 24, 1850, in Wyandot County, Ohio. His mother was Lucinda Cushman, who was born in Ohio and was of English descent. His father, George A. Nye, was born in Virginia and was of German lineage. The latter came to Ohio when a mere lad and settled in Wyandot County with his father, Rev. Adam Nye, a pioneer preacher, who was a Captain in the war of 1812. The father of our subject was a soldier during the rebellion, and is still living, residing in Carey, Ohio. Our subject was one of a family of four; he was reared on the farm until fourteen years old, receiving a common school education and then learned the photograph business. In 1868, he left his former business and learned the trade of a barber, which he has followed since. He is in business with his brother, E. E. Nye. Our subject came to Ada in 1871, since which time he has had the misfortune to be burned out of his shop twice. In 1872, he married Anna, daughter of John Cunningham, of English descent. Four children have blessed this union, viz., Earl, Roy, Mabel and Sylva. Mr. Nye is a Republican in politics and is a Knight of Honor, and has filled all the chairs in Lodge No. 1882.

N. R. PARK, grain merchant, Ada, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 8, 1840. He is a son of William and Mary (Riley) Park,

the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Ohio. His mother was of German and his father of Scotch descent. Mr. Park was a farmer, and came to Ohio in 1836, settling in Knox County, where he married and brought up a family of eight children, all living. He was one of the contractors at the building of the Ohio Canal. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Hancock County and the High School of Findlay. He chose farming for his occupation, and to the eighty acres of land which he owned before the war he added until he owned 240 acres, all now sold. In 1861, he enlisted in the Western Sharpshooters, Sixty-sixth Rifle Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. At first a private, he was soon appointed Orderly Sergeant in Company H; then, in 1862, Second Lieutenant, and in 1863 he served as Ordnance officer of the left wing of the Sixteen Army Corps, on Gen. Dodge's staff. On his return home, he engaged in farming. In 1878, he came to Ada, and went into the grain business with his brother. He also has an interest in the Ada City Mills. In 1859, Mr. Park married Miss S. E. Crawford, a daughter to E. S. and Linnie George, of Ohio, of German descent. They have six children, viz., W. R., Eva A., at high school, Mary L., Mina J., Almira E. and Roy J. Mr. and Mrs. Park are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a membership in the Blue Lodge, No. 344, and Ada Chapter, No. 138, of Ada, Ohio, and of Shawnee Commandery, No. 14, Knight Templars, of Lima, Ohio, and is a well-known citizen of Ada.

JOHN GAMBLE PARK, professor, Ada, was born in Orange Township, Hancock County, Ohio, September 20, 1849. His father is a wealthy farmer, who is well informed on almost all subjects, especially on Biblical history. The early years of the son were spent on the farm, attending the district school during the winter months; the fall of 1868, he entered the Normal Department of the Ada Union School. At the organization of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, he entered into partnership with H. S. Lehr and B. F. Niesz, forming the faculty of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School. After the first building was completed, he began to teach, while at the same time he continued his studies. He was a close student, mastering every branch as he advanced. He is noted to-day as being broad and general in his views and education. In the fall of 1872, he entered Eureka College, Illinois, where he remained seven months. His work as a student in that college was highly commented on by the faculty. He finally completed his education in the school where he was a partner and a teacher. As a teacher, he has few equals. He is methodical and analytical in his instruction, possessing that peculiar power which every true teacher should have of drawing and holding the pupil's attention. He married Miss Lida Wilson, an amiable and accomplished young lady student of the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, and daughter of H. H. Wilson, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Hardin County, Ohio. In the winter of 1879, he entered into partnership with his only brother, N. R. Park, buying a large brick warehouse, since which time he has been a member of the firm of Park Brothers, and is now doing a thriving business. In the spring of 1882, he bought an interest in a large flouring mill. He attended to his interest in all this business without slighting his work as a teacher in the Normal. Prof. Park is an active and prominent member of the Christian Church of Ada, an excellent instructor, a good business man and a gentleman of unblemished reputation and excellent moral character.

HUGH PETERSON, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Adams County, Ind., July 7, 1852. He is a son of D. S. and Harriet (McDowell) Peterson, both natives of Ohio. His father has spent the greater part of his life in this State and Indiana, where he farmed until 1860, since which time he has been on the P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad, at present having charge of the line from Crestline to Lima. Hugh was educated at the schools of Fort Wayne and Lima. He spent a few years on the railroad, and then, in 1872, came to this county and bought, in connection with his father, 460 acres of land in Liberty and Washington Townships. He is a partner with his father, and takes the whole management of the farm, at which he has been unusually successful. He makes a specialty of grain. In 1882, he raised and shipped 3,900 bushels of wheat (they having a siding at their farm), and shipped 103 car loads of straw. On November 4, 1875, he was married to Mathilda Dearth, a native of Liberty Township, of which her father was a pioneer. They have three children—D. S., E. W. and May Prudence. In politics, Mr. Peterson is a Republican.

C. PUGH, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 28, 1832. He is a son of Eli F. and Mary (Fenner) Pugh, both natives of Virginia and of German descent. Eli Pugh came with his family to Ohio and settled, in 1828, in Highland County. In 1837, he moved o Liberty Township. He brought up a family of five children, four sons; and one daughter. All the former are farmers, three living in this township. The father of our subject died in 1878, but his mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Our subject was brought up on the farm, on which he learned to work early in his youth, and has followed that occupation over since. He bought the first ten-horse power threshing machine, sold by Mr. Pitt, and tnen went into debt for eighty acres of land, determined to make the machine pay for the land. He finally succeeded in his design, and he often relates the laughable incident that, at about the very day he accomplished his object, he left the machine in the field and he has never seen or heard of it since. Mr. Pugh is now a successful farmer, and owns 180 acres of land in this township. He was married, in 1860, to Huldah J. Runser, who was born in 1840, and is a daughter of Andrew and Isabella (McDowell) Runser. Her parents now reside in Marion Township. Four children have blessed this union—Frank C., Wilbur G. Idella B. and Hattie P. Mr. Pugh has been Township Trustee for three years, and a member of the School Board for sixteen years. Mr. Pugh does not belong to any political party, but votes according to his idea of the best candidate, be he Democrat or Republican.

HENRY PUGH, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in 1841 in Logan County, Ohio. He is a son of Eli and Mary (Fenner) Pugh, both natives of Virginia and of Welsh descent. His father, a farmer, came to Ohio in 1842 and settled on Section 32, in Liberty Township. He had a family of eight children, of whom five are living. He died in 1879. Our subject learned farming for his occupation, and has followed it through life. He was married, in 1861, to Elizabeth Hullibarger, a native of Perry County, and a daughter of Morgan Hullibarger, of German lineage. Three children resulted from the union—S. A., Ella and William. Mr and Mrs. Pugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter is a Democrat in politics, and has been Trustee of the township for three years.

MARTIN V. PUGH, farmer, P. O Ada, was born March 14, 1843, in Logan County, Ohio. He is a son of Eli and Mary (Fenner) Pugh, of whom notice is made in the sketch of Henry Pugh, a brother of our subject. His

mother, who is in her eighty-fourth year, is residing with Martin. She had a family of eight children, five of whom grew up, viz., Catherine, wife of Jacob High, a farmer in Illinois; Cornelius, a farmer in Liberty Township; James, Justice of the Peace, residing in Iowa; Henry and Martin V. Our subject received his education from the common schools, and learned farming for his occupation. In 1864, he married Lydia Klingler, of Perry County, a daughter of George and Emeline (Overmire) Klingler, both natives of Ohio and of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Three children have blessed this union—Mary Jane, George E. and Mertle. Mr. and Mrs. Pugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pugh owns 155 acres of good land in Liberty Township. In politics, he is a Democrat.

A. REAM, manufacturer, Ada, was born December 10, 1821, in Stark County, Ohio. He is a son of Philip and Mary (Altman) Ream, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His grandfather, George Ream, was in the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Washington; he was also one of the number sent out to quell Shay's whisky rebellion. The father of our subject came to Ohio at a time it was a Territory, and settled on Bull Creek, Columbiana County. In 1806, he moved with his family to Stark County. At the time of his death, in 1852, he was the owner of 350 acres of land. Our subject was one of a family of thirteen, and received, with his brothers and sisters, an education from the common schools. He lived on the farm up to the age of twenty-five years, spending the winters of the last two or three of these years in teaching school. He then embarked in mercantile business and opened a general store, which he continued for thirty-one years with great success. He then went into manufacturing business, in company with others, in which he failed in a few years, losing nearly the whole of his property. In 1846, he was united in marriage with Anna E. Miller, of German descent. They have seven children—Phillip W., a telegraph operator and also a teacher of telegraphy; Henry D., who is well off and owns an extensive planing mill in Ottawa; Mary C., wife of R. S. Shanks, a farmer and school teacher; Isaac Newton, working with his brother at Ottawa; Jacob B., carriage builder; Levi O., and Anderson W., teacher of telegraphy. Mrs. Ream is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

W. L. REECE, banker, Ada, was born April 8, 1833, in Highland County, Ohio. He is a son of William Reece, of Welsh and English descent. Our subject received his education from the common schools. Up to the age of seventeen years, he was on the farm, working by the month in the summer, and in winter chopping wood and clearing off land; all at the salary of $10 a month. In 1850, he went to Iowa, where he was engaged as a clerk in a general store, at a salary of $6 per month. Remaining there for several months, he left for a situation at brick-making, receiving $15 monthly and board. He afterward returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1857. The winter following was spent in hunting, during which he passed through many narrow escapes, at one time having his horse shot from under him by the Indians. In 1858, he came to Hardin County, and, in company with Nathan Ahlefeld, opened a general store in Ada, but shortly after dissolved partnership and continued alone till 1859, when he was joined by H. J. Gilbert. After the war began, he and his partner enlisted in the Ohio National Guards. Mr. Reece served most of the time in West Virginia. He was Third Sergeant in his company, and then was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. He was always a faithful soldier, never fleeing from danger or duty. In 1864, on his return home, he re-opened in mercantile trade, and

continued in the business until 1869, when, in company with I. McJunkin and E. Sanford, he organized and opened the Exchange Bank, in which he now takes full charge. In 1858, he married Henrietta V. Bodge, a native of Franklin County and daughter of John Bodge, a prominent farmer. Of the five children that have blessed this union, three are living—Lenna A., wife of S. S. Clayton, a prominent merchant; William, at school, and Earnest H. Mr. and Mrs. Reece are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former has been Class Leader and Trustee in the church most of the time since 1865, and for twelve years he was Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School. Altogether, Mr. Reece is a noted man in Ada. For six years he served as Postmaster, having been appointed by President Buchanan; was a freight agent for four years; was a Township Treasurer and Corporation Treasurer; is a charter member of the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 344, and is a member of the School Board in Ada. In business, he is prudent and cautious, and his success is shown by the handsome fortune he has accumulated.

ROBERT REEDY, butcher, Ada, was born April 13, 1845, in Fairfield County, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Isabella (Works) Reedy, both natives of Ohio, the former of Dutch, the latter of English descent. He received a common school education and learned the trade of butcher, which occupation he has followed through life. In 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, in Logan County, and was discharged at the close of the war, after being in several battles and skirmishes. In 1878, he married Miss M. E. Redman, a daughter of Robert Redman, of English descent. They have one child—Albert. Since Mr. Reedy has been in Ada, six years, he has amassed several thousands of dollars, and is partner in two butcher shops, and is also the owner of some town property, all secured by his own exertions.

LEONIDAS RICHESON, manufacturer, Ada, was born July 17, 1848, in Clinton County, Ohio. He is a son of William and Martha (Darbyshire) Richeson. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and was of English descent; his father was born in Virginia, and is of English and Irish lineage. His father was brought up on a farm, and is still following that honorable calling, and now resides in Logan County, Ohio. Our subject was raised on the farm, and attended the common schools of Logan County. At the age of fifteen years, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and fought in several battles under Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas, and was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio. At the close of the rebellion, he commenced to manufacture bricks, and was employed in Logan County and other portions of the State of Ohio. In 1872, he came to Ada and commenced the manufacture of bricks and drain tiles, which he is still manufacturing in large quantities. In 1873, he married Eliza J. Matheny, a daughter of Charles and Verlinda (Morgan) Matheny. They had seven children, four of whom are living—Armilda M., Verlinda I., William E. and Lillie E. Mr. Richeson is a member if the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Encampment.

C. F. RIES, stove dealer, Ada, was born June 30, 1836, in Germany. In 1854, when eighteen years of age, he emigrated to America and went to Kenton, Ohio, unable to speak a word of English. At first, he worked by the month on a farm, and then, being better able to converse in English, he went to Cincinnati, whence he proceeded to Kentucky, where he remained for five or six years. Returning to Ohio, he stayed until 1861, at which time he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company D, in

which he served until 1864, having been a hero in several hard-fought battles. On his return to Kenton, he was appointed Provost Marshal, in which position he remained until his removal to Ada in 1865, where he opened a grocery store in company with Ben Elberson. A year after, he bought out his partner, and continued by himself until 1874, when he sold out and proceeded to Kenton, and engaged in the hardware business for one year, at the end of which time he returned to Ada, and there started a hardware store. In 1881, Mr. Ries sold out a part of his business and has since carried on the remainder. He is the owner of 320 acres of land in Hardin County, of four business houses in Ada, and also his house and some town lots in Ada, all of which are owing to his unaided exertions. On December 28, 1875, Mr. Ries married Emma Stivers, who is of German descent and a native of Hardin County. They have one child—Laura Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Ries are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Ries was formerly a Democrat, until he went to Kentucky, where his political sentiments changed, and he has since been a Republican. He has been a member of the Town Council of Ada, and is regarded by his friends as being thoroughly sincere in all his opinions and a citizen of great worth.

WILLIAM ROWLES, born in Alleghany County, Md., March 14, 1837, emigrated to Allen County, Ohio, with his parents in the year 1847. Here he resided until the late war broke out, when he enlisted, August 19, 1861, for three years, or during the war. He participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and in all the campaigns from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was discharged September 21, 1864, returning to Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, where he has since resided up to this date—July 9, 1883.

C. E. ROWLEY, minister, Ada, was born August 25, 1843, in Warren County, Ohio, near the village of Red Lion. His father, Enos Rowley, a carpenter and farmer, was born August 25, 1795, near Albany, N. Y. He is still living, and resides with the subject of our sketch. The mother of our subject was of German lineage, and was a native of New York; her maiden name was Susan Montgomery, and she died in 1852, having been suddenly killed by being thrown from a buggy while on her way to visit a sick daughter in Summit County, Ohio. Our subject received the rudiments of his education in Ashland County, and attended the school at Mount Union and also Oberlin College. S. H. Lehr, the President of Ada Normal College, was his room-mate at one time. After leaving school, he went West, where he engaged in holding musical conventions in Iowa and Illinois, remaining five or six years in the West. In 1872, he returned to Ohio, and accepted a position in the Ada Normal School, where, for five years, he was Instructor in Elocution and Vocal Music. Since 1876, he has been a minister, and has organized two churches during his service. He is now a regular minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church at Ada. In 1866, he married Miss Hattie L. Munn, of Massachusetts and a daughter of Charles Munn. Her mother's maiden name was Mary A. Barlow. Mrs. Rowley is a teacher in the Normal School, of Instrumental and Vocal Music. She is remarkably successful as a teacher, and showed a talent for music when a child. In politics, Mr. Rowley is a Prohibitionist, and has become a member of the Masonic fraternity since he has been in Ada, but a renunciation of which fraternity he made in 1875, soon after his conversion to God. The Rev. Mr. Rowley has very pleasant manners, and his voice is clear and impressive. He possesses great weight and decision of character, and is beloved and esteemed by all of his congregation.

JOHN RUNSER, deceased, was born August 26, 1819, in France, and died April 5, 1875, in Hardin County, Ohio. He was a son of Serphen Runser. He emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in Stark County, Ohio, where he followed his trade of shoe-maker. He afterward moved to Liberty Township, and settled on a farm of eighty acres on Section 34. He carried on farming, and was a teacher in the schools. In 1858, he married Elizabeth, daughter of George Epley. To this union there were born four children—Leonidas Andrew, Hulda Jeannette, Francis L. and Mary Ida. Mrs. Runser is a member of the Reformed German Church. In politics, Mr. Runser was a Republican, and served as Trustee of his township. He died of a disease contracted in the army. He was in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, Company I, and fought in only one battle. Mr. Runser was a scholarly man, and during the time he was teaching was adding to his library, in which he had a choice collection of books. He left a farm of eighty acres, which is being worked by his sons.

B. W. RUTLEDGE, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born December 24, 1826, in Hardin County, Ohio. He is a son of Richard and Mary (Lewis) Rutledge, the latter a native of Kentucky and of English descent. Richard Rutledge is also of English descent, and is a native of Maryland; he was a pioneer of Hardin County, where he was a farmer. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education; for his occupation he chose farming, which he followed all his life, and from which he has now retired. He was also a merchant in Ada for several years. He owns a farm of 200 acres. In 1847, Mr. Rutledge married Caroline McGinnis, who bore him six children, four of whom are living, viz., Clara, Laura, William Henry and Richard A. Mrs. Rutledge died in 1864. Mr. Rutledge was united in marriage a second time, in 1865, to Mrs. Schockey, a widow, whose maiden name was Catherine Patterson. She is a daughter of Samuel Patterson, a farmer, who came to Hardin County in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a Royal Arch Mason.

P. K. SALES, dry goods merchant, Ada, was born December 17, 1841, in Xenia, Ohio. He is a son of Richard and Harriet (Kirk) Sales, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Dayton, Ohio. Richard Sales, his father, was a pioneer of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He came to Ohio in 1804, and settled in Greene County. He was a farmer and a merchant, and for years did business in Dayton. The subject of this sketch received his education from the graded schools. At the age of twenty, he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Ohio Zouaves, Company F, and served three years and four months. He fought in ten battles, and was always on duty. At the end of the war, he traveled through the Territories for two years. He then carried on farming, and in 1873 came to Ada and opened in the dry goods business, in company with John F. Reed, which partnership continued up to 1876, when he carried it on by himself. His place of business is now in the Young Block, on Main street. In 1868, he married Anna Maynard. They have three children—Carrie, Lara and Ralph R. Mr. and Mrs. Sales are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sales is a Trustee of the church, is a member of the Masonic order and also member of the Ada Town Council. In politics, he is Republican.

ROSEL SCOTT, farmer, P. O Ada, was born February 9, 1844, in Portage County, Ohio. Mr. Scott is a Democrat in politics. He has been

a member of the Town Council, and is now Marshal of Ada. For many years he has been proprietor of the flax mill.

WILLIAM A. R. SHADLEY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born October 24, 1832, in Frederick County, Va. He is a son of Asaph and Margaret Shadley, both natives of Virginia and of German descent. His father came to this county in 1837, and settled on a farm four miles south and one mile east of Ada, where he spent the remainder of his life. He had a family of nine children, eight of whom grew up. Our subject was the fourth child, and was reared on the farm, receiving an education in a log schoolhouse. He learned farming for his occupation, and has followed it through life. In 1856, he went to Kansas, and returned in 1860. He is the owner of a farm of ninety acres of land. He has formed two marriages; his first wife, Mary Peoples, daughter of James and Nancy Peoples, died in 1857, without issue. His second marriage was made in 1863, with Elizabeth Custer, daughter of Peter and Sarah Custer, of German lineage. The result of this union has been eight children—Elmer N., Peter A., Jemima J., Sarah E., Elizabeth, Ellen, Henry Addison, John W. and Early W. Mr. Shadley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN SHANKS, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born September 26, 1821, in Richland County, Ohio. He is a son of Thomas and Susannah (Pense) Shanks, both of Westmoreland County, Penn., and descended from the Pennsylvania Dutch. His father, a miller, came to Ohio in 1815, and settled in Tuscarawas County, where he remained five years and then moved to Richland County, remaining there seven years, after which he moved to Goshen Township, in that part that has since been added to Jackson Township, Wyandot County. He settled on a farm of 200 acres of Government land, and spent there the remainder of his life; he died in 1872, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. The mother of our subject died in 1857, in Goshen Township. Our subject is one of a family of fourteen, thirteen of whom attained the adult age, and four are living in Ohio. He was reared with his brothers on the farm and attended the common schools. He started out in life with a farm of eighty acres, and in 1878 had accumulated 480 acres. He has given 160 acres to his children. Besides farming, he is engaged in stock-raising, at which he has been very successful. In 1846, he was married to Miss Jane, daughter of John and Mary (Harris) Mustard, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. She was born in Pennsylvania, May 22, 1829. Her father was in the war of 1812, and in 1844 came to this county and followed farming. Mr. and Mrs. Shanks are the parents of six children, of whom two are living—R. S., a farmer in Liberty Township; John H., at home. Mary A., Charles M., Clara A. and Ida J., all deceased. In 1864, Mr. Shanks enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company I, served one hundred days and was Second Sergeant. Mr. and Mrs. Shanks are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Shanks is a Republican in politics, has served several terms as School Director and in 1872 was elected County Commissioner.

R. S. SHANKS, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Liberty Township January 1, 1851. He is a son of John and Jane (Mustard) Shanks. A sketch of his father appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject received a good education from the select schools, and at the age of nineteen years became a teacher, in which vocation he was unusually successful, and bore an almost enviable reputation. He finally abandoned teaching for farming,

and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Section 36, Liberty Township. In 1872, he married Miss Mary C. Ream, a daughter of Abraham Ream, of whom mention has already been made in this volume. This union has resulted in two children—William C. and Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Shanks are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ada. In politics, Mr. Shanks is a Republican, and has been Trustee for two years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 427, and of Encampment No. 226 of Ada. He takes an active interest in the schools and in all literary societies of this district.

H. S. SHANNON, hotel proprietor, Ada, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, August 7, 1832. He is a son of Joseph C. and Melinda V. Shannon, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Virginia. Joseph C. Shannon was a farmer, and Auditor of Hancock County at the time of his death, in 1836, and was among the pioneers of Hancock County. He was brought up on the farm, receiving only a common school education. Our subject decided upon the jeweler's trade for his occupation. He learned it in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and worked at it for thirty years, spending fifteen years in Findlay, of Hancock County. In 1868, Mr. Shannon pursued the jewelry business in Ada, where he continued it for a number of years. Since 1879, he has been proprietor of the hotel south of the railroad depot, on Johnson street. In May, 1883, became proprietor of the new and elegant "Young" Hotel, on North Main street. In 1875, Mr. Shannon married Eliza Downer, of English descent, who was a widow with two children—Hattie, the oldest, who died January 8, 1882, and Freddie I., who is at school. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. In the years 1874 and 1875, he was the Mayor of Ada. He is a member of the School Board, a member of the Board of Health; has been a Township Clerk, and altogether he has filled nearly all the public offices of Liberty Township.

HAMILTON SHAW, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born July 2, 1810, in Ohio. He is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Woolam) Shaw, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German parentage. His father was also a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent; his occupation was that of a farmer, in which he was generally successful, and he was also a teamster. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education. He learned the carpenter trade in his youth, but farming has been his main occupation. In 1847, he came to Hardin County, settling in this township, where he still resides. In 1831, he was united in marriage with Abigail Turner, a daughter to Thomas and Martha (Valandingham) Turner. They have five children, viz., Thomas T., a farmer in Indiana; John, a farmer in Iowa; Jonathan, who farms in this township; Martha J., wife of James Wood, of Dunkirk, and Mary E., wife of Malcolm Nichols, a prominent farmer and business man.

ALBERT SHAW, boot and shoe dealer, Ada, was born in Orange Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, September 22, 1846. He is a son of John and Jane (Montgomery), both natives of Ohio. Albert received a district school education, and was brought up on his father's farm until fifteen years old. In his sixteenth year, he learned the tanner's trade, serving at it three years. In 1863, he bought the tannery in Ada, in company with William McElroy, with whom he continued until 1876, when he bought out the latter, and has since carried it on alone. He is also in the boot and shoe trade, having started a manufactory and a sale store in Ada in 1879, and now carries a large stock, which would often invoice over $10,000, quite a

large figure for a town the size of Ada. On September 24, 1869, Mr. Shaw married Eliza Rothstock, who is of German lineage. They have had three children—William, John, and Elta J. (deceased). Mr. Shaw is a Democrat. He served as Mayor for one term; was nine years a Councilman of Ada; has been Justice of the Peace; is an Odd Fellow and member of the Encampment, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor.

W. H. SHENDEWOLF, clerk, Ada, was born October 9, 1861, in Pleasant Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, and was brought up on his father's farm in Hardin County. His parents were natives of Germany, and have been residents of this country for many years. His father is a wealthy farmer, who spends much of his time in reading, and takes great interest in the subject of education. Our subject attended the normal school in Ada, but did not finish the course, preferring to be at business. He went into his uncle's store, where he improved his time in studying the business, and is now installed as head clerk. His plain, outspoken ways in speech serve him in good stead as a salesman, and he is noticeable as being a thorough business man. In the social circles, he is very popular, and takes an active interest in all the gatherings of the young people; by his male friends he is regarded as being what they call "a good fellow."

DANIEL SHUSTER (deceased) was born February 22, 1828, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Wingate) Shuster, the former of German and the latter of French descent. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving a limited education. He followed farming for his occupation, and came to Hardin County in 1842, and settled in this township, where, with the exception of two years in Allen County, he spent the remainder of his life. He was married, in 1851, to Christine, daughter of Adam and Katherine Kuhn, the former of Dutch and the latter of German descent. There are seven children by this union, living—Clara, wife of George Guyton; Lucy May, wife of Anthony Allerding, a farmer in Hancock County; Angela, Charles B., Ada and Ida (twins) and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Shuster were both members of the Lutheran Church. He was a Democrat in politics, and filled the office of Township Trustee. At the time of his decease, he was in good circumstances, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

JOHN SHUSTER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born April 20, 1831, in Ohio. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Wingate) Shuster, the former of German descent and a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of English descent and a native of Delaware. His father was a successful farmer, and came to this county in 1839. Our subject, the sixth of a family of ten, received a common school education and learned farming, which has been his chief occupation. He was a hard worker in his early days, and, in order to get a start, was obliged to work out by the day and do odd jobs. He is now the owner of 328 acres of land. In 1854, he married Parthenia Gilbert, daughter of Horace Gilbert. They have eight children living, viz., Emma, wife of Noah Long, farmer; Smith, at home; Laura J., wife of Albert Akerman; Frank, at home; Alice, Horace, Eugene and Freeman. In politics, Mr. Shuster is a Democrat.

PROF. L. M. SNIFF, Ada, was born in Star Township, Hocking Co., Ohio, November 30, 1849. His father, Isaiah Sniff, of English descent, was born in New Jersey in 1804, came to Ohio in 1812 and located with his father in Muskingum County. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Moore, was of Irish descent. She was born in Delaware, and, with her family, came to Ohio about 1812, settling in Muskingum County also.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in very humble circumstances, in the hills of Southern Ohio. His father was the owner of eighty acres of poor land, and the misfortune of being blind for thirty years before his death helped to keep the family in a state of poverty. It was through this extreme poverty that our subject passed his early years of training. He could attend school but a few weeks each year. The summers were spent on the farm or away from home as a hired hand. The winters were usually spent in chopping cord-wood. Three summers were spent in digging iron ore. At the age of seventeen, he saw in the life that his elder brothers were living the life he must live if he did not change his plans. An ambition for power, and the dread of a life of menial service, were the forces that changed his career. At this period he could read tolerably, and knew a little of arithmetic, and found it very difficult to start in the classes of a select school three miles away. After attending this school three short terms, he taught his first school the winter he was eighteen. That brought him $125, $13 of which he kept, and the remainder was handed over to his father and mother. The following spring found him in the iron ore mines, digging for money to attend school. After making $50, he started on foot for the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio; walked forty miles, and took a train the rest of the way. Eight weeks in this school took all his money, except enough to land him forty miles from home. He taught the following winter, clearing $200. This was turned over to his father and mother, all but enough to buy a suit of clothes. Again he goes to the iron mine, again to Lebanon and again to the schoolroom, making $200. We next find him called to the Northwestern Normal School, in Republic. Here he is paid his board and tuition for teaching four classes. After five months, he receives his board, tuition and $100 a year; the next year, $400 and boards himself. This year enters the school as a full teacher, on a salary of $800 a year. Before the close of this year, the school was moved to Fostoria, Ohio, and our subject resigned and spent the summer of 1875 in a medical college near Philadelphia. He soon after received a call from the Trustees of the Fostoria school, to conduct that institution. This position he held until the close of that school year, when he took the position of Tutor in English Composition and English Literature in Bethany College, W. Va. The object of this change was to avail himself of an advantage to pursue farther the study of the Greek and Latin languages. After remaining here one year, Prof. E. V. Lollans, President of Kentucky Classical and Business College of Kentucky, offered our subject $1,700 a year to teach mathematics and botany in that institution. The offer was accepted, he remained there two years, and then accepted a call to the Northwestern Ohio Normal School at Ada, Ohio. In this field he has already worked four years. Mr. Sniff was married, in 1872, to Elvira Vandervort, of Southern Michigan. Her paternal ancestors were of German descent. Her mother's maiden name was Rogers. The Rogerses figured very conspicuously in the Christian reformation inaugurated by Alexander Campbell. Mrs. Sniff's grandfather, Samuel Rogers, was a powerful preacher in the Christian Church, and his brother, John Rogers, an author of considerable note. Prof. Sniff has three children, viz., Anna Mary, Irene Mildred and Dana Grenville. His past life has been much varied, but on the whole very successful. He regards his past poverty as his fortune. He has accumulated but a few thousand dollars worth of property. For a number of years, all that could be made went into books and schooling, and when his schooling was done, many hundred dollars were sent

home for the maintenance of father and mother. Prof. Sniff has been a member of the Christian or Disciple Church for fourteen years, and has preached in that church more or less for eight years. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. T. SOUDER, carpenter, Ada, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, May 22, 1848. He is a son of William and Margaret (Latimer) Souder, the former a native of Virginia, of German descent, and the latter a native of Ohio, of Irish descent. Our subject was reared on the farm until twelve or thirteen years of age, and then learned the tanner's trade, which he worked at for eight years, when he became a carpenter and has followed that trade since 1867, and of late years has done considerable business as a contractor. Early in 1865, he enlisted in the army and served until the close of the war. In 1869, Mr. Souder was united in marriage with Alice Sells, a daughter of George W. Sells, a prominent citizen of Ada. They have five children—Anna, Elta, Mary, Leon and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Souder are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Souder is a Republican.

JOHN D. STOKESBURY, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born January 13, 1846, in Hancock County, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Yeagley) Stokesbury, the former a native of Ohio and of Scotch and German descent, and the latter a native of Virginia and of German lineage. Our subject spent his youth on the farm, attending the common schools, and for a short time the high school. He was soon able to teach; then followed teaching and farming at the same time, but farming formed his occupation through life. In 1881, he came to Hardin County and settled in Liberty Township, and is now owner of 215 acres of land. He married in 1870, Rebecca Ream, of German descent. They had five children—Jacob S., Ida May, George W. and Francis (twins, both deceased), and Jesse. Mr. and Mrs. Stokesbury are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the latter was a Class Leader and Steward for two years at the United Brethren Church, where they were formerly members. He was Clerk of Van Buren Township, Hancock County, and was a member of the Grange Association. In politics, he is a Democrat.

C. STRAHM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Ada, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 19, 1824. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Arnold) Strahm, both natives of Switzerland. His parents came to America in 1821, and settled in Columbiana, where his father followed his trade of a shoe-maker. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a limited education. After working around, doing odd jobs, he came in 1853, to this county and settled on Section 3, Liberty Township, where he is now the owner of 285 acres of land. He is a successful raiser of stock and a grape grower. He was married in 1849, to Mary Harding, a native of Columbiana County and of German descent. To this union there have been born eight children, viz., Mary A., Melissa A., Samuel, Rebecca J., George D., Rosena P., Frank and Celem. Mr. and Mrs. Strahm are members of the Reformed German Church, where the former is Deacon. Mr. Strahm is a Township Trustee, a member of the Independent Order of Odd fellows, No. 427, Ada Lodge, and in politics is a Democrat. He is a man highly esteemed for his good sense and manly principles.

DAVID THOMPSON, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Highland County, Ohio, May 16, 1823, and is a son of Joseph and Amy (Beals) Thompson. His mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and resides with him. Our subject, who was one of a family of six, never

attended school except for seven days in his life. He was first working at teaming, and then was on the railroad for two years, and finally, in 1855, was able to buy eighty acres of land in Liberty Township, to which he has since added, and now owns 317 acres. In 1856, he married Eliza J. Mooney, a daughter of James Mooney, of German descent. He has had by this union three children—William, a farmer, who owns eighty acres of land; Joseph, and Margetta (deceased). Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Thompson votes on the Democratic side in politics, and is a noted farmer in Liberty Township.

JOHN TRESSEL, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born October 24, 1810, in Warren Township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He is a son of George and Catherine (Shuster) Tressel, both natives of Washington County, Penn., and of German descent. His father, a farmer, was in the war of 1812. Our subject spent his early years on the farm, receiving the ordinary education from the common schools, and learned farming for his occupation. He did not follow this immediately, but was working in a mill with his father up to the age of twenty-one years. He was then in the mill business for himself, and continued at it for nine years. In 1842, he came to this county and settled in Liberty Township on Section 9, where he improved the land, which was covered with timber. In 1844, he started a grist mill and in 1846, a saw mill, and continued both of them for nineteen years, when he was obliged to move to facilitate the drainage of the marsh. He is the owner of 140 acres, having entered eighty of them in 1833. He was married, in 1833, to Eliza Lappin, by whom he had four children, all grown up, viz., Samuel, Martha J., wife of Mr. Rutledge; George C. and Angeline. Mrs. Tressel died in 1856. Mr. Tressel married again, in 1859, Mrs. Amos Wells, a widow, whose maiden name was Mary McKnight. They have four children living—Alice, the wife of Erostus Turner; Daniel A., a farmer on the homestead; Katherine Isadora, married to Howard Turner; and James Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Tressel are members of the Lutheran Church, in which the former is an Elder. Mr. Tressel is a Republican in politics, and has been Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and a School Director for a number of years.

WILLIAM N. TYLER, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born in Bedford County, Va., April 24, 1823. He is a son of Nelson and Mary (Hodge) Tyler, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. His father settled with his family in Logan County, Ohio, in 1831. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated at the common schools, and for his occupation selected farming. In 1850, he settled on Section 35, Liberty Township, Hardin County, Ohio, and now owns a fine farm of 180 acres, which he has accumulated by hard labor. He has formed two marriages, the first of which was to Mary Thompson, a daughter of Joseph Thompson; she died without issue in 1870. The second union was made in 1871, with Louise, a daughter of Benjamin Tremain. By this union there are two children —William and Amy. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are members of the Disciple Church. Mr. Tyler does not belong to either political party, but votes for whom he thinks is the best man. He has been a member of the Grange association, and is one of the prominent farmers of Liberty Township

J. W. WALTERS, physician, Ada, was born October 7, 1830, in Fairfield County, Ohio. He is a son of Lower and Ruth (Sharp) Walters, the former of German descent, a native of Virginia, and the latter of English descent, a native of Ohio. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years old, then took up the study of medicine, on

which he decided as a profession. For three years he studied in Hancock County with Dr. Ellis, and then was with Dr. Drake in Arlington. In 1857, he practiced in Ada, where he remained till 1863, when he proceeded to Ann Arbor and studied in the State University, where he grappled with the complex subject of medicine and surgery; his ambition was to excel. On his return to Ada, Dr. Walters practiced for eight years, and then proceeded to Cincinnati and resumed his studies, determined to be thorough in them. He finally graduated in 1871, both in medicine and surgery, and his practice since has been very successful. His wide experience secures to him an extensive practice, to which he attends with a faithfulness and promptness seldom equaled. The Doctor has formed two marriages in his lifetime. The first was in 1861, with Mary A. Gilbert, by whom he had two children (both deceased); the second in 1867, with Mary E. Thompson, who bore him two children—Hester V. and Emma M. Mrs. Walters is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor owns a valuable farm of 160 acres, besides other real estate. He is a Democrat in politics, and a Knight Templar.

SAMUEL WATT, Jr., Postmaster at Ada, Ohio, was born at Kenton, Ohio, February 9, 1843. He is a son of Samuel Watt, Sr., and Sarah Watt, both of English descent, who settled in Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, in 1840. When our subject was one month old his parents moved on a farm five miles north of Kenton, where they remained for fifteen years. They then returned to Kenton. Samuel Watt, Jr., enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third Ohio, September 23, 1861; re-enlisted in January, 1864; was badly wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864, being shot through the thigh. Five inches of the bone were resected and he lay fourteen months on his back with his leg in a swing; it was twenty-one months before he undertook to walk on crutches. In 1866, he went into the clothing business with Lewis A. Miller at Kenton, Ohio. In September, 1866, he bought out Mr. Miller and moved his stock to Ada, Ohio. On May 7, 1867, he was united in marriage to Matilda Preston, daughter of John Preston, a prominent farmer of Marion Township, Hardin County, Ohio. Seven children resulted from this union, viz., a daughter who died in infancy; Anna, Gertrude, Clara E., Flora B., Leroy W., Donna G. (died when nine months old), and Ray Park. Our subject was appointed Postmaster at Ada, Ohio, February 19, 1869, by Andrew Johnson. He then closed out his stock and gave his whole attention to his office, and since then has been commissioned as Postmaster by Grant, Hayes and Arthur. His father, Judge Watt, died at Ada, Ohio, October 30, 1876, aged seventy-one years four months and fourteen days. His mother died at Ada, Ohio, October 15, 1882, at the age of seventy-five years one month and fifteen days. They were both members of the United Presbyterian Church, and loved by all who knew them. Mrs. Watt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Watt, Jr., in politics is a Republican. He is a member of Ada Lodge, No. 427, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ada Encampment, No. 226, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Carmon Post, No. 101, Grand Army of the Republic, Ada Lodge, No. 1882, Knights of Honor, also Grand Guardian, Grand Lodge Knights of Honor of Ohio.

AGNEW WELSH, editor, Ada, is a son of G. H. Welsh, a prosperous farmer on the beautiful plains of Crawford County, and was born in April, 1856, near Bucyrus, Ohio. Receiving a fair common school education, he became a student of the Ada Normal School, August, 1875, and remained in school two and one-half years. He then clerked in a clothing store for

nearly a year, and in January, 1879, purchased of J. H. Kemerer the "People's Normal Book Store," which then occupied but a small room. Desirous of enlarging his stock and business, he bought and fitted up a commodious room, into which he moved his stock and enjoyed a good trade. In July, 1880, he married Miss Cora E. Houfstater, of Plymouth, Ohio, and in the same month of the following year a destructive fire burned up Mr. Welsh's and a large number of other stores. Having saved the larger part of the stock, he sold it to A. M. West & Co., and purchased the Ada *Record* of E. L. Millar, and has since continued in the newspaper business, fitting up a first class office. Mr. Welsh says his life has been busy but uneventful.

E. E. WILLIAMS, merchant, Ada, was born in Richland (now Ashland) County, Ohio, April 13, 1831. He is a son of Joseph B. and Margaret (Huston) Williams, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and of Irish descent. Joseph Williams, who was a farmer, brought up his son on the farm, allowing him an education at the graded schools of Ashland County. Our subject chose to be a merchant, and after clerking for a short time, he opened in the dry goods business for himself at Newville, Ohio, where he remained for nine years, and then went to Ashland for two years, and afterward moved west to Illinois, purchasing a farm of 160 acres, on which he remained till 1865. On leaving Illinois, he proceeded to Lima, Ohio, where he remained for a year, and finally moved to Ada and embarked in the dry goods business in company with Peter Ahlefeld. In Ada, Mr. Williams has run several stores with continued success; he owns a farm of about eighty acres, and is agent for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad land. In 1855, Mr. Williams married Caroline Grove, and now has seven children, viz., Carrie Annette, Grove H., James E., Marilla E., Lone, Cal and Guy Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Williams is a Democrat and is a noted member of the Odd Fellows society.

D. J. WOOD, contractor, Ada, was born April 5, 1842, in Muskingum County, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Jones) Wood, the former of English descent and a native of Virginia, the latter of Irish descent and a native of Ohio. His father was a Commissioner for fifteen years and died in 1873. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common schools of Liberty Township, Hardin County, Ohio. He is the eighth of a family of ten, all of whom lived up to the time the youngest was thirty-two years old; seven are now alive, and are residing in Hardin and Hancock Counties. In 1862, our subject enlisted in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company K. He was in the battle of Stone River, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term. He now deals in hardwood and lumber, and formerly was running a saw mill in Hardin County. In 1866, in Allen County, he married Miss Mary J. Rayl, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Lawbach) Rayl, both of German descent. They have four children—William H., Samuel J., Frank J. and Silas W. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Baptist Church, in which the former is a Deacon and Trustee. Mr. Wood was Councilman of Ada and is a member of the Odd Fellows, Ada Lodge, No. 427. In politics, he is a Republican.

S. H. WOOD, farmer, P. O. Ada, was born September 20, 1848, in Muskingum County, Ohio. He is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Jones) Wood, both natives of Virginia and of English descent. His father came to this county in 1851 and settled in Liberty Township, where he followed farming. Our subject, the youngest of a family of ten, six of whom were

girls, spent his youth on the farm, attending the common schools. He left his father's farm at the age of nineteen years, and has since been following farming. In 1870, he married Miss Mathilda Rayl, of Allen County, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Rayl. They have five children, viz., Sarah R., Ira A., Mary E., James R. and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

BUCK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN S. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, Ohio, May 21, 1836. His parents were Abel H. and Rebecca (Mackey) Allen; the former a native of Hardy County, Va., born November 7, 1803, and the latter a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born July 12, 1810. They moved to Hardin County in 1833, and settled two miles east of Kenton, where Mr. Allen entered 100 acres of land. All was wild forest, and not a house marked the site of the city of Kenton. He cleared his farm, added forty acres, and in 1852, sold; then bought eighty acres in the same township, and 125 acres in Buck Township. He died December 24, 1873, and in 1876 his widow removed to Kenton. Of the eight children born to them six are living. The subject of this sketch was the eldest member, and was reared on the homestead, aiding in clearing up the land. On October 16, 1860, he was married to Isabella S., daughter of Henry G. Johnson, and born in Logan County, Ohio, September 11, 1838. They have three children—Edith L., born September 14, 1861; Hallie C., born September 22, 1866, and Tressie B., born December 3, 1875. Edith L. is the wife of Henry Bishop. Mr. Allen located on his present farm November 13, 1860, and owns 120 acres of land, and also gave his daughter, Edith L. Bishop, a farm of fifty-six acres. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and had marked success in exhibiting his fine stock at the fairs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

ENOS H. ALLEN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is the second son of Abel H. and Rebecca Allen, and was born in Pleasant Township, Hardin County, Ohio, December 25, 1843. He was raised on a farm and remained on the homestead until he married. In 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment of the Ohio National Guards, but was subsequently transferred to Company G, of the same regiment. He served in the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in the skirmish with Gen. Early's troops at John Brown's Schoolhouse. He was discharged August 1, 1864. On December 24, 1868, he was married to Susan A. Lee, widow of Lewis Lee, and daughter of Alexander and Grace Morrison. Mrs. Allen was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 4, 1846, and had one child by her former husband—Princess A., born August 1, 1864. Mr. Allen had charge of his father's farm from 1868 to 1874, when his father gave him 125 acres of land, and he located on it the same year. He now owns 227 acres, 101 of which are located in Goshen Township. Mr. Allen is engaged in farming and rearing thoroughbred short-horn cattle, Southdown and Spanish merino sheep. He is a regular exhibitor at the Hardin County fairs, and is now serving his second term as member of the Agricultural

Board. He and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican; has served twice as Township Trustee, and is a man of public spirit and enterprise.

ABE BAKER, farmer, P O. Kenton, was born in Kenton, Ohio, March 6, 1841, and is a son of Levi and Sarah (Delp) Baker. His father was born in Virginia, June 5, 1812; his mother in Pennsylvania, October 1, 1818. They were married in Seneca County, Ohio, in October, 1836, where their parents had moved in the year 1834. In 1840, Levi Baker and family came to Kenton, soon after removed on a farm, and in 1845 came to Buck Township, where he lived on the Mentzer farm until 1848, when he removed to the Price farm, and finally, in 1859, settled on the farm now owned by our subject. He died at the last-named place in June, 1861. He had cleared fifty-two acres of land which he had purchased on first coming to the township. For twenty years he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the nine children he had six are living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest and only son living. He was reared on a farm, and assisted his father in clearing up the farm. On November 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served on the Potomac until 1863, when he was transferred to the Cumberland Army. He fought at Gettysburg under McDowell; was detailed as wagon master, in which position he remained until the close of the war. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea, and received his discharge July, 1865. On his return home he engaged in farming. On July 12, 1866, he was married to Louisa E., daughter of David and Rebecca Cline, and a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born January 5, 1847. Five children blessed this union—Rebecca P., Clara B., Otis F., Loretta R. and Lester A. Mr. Baker and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Baker is a Democrat, and has never held office. He is occupied in farming and stock-raising, making Poland-China hogs a specialty of the latter.

DANIEL W. BENTON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, August 10, 1832. His parents are Elias and Elizabeth J. (Caldwell) Benton. Daniel is the youngest son of six children, three sons and three daughters. He remained on the homestead till of age, and educated at the common schools, Mount Pleasant Academy, at Kingston, Ohio, and also Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. When nineteen years of age, he began teaching, and during the winters of the three years following, taught in Pickaway and Fairfield Counties. He subsequently took up farming, and has pursued that occupation ever since. In November of 1857, he accompanied his parents to Hardin County, located one mile north of Kenton, but sold out in August, 1859, and came to Buck Township. He purchased 212 acres of his present farm, which he has since cleared and improved. On September 18, 1855, he was married to Harriet M., a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Winters) Wharton, of Clermont County, Ohio. Mr. Wharton was an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years. He traveled over Southern Ohio and Virginia, and aided in organizing pioneer churches. He died September 14, 1864, at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Wharton was born August 30, 1809, and now resides in Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Benton was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 9, 1836, and has reared six children out of a family of eight—Henry Willard, born May 10, 1857; Elias, born April 11, 1859, died December 29, 1859; William Horace, born January 14, 1861, died August 18, 1864; Guy Potter, born May 26, 1865; Clarence Daniel, born September 16, 1868;

Eva Maria, born October 17, 1870; Mary Elizabeth, born November 10, 1873, and Sarah Marguerite, born May 27, 1877. Henry Willard graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1881; also graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, May, 1883, and is now practicing law in Minneapolis, Minn. Guy Potter is a Sophomore in the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Benton owns 340 acres of well-improved land, and gives some of his attention to raising thoroughbred Spanish merino sheep. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his wife and children of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the Board of Infirmary Directors for three years, and was Township Treasurer and Clerk one year each. He has been County Agent of Hardin County Grange, with which he has been prominently indentified since its organization.

EARHART BLOOM, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Hesse, Germany, September 14, 1818, and is a son of Michael and Barbara (Calip) Bloom, who were natives of the same place. His mother died when he was six years old, and in 1833, he emigrated with his father to the United States, settling near Shellsburg, Penn., thence moving the following year to Tiffin, Ohio His father died there the same year, 1834, leaving five children, two of whom also died that year. John died in 1839, leaving Andrew and our subject the only survivors. The former is a resident of Tiffin, Ohio. Our subject is the youngest child, and was reared principally on a farm. In 1841, he began working at molding in a foundry in Tiffin, and staid here three years. In October of 1844, he came to Kenton, built a foundry, and was the first in Hardin County to make a plow; it was cast on the evening of the 3d of May, 1845. In 1856, he erected his present foundry, and remained in the business until June of 1877, employing at the commencement, eight hands, and closing with a force of fifteen hands. He manufactured plows and machinery, and kept a general repair shop. His foundry cost him about $4,000 and is situated on the corner of Main and North streets. The property is still owned by him, but he retired from the business in June, 1877. In February, 1879, he removed to his farm of 213 acres of land which he had purchased in 1864 and 1865. His brick residence was erected in 1879, at a cost of $3,000. He was married, April 18, 1844, to Julia A., daughter of Lewis and Louise Faulhaver. Ten children resulted from this union, four living, viz.: John B., Matilda, Callie L., wife of David Newcomb, and Lewis P. Mr. Bloom's family attend the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat; has held the office of Township Trustee for four years; has been a member of the School Board for three years, and of the City Council six years. He helped to found the savings bank, of which he was a stockholder, and, with J. S. Robinson, built the first two miles and a half of pike ever made in Hardin County. He owns 213 acres of land besides the foundry buildings and town property, all secured by his own energy and exertion.

DWIGHT CALHOUN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., July 4, 1823. His parents were Justus Truman and Lucy (Hitchcock) Calhoun, both natives of the same county. His mother was born April 23, 1790, and died in Troy, Ohio, December 31, 1867. Justus Truman Calhoun was born January 1, 1789, and was the son of Truman and Mary Calhoun, natives of Washington, Conn. The former was born in 1770, the latter in 1773. Truman's father, George Calhoun, with five brothers, Calvin, John, Joseph, James and Reuben, served in the Revolutionary war, and settled in Washington, Conn. The descendants of Reuben, Burr and Abel are the only representatives of the family now living

in Connecticut. Justus Truman Calhoun, the father of our subject, removed with his family to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1833, settling in Berkshire Township, where he purchased a farm, and occupied it until his death, on October 5, 1848. He and his wife were the parents of five children, four living—Henry, a Presbyterian minister of Ironton, Ohio; Mary J., wife of Elijah W. Fenton, of Iowa City, Iowa; Dwight, our subject, and Lucy A., widow of John W. Weiser. Justus Truman Calhoun died October 5, 1848. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated at East Blendon Institute. At the age of sixteen, he engaged in teaching, and followed it during the winters, until 1859. He was married, October 29, 1848, to Elizabeth J., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Monnett) Caldwell, the former a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., and the latter of Pickaway County, Ohio. Mr. Caldwell was born in the year 1800, and his wife in 1805. Mrs Calhoun was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, February 23, 1829, and has blessed her husband with six daughters, five living, viz.: Anna E., wife of Robert McCurdy, of Kenton, Ohio; Myra J., wife of D. W. Longfellow, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Henrietta, Bessie Monnett, and Helen D. The eldest, Emma M. (deceased), was for several years a missionary to the Indians. Of the six children, Emma, Anna, Myra and Henrietta were educated in the Western Seminary at Oxford, Ohio. In 1859, Mr. Calhoun removed to his present location in Buck Township. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He takes an active interest in Sabbath schools, having been Superintendent for thirty years in different schools. Mr. Calhoun devoted his attention for several years to keeping Italian bees, and was the first person to introduce them in Hardin County. Emma Maria, the eldest daughter, was born in Berkshire, Delaware Co., Ohio, March 27, 1850. In early childhood, she exhibited those beautiful traits of character which were so greatly developed in her maturer years of Christian life and work. She received her early training in the union schools of Kenton. When fifteen years of age, she taught her first school on the Bellefontaine pike, near her home. Her strong desire to do good prompted her to organize a Sabbath school in the schoolhouse, and, with outside assistance, the enterprise proved a success. She continued an active worker for some time. Being anxious to obtain an education requisite for mission work, she went to Troy, Ohio, in the spring of 1868, and continued her studies with her uncle, Rev. Henry Calhoun, preparatory to entering the seminary at Oxford, Ohio. The following fall she entered on a course in that institution, and graduated in 1871. She then became a teacher in the union schools of Evansville, Ind. In the spring of 1872, she returned home, and, October 8, 1872, started for Yankton Agency, Dak., to assume the duties of assistant teacher to Rev. J. P. Williamson. She taught English, while studying the language of the Dakota Indians, in which she became very proficient. In 1874, she returned to Kenton, bringing an Indian boy to be educated by the Presbyterian Church. On account of ill health he was obliged to return to his tribe, and soon after died. Miss Calhoun returned after a brief visit, and February 15, 1876, was married to Rev. C. L. Hall, formerly of New York City, then a missionary at Springfield, Dak. The same spring the two devoted missionaries went to Fort Berthold, 1,000 miles up the Missouri River, and devoted their Christian work to 2,000 Indians, remnants of the once powerful tribes of Mandans, Arickarees and Gros Ventres. In 1877, they visited her parents and were accompanied on their return by Myra J., a sister of Mrs. Hall, who became a mission teacher for three years. In 1879, Mrs. Hall attended the annual mission

meeting at Brown Earth Dak., and addressed the meeting in the Sioux language. She was probably the first of her sex to address the Indians in their native tongue. Mrs. Hall was an earnest and devout missionary, and devoted her entire womanhood to the cause of advancing Christianity and enlightening the Indians of the far West. After nine years of missionary usefulness, unsurpassed by any of her sex, she died at the post of duty, April 17, 1881, leaving two children. She was buried by the side of her oldest boy, Harry, who died July 17, 1878.

CORNELIUS CHAMBERLIN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., March 30, 1825. He is a son of David and Hannah (Bridge) Chamberlin, of New York State. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the Revolution, and died in New York. Our subject's parents were married in their native State, whence they emigrated in 1837, and settled in Taylor Creek Township, Hardin County, Ohio. Mr. Chamberlin bargained for 200 acres of land at $2.50 an acre; after paying a part, the title proved void, and the land was taken away after his decease. He died in November, 1838; his widow followed him in May, 1865. They were the parents of twelve children, five living. The subject of this sketch was the sixth child and second son. He was brought up on a farm and obtained a fair education from the common schools. When fourteen years of age, he began working out by the month for a period of ten years. On November 18, 1846, he was married to Miss Catharine Irwin, born in Logan County, Ohio, October 20, 1828, and a daughter of Michael and Mary Irwin. When eight years of age, she came with her parents to Union County, Ohio. Mr. Chamberlin and his wife are the parents of ten children, viz.: William A., Alice (wife of John L. Collins), Charles E., Stephen A., Martin V., Clara, John and Henry. James and Jennie are deceased. Jennie was the wife of Henry McCullough, and at her decease left two children—Ora C. and Asa. In 1857, Mr. Chamberlin located on his present farm, which consisted originally of 110 acres. He has since cleared the land, and has acquired 163 acres of land, all well cultivated. When he was married, he had but $15, and all that he has since obtained has been due to his industry and enterprise. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in June, 1865. He served principally in Tennessee, under Gen. Thomas, and was in the battle of Nashville. At the last named place, he contracted a sickness, and was confined at the post hospital of that town. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, Mr. Chamberlin is a Republican, and has never held public office.

JAMES M. CHAVIS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Mecklenburgh County, Va., May 17, 1813. His father, William Chavis, was born February 22, 1776, his mother September 11, 1784, both of Mecklenburgh County, Va. They were married in January, 1806. His mother's maiden name was Priscilla Drew. His grandfather, Jacob Chavis, served all through the war of the Revolution; he died in his native place. The father of our subject was drilled for the war of 1812, but was not called in active service. He died in Virginia January, 1848; his wife died in September, 1867. They had nine children, two living. The subject of this sketch was reared in Clarksville, Va., and when seventeen years old commenced a four years' apprenticeship at the wheelwright trade with his father. When of age, he worked at his trade in his native place, followed it until 1857, then sold out and came to Pickaway County, Ohio. He farmed there by renting until 1864, when he removed to Hardin Coun-

ty, bought eighty-five acres of his farm, which he has since cleared and improved. In 1867, he purchased sixty-five acres for his son Alexander. He was married, December 17, 1835, to Nancy, daughter of Archer and Jane Stewart, and a native of Mecklenburgh County, Va., born October 1, 1811. Her grandfather served in the Revolution, under Gen. Washington, and died in Virginia. Mr. Chavis and his wife had ten children, three living—Alexander R., Matilda and Drury. Alexander enlisted at Circleville, Ohio, September 14, 1864, in Company E, Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was transferred to Company E, of the Sixteenth United States Colored Troops, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was on garrison duty, principally, and was honorably discharged September 14, 1865, at Chattanooga. He then returned home and engaged in farming. He was married, in July, 1860, to Mary Davis, and had nine children, six sons and three daughters—Inez J., William H., Martha A., James A., Enos E., Orin, Laura A., Horton and Clark.

JOHN L. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 16, 1835, and is a son of Alvan and Mary (Laughlin) Clark. His father was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 5, 1809, and his mother in Erie County, Penn., March 3, 1809. Their parents had removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, during the early settlements of that State. Alvan Clark's parents were Thomas B. and Nancy Clark. The latter died in Guernsey County, Ohio, leaving a family of five children, and Mr. Clark subsequently remarried and in 1832 removed to Logan County. He had five children by his second wife. He died in 1851, aged seventy-one years. Our subject's maternal grandparents were John and Deborah Laughlin, also Pennsylvanians, who removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, prior to the war of 1812. The father of our subject was married, in 1834, in Guernsey County, whence he removed in the fall of the same year. He died there on the farm of his settlement, August 10, 1878. Mrs. Clark died September 18, 1881. They had six children, three living, of whom our subject is the eldest. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead, and educated at the academy in Washington, Guernsey County, Ohio. On leaving school, he engaged in buying and shipping stock, in which business he remained for ten years. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the eastern division. He fought in the battle of Port Republic. He was a member of the band of engineers, from which he was discharged by order of the Secretary of War August 4, 1862. On May 10, 1864, he was enrolled as First Lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio National Guards, and was engaged on garrison duty in Virginia. He received honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1864. His father also served in the late war; in September, 1861, he recruited Company D, of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was Captain of Company D, of the same regiment. He was discharged, on account of disability, in October, 1862, and died from troubles contracted in the service. His son, Robert S., was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Ohio National Guards. Our subject, on his return from the war, lived in Logan County, Ohio, until 1876, when he purchased and settled on 220 acres of land in Buck Township, Hardin County. He has since been occupied in farming and stock-raising. He was married, January 15, 1867, to Elsie J., a daughter of William and Martha Ritchey, and born in Logan County, Ohio, February 11, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of five children, viz.: William B., Alvan L., Walter H., James P. and

Mary J. Mr. Clark and his wife are connected with the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Clark is a member of a Masonic order. In politics, he is a Republican, and for one year was Trustee of Buck Township, and several years of Richland Township, Logan County.

ISAAC COOK (deceased) was born in New Jersey May 3, 1801; he was a son of Mordecai and Sarah (Havens) Cook, natives of New Jersey and New York respectively. In 1802, his parents removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, purchasing near Lancaster over 300 acres of land. Of this land Mr. Cook cleared a portion, then sold the greater part, retaining forty acres; he died in the fall of 1847, aged seventy-five years; his father was an emigrant from France before the Revolution. Mrs. Cook, the wife of Mordecai, died about 1852. Isaac served a three years' apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade in Newark. He then married and settled on a farm in Fairfield County, where he farmed till 1830; then removed to Hardin County, and the following year to Marion County. He was there three years, and in 1848 removed to Kenton, where he resumed his trade, following it to within two years of his decease; he died December 28, 1871. He was married, in 1825, to Sarah, a daughter of John and Mary Ice, and born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1804. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the parents of ten children, six living, viz.: Nathaniel, John P., Isaac, Emily, Lila (the wife of Warren Kellogg) and Samantha L. Nathaniel was born in Marion County, Ohio, October 14, 1835; was brought up on a farm until thirteen years of age; he followed milling for four years, then learned the trade of a blacksmith, followed it for one year, and was subsequently employed as foreman on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railway. He continued in that position till March, 1873, when he removed to his present farm in Buck Township. He was married, October 14, 1862, to Huldah, daughter of Leonard and Mary Richards, and born in Ross County, Ohio, July 16, 1841. Of the three children born, one is living—Willie L., born December 28, 1863; Eddie and Katie are deceased. Mr. Cook is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns eighty-six acres of land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kenton. Mr. Cook has filled the office of Township Trustee for two terms, and is politically a Democrat.

CAPT A. P. CUTTING, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, December 18, 1832, and is a son of Linus and Eliza (Conklin) Cutting. His father was born in Shoreham, Vt., April 20, 1794, and his mother in Fort Hamilton, now Cincinnati, Ohio, December 18, 1802, and died January 13, 1871. They were married January 14, 1821. Linus Cutting's parents, Elijah and Lucy (Douglas) Cutting (the latter an aunt on the paternal side to Stephen A. Douglas), were natives of Vermont. On the death of Lucy Cutting, Elijah Cutting married Betsey Hale, whose mother died at Fort McArthur and was the first white person that died in Hardin County. Our subject's father came to Miami County, Ohio, where he followed his trade of millwright. He was a member of Capt. James Bigger's Mounted Rangers Company, and served one and a half years, principally in the frontier service. He then returned to Miami County, lived there two years, and then removed to Wyandot (then Crawford) County in 1823. At this time he was employed by the Government to construct the Indian Mills on the Sandusky River. He subsequently bought 160 acres of land, on which he built a mill of his own. In the fall of 1833, he removed to Logan County, and in March, 1854, to Buck Township, Hardin County, where he died February 19, 1874. He and wife had reared eight

out of their nine children, all still living. Four of the six sons were Union soldiers. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. On November 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years in the Army of the Potomac, and one and a half in the Cumberland Army. He was at first Second Sergeant, the following year First Sergeant; on July 15, 1863, was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy, then First Lieutenancy, and finally reached the rank of a Captain. He fought at McDowell, Va., Chancellorsville, Wauhatchie, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek; at the latter engagement, he received a bullet wound in the right shoulder, July 20, 1864. He was confined in the officer's hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and received his discharge April 4, 1865. He is now drawing a pension. On October 2, 1860, he was married to Mary A., a daughter of Henry and Anna (Hayward) Thew. To this union there have been born nine children, five living, viz.: Henry T., Emma B., Don D. and Mary A. and Clara E., twins. The deceased are Martha J., James H., Luella M. and Daisy A. Mr. Cutting and family are members of the Universalist Church of Kenton, and Mr. Cutting is a member of the Masonic order. He is now retired from business, and is the owner of 123 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled the office of County School Examiner of Hardin County six years.

JOSEPH O. DODDS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Union County, Ohio, July 7, 1845; his father, John Dodds, was born in Erie County, Penn., February 3, 1806; his mother, Nancy Gary, was a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born April 17, 1820. James Dodd, the grandfather of our subject, moved with his family in 1818, to Delaware County, Ohio, where he died. John Dodd subsequently went to Union County and married Nancy Gary at North Lewisburg. Her father, James Gary, was the founder of Lewisburg, the name of which town had been formerly Garysville. Our subject's parents were married, December 3, 1840, and resided in Union County till 1847, when they removed to within three and a half miles south of Kenton. Mr. John Dodds owned a small farm, now belonging to George P. Frame, and died in McDonald Township, Hardin County, in October, 1872; his wife died November 4, 1868. They had eleven children, of whom our subject is the third son. He enlisted, October 16, 1861, in Company K, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Cumberland Army. He fought in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. He received a slight flesh wound at Mission Ridge, which disabled him for six months; he veteranized February 3, 1864; came home on a furlough, and then rejoined his regiment at Camp Dennison, and returned to the South; he was disabled from duty and was detailed to guard the baggage. On July 8, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio. On his return home, he resumed farming, which he has since followed. In 1870, he settled on his present farm, which, at the time, was in the woods, and has cleared and improved the land. Under his farm he has 360 rods of tiling. On March 17, 1870, he married Amelia, a daughter of Henry and Anna E. Battles, and a native of Germany, born January 1, 1851. The four children that resulted from this union are as follows: George H., James O., William O. and Anna M. Mr. Dodds and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Kenton. He is politically a Republican. His father was Treasurer and Clerk of Buck Township two years and one year respectively.

LEWIS DUNSON, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born in Logan

County, Ohio, September 22, 1828; he is a son of Thomas and Beulah (Patrick) Dunson, natives of Virginia and New Jersey respectively, and married in Logan County, Ohio, of which their parents were the earliest pioneers. Our subject is the eldest son and second child of a family of eleven children, six living; he was reared principally on a farm in Hale Township, Hardin County, to which his father had moved when the former was six years old; his education was derived from the common schools. On August 22, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F; served in Tennessee, and fought in the battle of Stone River and several other minor engagements; he was wounded at Stone River, and discharged on that account February 20, 1863. He received a gunshot wound in the right knee, and is now drawing a pension of $6 per month. In the spring of 1865, he purchased his present farm, and has cleared and improved it. Besides farming, he raises stock and keeps Poland-China and Chesterwhite hogs. He was married, in June, 1849, to Miss Margaret Plews, born in Northumberland County, Penn., July 16, 1827, and a daughter of William and Mary Plews. Of the nine children born, eight are living—Beulah, wife of John W. Thompson; John O., Benair W., Thomas, Alice M., Temperance, W. Mark and Rush. Mr. Dunson's paternal grandfather, Thomas Dunson, served in the Revolutionary war, in which he was wounded; he removed from Virginia to Logan County, Ohio, before the war of 1812; married Miss Corbing, and both died in Logan County; Johnson Patrick, the maternal grandfather of our subject, came to Logan County shortly after the war of 1812. Mr. Dunson and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now serving his second term of office as Justice of the Peace.

JOHN ESPY was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 2, 1811, there grew to manhood, and in August, 1836, was married to Miss Jane Anderson, a native of the same county. To this union one son, Thomas, was born, who for many years has been one of the leading business men of Kenton. From Beaver County, Penn., Mr. Espy and family removed to Taylor Creek Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, arriving at their destination September 1, 1838. Here he lived upon a farm until the autumn of 1840, when he removed to Kenton, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of wooden pumps until the year 1844, when he entered a distillery on the present site of the Snow Cloud Mills. During the ensuing year the grinding for the distillery was done by the old Ross horse mill, which was operated, as its name implies, by a horse tread-wheel. The insufficiency of this mill for the growing demands of the day was soon recognized by Mr. Espy, and in 1846 he erected the present Snow Cloud Flour Mill in connection with the distillery. The erection of this mill marked a new era in the milling operations of the community, for this was the first steam flour mill erected within the county. Mr. Espy continued the operation of this mill about eight years, when he sold it, and purchased a saw mill on the south side of the town. With this enterprise he was connected about twelve years. In 1865, the Marseilles Flouring Mill was purchased, but at the expiration of the first year Mr. Espy returned to Kenton, and at once erected the present Espy Mill, which went into operation March 30, 1867. To this enterprise he devoted his attention until 1872, when he withdrew from all connection with milling operations. From this date up to within about a month of his death, his whole time and attention were devoted to the improvement of the home farm on the south side of town. During the last month of his life, he had purchased the old woolen mills property, and

planned the erection of another large flour mill which should supply the growing demands of the old mill, whose increased patronage had outrun its capacity. The death of Mr. Espy, November 28, 1878, brought this undertaking to a close for the present. Such were the leading events in the business affairs of Mr. Espy that he justly earned the title of "the pioneer miller of Hardin County." Beginning with empty hands, by persistent application to business, he was enabled to achieve some of the greatest milling operations of the county and period. In his capacity as a pioneer, he contributed to the development of the public interests of the community, always an advocate of all measures of advancement, and a champion of every project of improvement. Although deeply interested in public affairs, he would never allow his name to be used in connection with any office beyond those of his own township, always giving as a reason for his aversion to office—the urgent demands of his private affairs. Thus, while a partisan of strong convictions, and deeply devoted to the interests of the Democratic party, he would never sacrifice his personal interests "by attending to the business of others." His party received his sympathy and influence; his private affairs, his energy and time. In business he was a man of strict integrity, rigid in exaction of all obligations, and unswerving in his plans. Possessed of a high sense of justice, and an indomitable will, no question of expediency could allure him aside from what he considered the line of duty. In private life he was kind, forbearing and affable. With a plan unwavering, an energy untiring, and a will unflinching, he rose to affluence; but this success not only failed to produce pride or coldness, but rather served to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, as generosity and liberality were prominent traits of his character. Although having reached the advanced age of sixty-eight, his death came suddenly and unexpectedly and was deeply deplored by the whole community, for the public recognized in his demise an almost irreparable loss.

JOHN EVANS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Cardigan, Wales, February 12, 1803. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Davis) Evans, both natives of Wales. His father was born in October, 1782, his mother on February 12, 1783, and were of Welsh stock. In 1818, they emigrated from their native country in a sailing vessel, and were fifty-two days on the voyage. They landed at Baltimore in June, and then went to Pittsburgh. They subsequently proceeded down the Ohio River in a flatboat, to Gallipolis, Ohio. Mr. Evans entered eighty-four acres of land in Gallia County, lived there till 1824, then removed to Delaware County, purchasing a farm of 200 acres in Thompson Township. He died in October, 1828. For seven years he was a sea captain. He started out a poor boy, and with energy, combined with a good practical business mind, acquired his large and valuable property. His estate was estimated to be worth $40,000. The subject of this sketch inherited 100 acres of land in Delaware County, of which he cleared sixty acres. He then sold out, and bought 207 acres in Buck Township, Hardin County, to which he added until he had acquired 477 acres. He divided this land among his children, retaining 217 acres, worth $75 an acre. He was married, January 29, 1829, to Maria Cochran, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Cochran, and a native of Ohio, born December 3, 1809. Mrs. Evans died July 28, 1860, leaving a family of twelve children, four living—Thomas, John E., David C. and William E. In politics, Mr. Evans was formerly a Whig, but now belongs to the Democratic party. He held the office of Township Trustee for five years. David C. Evans, the third son living, was born in Thompson Township, Delaware

County, Ohio, January 7, 1847. He was reared on the homestead, and obtained a limited education from the common schools. On April 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Varena, a daughter of John and Mary Fry. She is a native of Switzerland, born December 17, 1851. The four children born are Emery D., Willis J., Charles E. and Earl. Mr. David Evans owns ninety-six acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs.

DAVID EVANS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Wales, June 20, 1813. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jones) Evans. (See sketch of John Evans.) David was the youngest of five children, two living—John and David. The deceased are Mary, Margaret and Magdalena. Our subject was reared on the homestead, and obtained a fair education from the common schools. At an early age, he began providing for his mother and a sister. In April, 1852, he sold his farm in Gallia County, Ohio, and came to Hardin County. Here he bought 202 acres of land at $14 an acre. He has since cleared the land, and has 125 acres under cultivation. He assisted in cutting out and making the roads in his section of Buck Township, and also gave a helping hand in founding churches and schools. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has since been connected. In 1878, he erected his brick residence, at a cost of $2,200. On January 9, 1833, he was united in marriage to Lovina, a daughter of John Price, and born in Union County, Ohio, in September, 1816. This union has been blessed with fourteen children, nine living, as follows: Elizabeth, wife of James Bailey; Margaret, wife of Paul K. Sieg; Bethany, wife of Ira Richards; Mary, wife of Thomas McElree; Thomas P.; Nancy A., wife of Edward Moy; Phebe, wife of Charles White; William H., married to Mattie Weiser; and Magdalene, wife of J. B. Jackson. The deceased are John, William H., Maria and two infants. Mr. Evans and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Evans is a Democrat, but has never sought office. Thomas P. Evans, the eldest son of David Evans, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 20, 1845. He was married, March 7, 1867, to Laura E., a daughter of John and Saloma Tyler. She was born in Orleans County, N. Y., March 13, 1846. The six children born are Saloma L., Arthur, Lovina E., Asher T., Gertrude L. and Alta M.

JOHN E. EVANS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born on the old homestead, in Delaware County, Ohio, January 7, 1847. He is a son of John and Maria Evans, with whom he had come to Hardin County, where they settled. He is next to the youngest son living, and twin brother to David C. Evans. He was reared on the homestead, in Buck Township, and secured a fair education from the common schools. On February 22, 1876, he married Miss Jennie, a daughter of Francis B. and Nancy (Conner) Slagle, and a native of Ross County, Ohio, born March 3, 1852. No children have blessed this union. Mrs. Evans' parents had settled in Pleasant Township when she was three years old, and where she attained womanhood. Mr. Evans resided on a part of the homestead until November 30, 1881. He owns 160 acres of land, besides eighty-one and a half near Silver Station, given him by his father. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, making sheep a specialty of the latter. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Grant Station. Mr. Evans is a Democrat in politics, and is now serving as Township Trustee and School Director.

DAVID O. HATCHER, farmer, P. O. Mount Victory, was born near Zanesfield, Logan Co., Ohio, May 15, 1847. He is a son of Daniel and Hopy (Garwood) Hatcher, of Loudoun County, Va. His father died in Logan County, Ohio, when he was eight years old, and his mother when he was thirteen. His mother, when five years old, and a cousin, aged about ten years, were captured in Logan County by the Indians, who carried them into Champaign County, where they were followed by a darkey named Anthony Blanks, who unbound the prisoners while the Indians were asleep, and escaped with them. Our subject lived with his brother, Nathaniel O., in Hale Township, until of age. When sixteen years of age, he worked out by the month until he had reached his twentieth year, then farmed with his brother for one year. In 1869, he married, and the following winter purchased 100 acres of land, most of which was in the woods, which he has since cleared, and now has sixty acres under cultivation. He was married, March 31, 1869, to Louisa, daughter of Conrad and Mary M. (Moore) Harpel, born September 3, 1843, in Jefferson Township, Logan Co., Ohio. Of the seven children born, six are living, viz.: Alonzo O., Benabille O., George E., Minnie M., Ona F. and Grace E. An infant son is deceased. Mr. Hatcher and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a Trustee. In politics, he belongs to the Democratic party. His brother, Isaac H., enlisted, September 20, 1861, at the age of sixteen years, in Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. Nathaniel O. was a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served from August, 1862, to June, 1865. He was in several battles; was with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, and was imprisoned a few days in the Andersonville Prison. He returned home, and died from physical disability, March 3, 1881.

HENRY G. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 17, 1813, and is a son of Jacob and Rachel (Green) Johnson. He is next to the youngest of the children living; was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. His first schoolhouse was a log cabin, with no floors, furnished with a fire-place, slab seats and greased-paper window lights. When sixteen years of age, he left home, going twenty-one miles to Champaign County to obtain work at $6 a month, $1 in cash and the remainder in goods. For four years he worked by the month, receiving from $6 to $9 per month; then cropped one year and worked by the job one year; after which he married, and, in 1841, bought 100 acres of land, where Rushsylvania now stands, paying $1,000. It was largely covered with timber, and he has since cleared half of the farm and lived on it seven years. He then lived on the Mays farm on the old Sandusky road, remaining there one year. He accommodated pioneer travelers, although not keeping a public house. He cleared three farms in Logan County, and on March 25, 1850, purchased his present farm of 100 acres, paying $8 an acre. In 1853, he added 103 acres, paying $6 an acre; subsequently, in 1856, he added fifty-four acres more, and is now the owner of 247 acres, 150 of which he has cleared and improved himself. He started a poor boy, and by his energy and ambition secured all he now has, and his pursuits in life have been generally successful. He has been a great reader, acquiring considerable knowledge. On April 28, 1836, he was united in marriage to Martha, daughter of Robert and Isabel (Burnsides) Smith, and a native of Logan County, Ohio, born October 10, 1813. Ten children resulted from this union, nine living, viz., Jacob R.; Isabel S., wife of J.

S. Allen; Robert H.; Savilla; Victoria, wife of Nathan Clark; Henry O., Philip G., Mary E., and Paulina, wife of Kendrick Kennedy. Mr. Johnson and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, to which he has belonged for sixty years and she for forty years. Mr. Johnson has also been a local minister for twenty-five years. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. He served as Townsbip Trustee for eight years. Jacob R. Johnson, the eldest son of our subject, was the first to enlist in Hardin County; he responded to the call for 75,000 men, and enlisted in Company ——, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in the army of the Potomac, and fought at Romney. After a service of nine months, he was discharged on account of disability. He then returned home, and is now residing in Leesburg, Kosciusko Co., Ind. He was married to Margaret J. Pooder.

HOSEA JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Monroe Township, Logan Co., Ohio, December 11, 1817. His father, Jacob Johnson, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., March 15, 1779. His mother, Rachel Green, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1784. His grandfather was Andrew Johnson, who came from Holland before the Revolution, settled in New Jersey, and in 1786 removed with his family to Boone County, Ky. The following year Daniel Boone left that county. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Jacob Johnson, was of English and Welsh descent. Her father, George Green, worked his way across the ocean on a sailing vessel when nineteen years of age. He settled in Bourbon County, Ky., and, in 1811, came to Logan County, Ohio, where he died. Our subject's parents married July 12, 1802. His father was an old hunter, and followed that occupation in Kentucky, where bears were so numerous that people could hardly keep their hogs, and had to pen them up. Mr. Johnson, early one morning, was aroused by the squealing of some hogs, and suddenly started out in pursuit of the bear. He followed the noise, and soon found the object of his search. The bear was biting and cuffing the hog, which he held up, but on seeing the hunter he fled. Mr. Johnson, knowing the bear would soon return, secreted himself behind a log, and shortly after bruin came back and perched himself with his fore feet on the log, snuffing around, upon which the hunter shot him in the region of the heart. The animal was found to weigh 500 pounds. When Jacob Johnson came to Logan County, he "squatted" on 1,000 acres of land, which he occupied seventeen years. He then bought eighty-seven acres of land at $2 an acre in Rush Creek Township, which land he cleared of the timber covering it. His father's home was used as a church for twenty-five years, and his house was the home of the itinerant. He was first identified with the old Calvin Baptists, and afterward with the Methodist Church, in which he labored until his death. He died in August, 1868, and his wife preceded him, September 18, 1856. They had twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, five living. Our subject, the youngest child, was reared on a farm and given a common school education. He aided his father in clearing the farm, and lived with him until twenty-two years old. On January 2, 1840, he was married to Nancy Rosbrugh, born in Logan County, Ohio, February 11, 1817. Her parents, Hilkiah and Susan (Deardeff) Rosbrugh, were natives of Virginia, whence they moved and settled in Logan County, Ohio, near West Liberty, where their daughter Nancy was reared to womanhood. Mrs. Rosbrugh was born May 18, 1787, died May 2, 1851, in Logan County; her husband was born October 30, 1782, died April 17, 1828, in Bedford County, Va. They had eleven children, ten living, viz., Susan, wife of James Morrison;

Elizabeth, wife of H. N. Smith; John C.; Sophromia, wife of P. F. Latimer; George F.; M. Micajah; Jane, wife of Milton Davis; Margaret, wife of Milton Lee; Peter F. and Mollie C. Henry G. died at the age of two years. In 1850, Mr. Johnson removed to his present farm and bought 100 acres, to which he has since added, until he is owner now of 540 acres; the homestead contained 330 acres. He has given 200 acres to his sons, George and Micajah. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but now belongs to the Republican party.

JOHN C. JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Union County, Ohio, August 26, 1843. He is a son of Hosea and Nancy Johnson, who removed to Logan County, Ohio, when our subject was one year old. In 1850, they settled in Buck Township, Hardin County, where John was reared and educated. On January 17, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. On May 2, he started on the Atlanta campaign, and fought in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and all the battles on the approach to Atlanta, including the bombardment of that city. He was taken sick at Atlanta, of typhoid fever, and was subsequently transferred to Nashville, where he participated in the battle there. He followed Hood's army to Florence, Ala., and was then formed into a battalion of Sherman's soldiers, and rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro. He then marched to Raleigh, and was finally taken by water to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., where he was mustered out, and was discharged at Columbus July 7, 1865. On his return home, he resumed his occupation of farming. He rented land until 1872, when he bought sixty-five acres in Buck Township, to which he has since added, and now owns 224 acres, on which he has made improvements and cleared nearly the whole of it. He built his residence in 1877 at a cost of $2,000, and has also added all the barns. He is employed in farming and stock-raising, keeping a good grade of cattle. On November 23, 1869, he was united in marriage to Anna E. Rarey, born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 10, 1848, and a daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Rarey. This union has resulted in six children, five living, viz., Nora I., Annetta, George P., Nicholas P. and John W. Walter A. died when four years old. Mr. Johnson and his wife are connected with the M. E. Church. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Grange, and has filled the offices of Master, Overseer and Chaplain, each two terms. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as Township Trustee for one term.

FRED MACHETANZ, tanner, Kenton, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1849. His parents, Gotleib and Catherine (Freyman) Machetanz, are natives of Germany, whence they emigrated in 1826, settling in Auglaize County, Ohio. His father died there when our subject was but seven years of age. The mother again married, and is still residing there. Our subject came to Kenton in 1878, and, in the same year, erected his present business house, situated on the south side of the Scioto River, in South Kenton, where he has established and built up a successful trade. He employs a force of three men, and his business is rapidly increasing. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Minnie, daughter of A. Traeger, of Kenton, to which union there have been born two children—Charles and Augustus. Mr. Machetanz was elected Clerk of Buck Township in the spring of 1883, where he is how residing, and the same season was elected to the City Council. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and he is one of Kenton's busy manufacturers.

SAMUEL MENTZER, deceased, was born August 3, 1806. In 1834, he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he wintered, and then came to Kenton and engaged in merchandising, following it for two years, and then took a contract for building the Erie Feeder. This was not successful, and, after a year and a half, he returned to Kenton and built the National Hotel, where now stands the Bank Block. Two years after, he traded the hotel for 100 acres of land, and got $1,000 besides. He then moved on his farm, and, in 1847, was elected Auditor of Hardin County, by a majority of one vote. After serving one term, he was obliged to decline a re-election on account of his ill health, and returned to his farm, which he worked up to within twelve years of his death. He added to his farm until he owns 222 acres, besides sixty acres adjoining, all of which he cleared and improved. He was married to Susan Lipley, by whom he had seven children, three living—Lydia, wife of James Baker; David and John. Mrs. Mentzer died, and he then married Eliza Whiteman, deceased, by whom there was one child, also deceased. For his third wife he took Sophia A. Benjamin, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Nulse) Benjamin, and a native of Athens County, Ohio, born October 1, 1848. Of the six children that blessed this union, four are living—Mary C., wife of Hezekiah Roby; Louisa D., wife of Isaac Cock; M. D. L. and William M. Mrs. Mentzer's maternal grandparents came from Holland, and were eighteen weeks on the voyage, during which her mother was born. Her paternal grandparents were Rebea Clendenen and John Nulse, her grandfather a native of Scotland, and her grandmother of Ireland. Her grandfather, while holding her father in his arms, was shot by the Indians, who took her grandmother and seven children prisoners, retaining them for eight months, when peace was declared. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, grandparents of Mrs. Mentzer, on first coming to this country, located in New Jersey, thence moved to Pennsylvania, and from there came to Muskingum County, Ohio. Mr. Samuel Mentzer and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. He served several terms as Township Trustee and Township Clerk, and died August 10, 1882. He was a man of great enterprise, and did much for the public improvements of Hardin County. He laid out Mentzer's Addition to Kenton, consisting of five acres.

M. D. L. MENTZER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio, February 23, 1848. He is a son of Samuel and Sophia (Benjamin) Mentzer, whose sketch we have given in this history. Our subject was reared on the homestead and educated at the common schools. On September 29, 1870, he was united in marriage to Rhoda A., daughter of William and Rebecca Smith, and a native of Union County, Ohio, born December 24, 1850. Three children have resulted from this union—Iona, born December 29, 1871; Anna M., born May 26, 1873, and George A., born March 31, 1883. Mr. Mentzer owns 216 acres of land of the homestead, and fifteen acres adjoining. He is a thoroughly scientific and successful farmer and stock-raiser, and in connection with his business keeps a system of book-keeping, in which he has a full account of his receipts and expenditures, and at the end of the year is able to ascertain the profits and losses. He weighs his cattle every month, and records the gain or loss. Politically, he is a Democrat. He served as Township Clerk the first year after his majority.

JAMES PAVER, deceased, was born in Maryland November 18, 1801. When about two years old, his parents, John and Betsy Paver, removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled near Lancaster, where they lived one

year, thence removed to Union County, where they died. James was the eldest of a family of nine children, and was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1826, he came to Hardin County, bought land in Dudley Township, where he settled in 1827. He added to his farm until he owned 320 acres, having cleared about half of it himself. In 1847, he removed to within two miles of Kenton, on the farm now owned by Joseph Hoover, and, about 1858, located on the farm belonging to John Paver, which contained 312 acres, and on which he lived until his death, June 22, 1880, aged seventy-nine years. He was married, and had three children—Harvey, Mary (wife of Alpheus McConnell) and John. Mr. Paver was one of the three or four men who built the first schoolhouse in Buck Township. John Paver, the youngest child, was born on the Hoover farm March 25, 1850, and was brought up on a farm and educated at the common schools. On January 19, 1873, he married Mollie Cline, born June 10, 1849, in Fairfield County, Ohio. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Jimmie, Orie, Dora, Charlie and Anna May. Mr. Paver owns 104 acres of the old homestead, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He cleared up most of his land, and also aided his father on his farm.

JOHN PFEIFFER, deceased, son of Michael Pfeiffer, was born in Germany in 1813, and, at the age of seventeen, left his native land to avoid going into the army. Emigrating to Pennsylvania, he remained there two years, thence came west to Springfield, Ohio, where he followed his trade of boot and shoe making. In 1834, he removed to Hardin County, bought a piece of land east of Kenton, and while spending his days in clearing off the timber, much of the night was put in working at his trade. In 1836, he went back to Germany, and brought out his father, five brothers and two sisters, his mother dying ere starting for the New World. He settled on his farm east of town, and, in 1839, was married to Eva Elsasser, who came from Germany with the Pfeiffer family. They resided on the old homestead until 1852, when he removed to Kenton, and purchased the grist mill and distillery of Nelson Miller, which he operated until 1865, then sold it, and settled on a farm in Round Head Township, where he followed farming, piking and mercantile business until 1872. He then returned to Kenton, but, in the spring of 1877, removed to a farm in Buck Township, where he died October 12, 1880. To John and Eva Pfeiffer were born the following children: Elizabeth, George (deceased), Barbara, Margaret, John, Henry (deceased), Lewis, Henry, and George (deceased), being nine in all, two having been called after those previously deceased. Mr. Pfeiffer left an estate of over 800 acres of land, besides town and much personal property. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and Druid societies, and adhered to the Lutheran Church.

A. RAMSEY, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Pleasant Township, Hardin Co., Ohio, October 8, 1844. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Pfeiffer) Ramsey, who came to America with their parents when children. His mother was from Pleasant Township, and bore her husband four children, viz., our subject, George, Lizzie (wife of William Shingle) and Margaret (wife of Allen Garbow). Mr. Ramsey died in Pleasant Township in August, 1850, and his widow subsequently married Adam Lutz, by whom she had two children—Barbara (wife of Lewis Woods) and Callie (wife of Joseph Felty). Our subject was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen left home and worked out by the month, obtaining 25 cents a day. When twenty-three years of age, he had accumulated $500, with which he began trading in stock in the States of

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He drove and shipped to eastern markets, and has been engaged in that, with other business, ever since. From 1876 to 1879, he was a member of the firm—Kenton Packing Company—which proved to be an unfortunate enterprise, and he has since continued in trading and shipping, doing an extensive business. Up to 1882, he has been the leading stock-dealer and shipper in Hardin County, and he ships annually from 2,000 to 3,000 cattle, and sometimes as high as 25,000 head of sheep. In 1881, he admitted Frank Stewart as a partner, and the firm is now Ramsey & Stewart. He has also been engaged in the retail meat business for the past five years, and is a member of the firm of Ramsey & Fall. He gives some attention to farming, and owns 190 acres of land adjoining the corporation. Mr. Ramsey has formed two marriages during his life; his first union was with Mary, a daughter of George Stern, who died in 186–, leaving one child—Callie. His second wife is Rosa Huffurgue, a native of Hardin County. They have two children—Hattie and Anna E. Mr. Ramsey was a member of the Agricultural Society Board for eight years, and in politics is a Democrat.

JOHN P. RICHARDS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 27, 1827. He is a son of James and Matilda (Pearl) Richards. His father was born in New Hampshire August 10, 1791, his mother in Virginia July 27, 1797, and were married in Pike County, Ohio, December 21, 1817. His maternal grandfather, John Pearl, with his family, removed to Pike County, Ohio, in 1800, and died there. The parents of our subject located in Seneca County, Ohio, about 1825, in 1830 removed to Pike County, thence, in 1834, to Ross County, and finally, in 1848, came to Hardin County and lived for two years in Pleasant Township. In 1851, they came to Buck Township and bought fifty acres of land, on which they resided till their decease. Mr. Richards died December 4, 1868, and his wife on March 31, 1872. Mr. Richards was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years. He was the father of ten children, five living, of whom our subject is the fifth. Our subject was married, March 27, 1851, to Sarah M. Harbison, born September 18, 1832, a daughter of Matthew and Sarah (McCoy) Harbison. Her father was born in North Carolina December 12, 1796; died in 1849, aged fifty-three years. Her mother was born in South Carolina April 23, 1800, and is still living. They removed to Greene County in 1835, and to Hardin County in 1842, settling in Pleasant Township, where Mr. Harbison died. Mr. and Mrs Richards have had two children, one son living—Marion F., born October 20, 1858, married to Viola Butler, by whom there are two children, Neva Blanche and Pearl; and Jessie B., born January 19, 1873, died May 5, 1879. Mr. Richards and his wife have belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years. Mr. Richards is a member of the Grange, with which he has been prominently connected since its organization. He has served as Township Trustee and Treasurer for one year.

FRANK SCHWARTZ, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 20, 1839. He is a son of Frank A. and Barbara Schwartz. In 1847, when seven years of age, he emigrated with his parents to America, and the following year settled three and a half miles north of Kenton, Ohio. Our subject is the eldest of four living children; was reared on the homestead from his seventh year until he reached his majority, and was educated at the common schools. He learned the alphabet in the log schoolhouse with slab seats and puncheon floors. He aided his father in clearing up the land, and in 1863 went across the plains to

Nevada, where he spent four years in mining and other work. In 1867, he returned to Hardin County, and on September 22, was married to Margaret Bishop, born in Hesse, Germany, March 31, 1843, a daughter of John G. and Catherine E. Bishop, who came to Hardin County in 1850. Nine children were born, seven living—Frank A., George H., William F., Gustave O., Carl A., Edward J. and Margaret E. John L. and an infant are deceased. In August, 1868, Mr. Schwartz bought 100 acres of land, which he has since cleared, and has got half of it well under cultivation. In 1877, he erected his residence at a cost of $1,500. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and is generally successful. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and his wife of the Lutheran Church. He is, politically, a Democrat, and has served one term as Township Trustee.

WILLIAM J. SCOTT, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Franklin County, near Columbus, Ohio, September 18, 1824. His father, James Scott, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, September 10, 1799. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Walker, was born in Virginia, October 22, 1801. Mr. James Scott's parents were Joseph and Elizabeth Scott, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., who removed to Franklin County, Ohio, prior to the war of 1812. Joseph Scott served in the war of 1812. He settled eleven miles southeast of Columbus, at which time the capital was a mere hamlet. In 1830, he removed to Hardin County, Ohio, locating on Taylor Creek, Buck Township, and purchased 200 acres of land, a good portion of which he cleared. He died in Fulton County, Ind., in 1853; his wife had died several years previous, in Franklin County. Our subject's father was reared and educated in Franklin County. He married February 17, 1819, and had thirteen children—Elizabeth J. (deceased), Elias A., Matilda S., William J., Joseph, Cynthia A., Seymour (deceased), Mary A., Nancy J., Charles E., Mark (deceased), Luke W. and Lucy S. L. In April of 1836, he settled on Taylor Creek, Hardin County, and in 1847 removed to Jackson Township, where he bought eighty acres of land. He died April 3, 1850; his widow is still living in Logan County, and has attained her eighty-third year. The subject of this sketch is the second son and fourth child, and was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. His advantages were very limited, as he was obliged to attend school two and a half miles distant. On April 18, 1849, he was married to Elmira J., daughter of Eleager J. and Mary E. Rose, and born in Union County, Ohio, October 8, 1831. Of the seven children born, three are living—Mary E., wife of W. H. Brown; George W. and Jennie, at home. In 1849, Mr. Scott bought fifty acres on the township line, and lived there until 1872, when he came to his present farm. He owns in all 212 acres of land, and is occupied in farming and stock-raising. He enlisted during the late war, August 27, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was on patrol duty at Nashville, where he witnessed the battle there. At the close of the war, he was honorably discharged June 13, 1865, at Columbus. In politics, he is a Republican, and has served as Township Trustee for two terms, and School Director for twelve years. He is a member of the Grange, and for two years served as its Treasurer.

HON. DAVID SNODGRASS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Mercer County, Penn., February 23, 1815. He is a son of Jesse and Jane (Atchison) Snodgrass, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, and Washington County, Penn., respectively. His father was born February 1, 1784, emigrated to the United States about 1809, and settled in Mercer County,

Penn., where he was married in 1812, and the same afternoon was called into the military service, to prevent the British troops from crossing Lake Erie. He served six months as private and then returned home and engaged in farming. He lived in Pennsylvania until 1825, when he removed to Muskingum County, Ohio; thence, in 1846, located in Monroe County, Iowa, where he followed farming for about ten years, and in 1856, he sold his farm and went to Albia and engaged in merchandising. He died September 8, 1876, aged ninety-two years. He and his wife belonged to the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was an active and prominent member. Mrs. Snodgrass died in August, 1862, aged seventy years. Our subject was the second son of a family of eight children, and was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. He helped his father in clearing two farms. He was married in Harrison County, Ohio, December 20, 1838, to Catharine, daughter of Enoch and Catharine (Anderson) Philips, a native of Washington County, Penn., born March 24, 1817. They have five children, four living—Jessie, Alfred P.; Park, married to Jennie Bebout, of Washington County, Penn., and M. Maud, wife of B. Moore, of Kenton. Otis B. died, aged eight years and six months. In 1845, Mr. Snodgrass came with his family to Kenton, and resided there until 1864, then came to Buck Township on his present farm. He was engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Kenton until 1861. He and William Gilmore started the first boot and shoe store in Kenton. In 1851, he was elected to represent Hardin and Wyandot Counties in the Ohio Legislature, and served one term. He was solicited to be a candidate for a second term, but positively declined to serve. In 1870, he was elected member of the Board of County Commissioners, and served one term. In June of 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served as Corporal, and was discharged in February, 1862, to receive a promotion. In January previous, he was home on thirty days' furlough, and recruited Company H, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, going out as First Lieutenant, serving as such until the battle of Stone River, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain for "gallant and meritorious service on the field." He served until April 26, 1864, when he resigned on account of a wound received at Chickamauga. While in the Fourth Regiment, he fought at Rich Mountain and Romney, and in the Seventy-fourth Regiment he was at Stone River, and then Chickamauga, where he received his wound by an artillery wheel running over his right foot. On his return home, he took up the occupation of a farmer. He owns 168 acres of land, most of which has been cleared and improved. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is, politically, a Republican, and while serving as County Commissioner was one of the principal instigators of the pike enterprise, carrying the first pike petition that was circulated in Hardin County, and where the County Infirmary was being built.

BENEDICT STEINER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, March 6, 1828. His father, John Steiner, was born in June, 1794; his mother, Anna Hani, in 1792, died in 1832; both were natives of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. They were married in their native place in the year 1818. On the decease of his wife, Anna, Mr. Steiner married Anna Dick, and, in 1837, left Berne and crossed France to Havre in wagons, the journey occupying twenty-one days. He then embarked with his wife on the ship Albany, crossed the ocean, and landed at New York October 31. They went to Pittsburgh, where they remained till spring, then came to Hardin County and settled in Pleasant Township,

where Mr. Steiner purchased and cleared eighty acres of land. He died in 1860; he had seven children by his first wife, and seven by the second. Our subject is the fifth child by the first marriage, and was brought up on a farm, obtaining a very limited education at the common schools. In the spring of 1850, in company with six others, he went to the gold mines of California. He followed mining, packing and farming in the Trinity Mountains until 1861, when he returned to his home; he made a trip to Switzerland in 1863, on account of ill health, and returned the same year. The next year he bought 158 acres of his present farm, and added to it until he has acquired 238 acres. In 1878, he built his barn, at a cost of $2,500, and in 1881 his residence, at a cost of $5,000. He was united in marriage August 24, 1865, to Mary A., daughter of Benedict Moy, and born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, December 17, 1833. To this union four children have been born, two living—Carl H. and Olga M. Laura M. and an infant son are deceased. Mr. Steiner is occupied in farming and stock-raising. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party.

SILAS STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, is a son of James and Unity (New) Stevenson, and was born in Champaign County, Ohio, October 23, 1822. In 1827, his parents settled on the line between Logan and Hardin Counties. In 1834, they removed to Taylor Creek Township, Hardin County, where he bought a farm and resided until their deaths. Mrs. Unity Stevenson died March 10, 1864. Mr. Stevenson died June 6, 1865. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. On May 24, 1849, he was united in marriage to Ruby, a daughter of John H. and Selina Tyler. She was born in Orleans County, N. Y., October 27, 1827. Mr. Stevenson was married and lived there four years, and in 1858 removed to his present farm in Buck Township, Ohio. He has acquired good property, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He and his wife have been faithful workers in the Methodist Church for thirty-nine years.

C. A. STEVENSON, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Orleans County, N. Y, January 5, 1853; he came with his parents, Silas and Ruby Stevenson, to Hardin County in October, 1853, and lived on the homestead until of age; he is the second son of a family of nine children, and received his education from the common schools. On March 9, 1875, he was married to Miss Annie, a daughter of Clark L. and Sarah (Finity) Newcomb, and a native of Knox County, Ohio, born November 28, 1852. She obtained a common school education, and for four years was a teacher in Buck Township. She removed with her parents to Hardin County in 1853. Mr. Stevenson is employed in farming and stock-raising, and is a member of the Agricultural Society of Hardin County. In politics, he belongs to the Republican party, but has never held office.

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

MILTON H. BORST, laborer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, June 10, 1848; his father, Michael Borst, was born April 15, 1818, in the neighborhood of Munich, the capital of Bavaria, Germany, and his mother, Catharine (Fisher) Borst, was a native of Cumberland County, Penn., where she was born October 18, 1820. They were married April 14, 1843, in Ashland County, Ohio, and had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, viz.: Andrew J., born in Ashland County, Ohio, August 12, 1846, died in Lynn Township January 2, 1861; Milton H., our subject; John W., born October 3, 1851, in Lynn Township; Emily E., born March 31, 1854, died December 25, 1860; Martha E., born in Lynn Township August 10, 1857; Michael F., born October 31, 1859; Nathaniel J., born March 19, 1862, and David G., born March 21, 1864. The parents came to Lynn Township in the spring of 1849, and purchased there forty acres of land, subsequently adding to it, which Mr. Borst cleared and improved. Mrs. Borst died November 7, 1866, and was followed by her husband August 3, 1874. Both are buried, along with a son and daughter, in the Norman Graveyard of Lynn Township. Our subject, who still remains a single man, was brought up to be a farmer, but is now a laborer.

WILLIAM BRADLEY (deceased) was born in West Virginia November 11, 1804. His parents, David and Nancy A. (Lawson) Bradley, natives of Old Virginia, removed to Madison County, Ohio, in 1807, and settled in Monroe Township, where they both died. Mr. Bradley was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch lived in Madison County until 1857, when he sold the 108 acres of land he owned there and came to Hardin County, purchasing 150 acres of land, on which he resided until his decease on January 1, 1862. He was married, July 17, 1827, to Miss Anna, daughter of Peter and Mary R. (Baker) Bradley, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 19, 1811. To this union there were born eleven children, five now living, viz., Cornelius O., Jeremiah, Casander, Henry N. and Lewis M. The deceased are Martin S., Mary R., Lovina, Sarah J., David W. and James L. Mr. Bradley and wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was a Steward. He was an active, energetic man, and generally succeeded in his undertakings. Henry N., the sixth son, was born in Madison County, Ohio, March 11, 1850. When seven years of age, he came to Hardin County with his parents, and has been chiefly reared here. He was married, April 17, 1879, to Miss Mary R., daughter of Francis D. and Mary J. Kinnear. She was born in Hardin County in August, 1857, and died February 1, 1883, leaving two children—Harry E. and Delmer H. Since the spring of 1876, Mr. Bradley has had charge of the old homestead. His mother is living with him, and they both attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Board of Trustees.

MARTIN LEWIS BRIDENSTINE, saw miller, Kenton, was born in Hardin County September 15, 1843, and is a son of Solomon and Lucretia (Lewis) Bridenstine. His father was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, of German descent, and came to Hardin County in 1840; his mother

was a daughter of Francis Lewis, who was a soldier under Gen. Harrison during the Indian wars in the Northwest Territories. His maternal grandmother was Mary Magdalena Raphsnider. The name of Raphsnider is entirely lost, as there is not a known relative of that name living. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a fair education at the common schools. On December 23, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mary Jane, daughter of John and Anna Obenour, and a native of Seneca County, of German ancestry. Four children resulted from this union, viz., Lester Francella (born September 7, 1869), Leonard Lorain (born March 25, 1871), William Ellsworth (born April 26, 1876), and Lorena Lucinda born November 17, 1879. Mr. Bridenstine enlisted September 17, 1861, in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving with that regiment through all the trying scenes through which it passed until January, 1863, when he re-enlisted, and was discharged August 15, 1865. His wife's father, John Obenour, a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards, was killed at Maryland Heights July 6, 1864. Mrs. Bridenstine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bridenstine is a Republican in politics, has filled the offices of Supervisor and School Director, and is one of those energetic men sure to make a way in life.

SANFRED H. DULIN, farmer. P. O. Kenton, was born in Concord Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, April 14, 1847, and is a son of Edward and Sarah (Diltz) Dulin. His father was born in Fauquier County, Va., April 29, 1802; his mother in Sussex County, N. J., January 19, 1808. They were married April 29, 1825, in Muskingum County, Ohio, and had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, all attaining maturity, of whom four sons and two daughters are deceased. Three of the boys, Lorenzo, Garrettson and Freeman, were in the rebellion. Freeman was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864. Mr. Edward Dulin settled in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1816, and was a cooper by trade. He purchased a tract of woodland in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1837, cleared the land, remaining there until about 1866, when he came to Lynn Township. He has since been a resident here, and owns 100 acres of improved land. While in Delaware County, he dealt in stock—a specialty of cattle and hogs—having as high as four hundred head of hogs in the fall; he also devoted some of his time to merchandising. He has held several offices of trust, and has always been identified with the schools, in which he takes great interest. He has been a member of the United Brethren Church for a number of years, and in politics is a strong Republican. The subject of this sketch acquired a common school education, and has always worked on his father's farm in Lynn Township. He was married, December 1, 1872, to Mary J., daughter of Humphrey and Mary Emfield; she was born in Groveport, Franklin Co., Ohio. The result of this union has been four children, viz., David (born January 2, 1874), Eldora V. (born October 1, 1875), Henry E. (born September 15, 1878), and William G. (born December 7, 1880); all born in Lynn Township.

GEORGE FAUROT, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Rush Township, Champaign County, Ohio, April 20, 1822. He is a son of James and Rebecca (Tucker) Faurot, of Orange County, N. Y., and Harrison County, Va., respectively. Our subject's grandparent, Henry Faurot, served during the Revolution and in the war of 1812. He removed to Champaign County, Ohio, about 1820, and died in Rush Township; his wife died in Hardin County. Our subject's parents were married in Champaign County in 1821, and in 1848 removed to Hardin County, settling in McDonald Town-

ship, where Mr. Faurot died June 8, 1872, being preceded by his wife May 17, 1867. They had eleven children, of whom our subject is the oldest. When twelve years of age, our subject started out working by the month, continuing until 1848. He aided in the support of his father's family. On November 4, 1848, he came to Hardin County and bought thirty acres of land in McDonald Township, which he cleared, and in 1859 purchased his present farm of fifty acres, settling on it in 1872. He has always followed farming and stock-raising. He was married, November 3, 1847, to Martha B., daughter of William and Rosanna Ballard. She was born in Preble County, Ohio, and has had two children, one living—George W. B. (born September 12, 1848). Mrs. Faurot's father was a Methodist minister, and preached to the Indians through Ohio and Indiana. He was an itinerant, and died from hemorrhage of the lungs in Logan County, Ohio. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and was Trustee of Lynn Township for two years, and Trustee of McDonald Township for three years.

THOMAS M. FINCH, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born near Pleasant Valley, Madison Co., Ohio, November 21, 1846, and is a son of John B. and Emily O. (Kilbury) Finch. His grandfather, Ira Finch, came from New York State to Ohio, in 1815, settling in Madison County. The father of our subject was born in Canaan Township, Madison County, where he was married, having a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, viz.: Nancy, James E., Samantha A., Sarah E., Thomas M., Electa and Joshua D. He erected a cabin in the woods, cleared the farm and died June 9, 1864; the widow is still living on the pioneer home. Our subject acquired a common school education, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age. He was married, December 22, 1871, to Miss Alice, daughter of John and Caroline Zachariah; she was born August 22, 1854. Her father was a German by birth, and came alone to this country when about twelve years old, becoming an early settler of Seneca County, Ohio. After marriage, our subject started out in life in Madison County, working at carpentering, although his chief occupation has been farming. He came to Lynn Township, Hardin County, in the spring of 1873, purchasing fifty acres of land, on which he built a log cabin, and on July 11, 1879, a terrible cyclone passed over the township, taking his farm in its course, and making a general wreck of his home. Mrs. Finch, who happened at the time to be in the loft, was carried along with the roof, timbers, rafters, etc., for a distance of 125 feet. Wonderful to relate, she escaped with her life, suffering no serious injury.

JOHN W. FLINN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Morgan County, W. Va., May 21, 1823. His parents were John and Mary, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Delaware. They were married, and settled in Virginia, and reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch, in the spring of 1847, came to Scioto County, Ohio, and clerked in a store until the spring of 1849, when he went to Pickaway County, and was there married to Eliza A. Henderson, December 16, 1849. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and had a family of three children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Flinn died in 1853, and our subject was again married, July 16, 1854, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Mary Fuls. She was born February 1, 1835, in Logan County, Ohio, and in March of the same year was brought by her parents to Hardin County. Her father was born in Ross County, her mother in Fayette County, Ohio, and both died in McDonald Township, Hardin County. Mr. Flinn removed to Hardin County in the spring of 1855; lived

for about four years in McDonald Township, and removed in 1859 to Lynn Township, where he purchased 100 acres of land and erected the first cabin after the township was organized. He was Township Assessor in 1863 and 1864, and was a member of the Board of Education for eight or ten years. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, of Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted in 1864, in the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, as Sergeant, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war. By his last marriage, he has had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom one is deceased, Josephine V., late wife of N. D. Bailey.

JOHN GUNN, SR., was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1770. He was educated and intended by his parents for a military career, but finding that life distasteful, he engaged with the fur company by the name of "Innocent Grant," to trade in the Northwest with the Indians; he had a trading post at Wapakoneta in 1806. He was engaged in fur trading, buying and selling hogs, cattle and horses, until the war of 1812, when he enlisted in Capt. Black's company, serving to the close of the war. In 1805, he married Isabella, daughter of Col. Southerland, of Inverness, Scotland. After the war, John Gunn removed his family to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he was engaged in various kinds of business, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1842. He had three sons and four daughters—Walter D., John R. and Robert G. First came to Hardin County in 1843, and made a deadening of twenty acres, part of the farm on which the family of John R. now resides, calling same the "Forest Farm," the name it still bears. In 1845, he removed to his farm, where his family now reside, and where he lived till his death. He never took a collegiate course, but having a natural turn for mathematics, studied surveying and engineering. His theory was "for one to find what they were best fitted for, then apply themselves to that calling." Robert and Walter Gunn graduated at Oxford in 1842. The three brothers loved each other dearly, were always together, and in their business transactions were as one. John R. and Robert G. were agents for lands in Hardin and Logan Counties, held by parties living at a distance. John R. was once elected Justice of the Peace, twice County Surveyor, the last term of which had not expired at the time of his death. His last work was the straightening of the Scioto River channel for draining the surrounding marsh. He was so anxious for the work to progress rapidly, and winter being the only time when it could be done, he took a violent cold which settled on his lungs and ended in death. He was often called on to settle disputed territory, while holding the office of County Surveyor; he surveyed and settled the disputed line between Hardin and Logan Counties, which had been a bone of contention for a number of years, both counties claiming the right to tax the land along the line. The brothers were stanch Democrats, and leaders of their party. John R. Gunn married, in 1844, Emily Garrett, daughter of Tira Garrett, a Virginian by birth, who came to Hardin County in 1842. The latter bought 300 acres of land, where the County Infirmary now stands, and lived but three years after coming into the county. His wife was the daughter of Charles White, of Kentucky, a Revolutionary soldier who drew a pension, and died at the age of ninety-nine years. Robert G. never married; he died in Hardin County in 1850. Walter D. died in Hardin County in 1863, leaving a wife and four girls. Isabella Gunn, wife of John Gunn, Sr., made her home, after her husband's decease, with her son, John G., for several years, then bought a farm of 160 acres, to which she removed with her youngest daughter, Eliza, and remained until the time of her death in 1869. Her daughter

Eliza remained on the farm, having never married, until 1882, when she left for New Mexico, where her two nephews and one of John R. Gunn's sons are engaged in surveying and dividing the Indian Territory. Isabella Gunn's remains were interred on Forest farm with her three sons and one daughter. Of the seven children remaining are Eliza, already named, and Isabella, who married Alexander Given, residing in McDonald Township, Hardin County, Ohio.

ROBERT HELVERSON (deceased) was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, September 3, 1820. His parents, Henry and Nancy Helverson, were natives of West Virginia, and early settled in Lawrence County, Ohio. In 1835, they removed to near London, in Madison County. Henry Helverson was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject's grandfather was a Major General in the German brigade in the Revolution. He received a mortal wound, and died at home. For his services, there were given large tracts of land in Madison County, but these were never divided among the heirs. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Madison County, Ohio. On January 10, 1843, he was married to Miss Sarah L., daughter of James and Nancy Bradley, of Loudoun County, Va. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, November 16, 1817, and had a family of six children, four of whom are living, viz., Marsalina, widow of Joseph Young (deceased); Pendleton L., Alonzo M. and James W. The two deceased are Moses C. and Marshall M. Moses was a member of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment, and was killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863. Marshall M. was a member of Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a recruit. He served seventeen months, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He died September 5, 1872, from the effects of his military life. Mr. and Mrs. Helverson came to Hardin County in March of 1857, and settled on the present farm. He purchased sixty-eight and one-half acres of woodland, which he cleared before his decease. He died March 2, 1880, of pneumonia. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, of which he had been an exhorter and trustee for upward of twenty years. In politics, he supported the Republican party.

HENRY HURTER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kenton, was born in Allen County, Ohio, June 11, 1847, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Schoenmann) Hurter. His father was born near Zurich, his mother near Berne, Switzerland. They came to America when they were young, and settled at Beaver Dam, Allen County, Ohio. They were married in Kenton, in 1845, and soon after moved to Allen County, where they both died in December of 1847. Our subject was then brought by his uncle, Durs Schoenmann, living near Kenton, and in 1852 removed to Sauk County, Wis., where our subject remained until of age. After his majority, he sold seventy-five acres of land in Allen County, left him by his father, and bought 200 acres in Sauk County, Wis., selling it in 1877. He came to Hardin County in 1875, and settled on a purchase of 110 acres in Lynn Township. On the 4th of January, 1870, he was married in Kenton to Louisa R., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Wies, born in Hardin County June 9, 1851. To this union have been born five children, four living—John H., Emma E., Ella M. and Tillie A. The deceased, Edward D., died September 9, 1881, aged nine months. Mr. Hurter owns 107 acres of well-cultivated land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In politics, he is a Republican.

HENRY W. NORMAN, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., December 29, 1830, and is a son of Nathaniel and Tabitha

(Perry) Norman, of Jefferson County, Ohio, and Brooke County, W. Va., respectively. His father was born October 30, 1805, his mother June 29, 1804; they were married October 30, 1829, and settled in Brooke County, W. Va., removing thence in November, 1847, to Hardin County, Ohio, settling in Taylor Creek, now Lynn Township. Nathaniel Norman bought 262 acres of land, of which fifty were improved, and which he farmed until his decease, February 11, 1872; his wife died February 8, 1868. He had a family of six children, two living, Henry W., and Eldorado, wife of Martin Albert, and residing in Macon County, Ill. He was Justice of the Peace for eighteen years, being the first of Lynn Township, serving part of the time in Taylor Creek. He also served for two years as Township Treasurer, and was Trustee of Lynn for about three terms, and of Taylor Creek Township for one term. Our subject is the eldest child. He was reared in Wellsboro, W. Va., until his sixteenth year, and there educated at the common schools. He then came here with his parents, and has since pursued farming and stock-raising. His father was an Ohio River boatman, and followed transporting merchandise to New Orleans by flat boat for twenty-five years. Our subject made three trips with him when a boy. On January 24, 1856, our subject married Rebecca, daughter of John and Eliza Rice, born in Taylor Creek Township, May 23, 1836. By this union there have been five children, viz., Albert Brice, born November 7, 1862; Elliot B., born May 23, 1867; Sarah D., Campbell W. and John N. are deceased. Mrs. Norman is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Norman had been identified with the Grange since its organization; he served in the position of Overseer and other offices. In politics, he is a Republican. He enlisted in the war September 25, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Cumberland Army, and was a witness at the battle of Nashville. He was honorably discharged June 23, 1865, and returned home, resuming farming. He owns 150 acres of land of the homestead, most of the improvements having been made by himself. For ten years, Mr. Norman served as Trustee of Lynn Township.

JOSEPH M. PIPER, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Grafton County, N. H., March 1, 1821, and is a son of Amos and Betsey (Caldwell) Piper; his father was born near Lowell, Mass., July 31, 1792; his mother in Londonderry, N. H., March 27, 1792. His father's parents were Simon and Harriet Piper, natives of England, and who came to America before the Revolution. Simon was a minuteman in that war, and fought in the first battle at Lexington and at Bunker Hill; he died in New Hampshire. In 1834, our subject's parents removed to Ashland County, Ohio, and on January 7, 1848, came to Lynn Township, settling on the farm now belonging to Joseph M. in March, 1850. This farm consisted of 110 acres of Woodland, on which Amos Piper erected a rude log house; he died here on January 1, 1868, having been preceded by his wife, February 8, 1855. He served for one year in the war of 1812, receiving a land warrant for his services. He had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, four living—Joseph M., Andrew A., William W. and Mary E., wife of Philip H. Hisey. The deceased are Oliver W. and Charles W. Our subject, with his brother Andrew, cleared and improved the farm, remaining on it till he was of age. He then started out, working at $10 a month, receiving a wagon from his father, and helped to cut out and make nearly all the roads in this part of the township. On September 18, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served in the Army of the

Cumberland, and was held in reserve for four days and nights at the battle of Nashville, but was not active; he was honorably discharged June 23, 1865; he was married, April 30, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Monroe. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 7, 1832, and has had a family of seven children, three living—Howard, Nathaniel and Mary M. The deceased are Laura, Lua and William W. Mrs. Piper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Piper is a Republican in politics; he was Township Trustee, Treasurer and Assessor, each two years, Township Clerk for eight years, and for the past year has been Chairman of the Board of Education. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and owns fifty-five acres of land, besides ninety-six and one-fourth acres one mile west of his farm.

JOHN C. RAINSBURG, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kenton, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, January 27, 1827; he is a son of William and Margaret (Maxwell) Rainsburg, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Brooke County, W. Va., respectively. The first of his ancestry to settle in America were his great-grandparents, John Rainsburg and John Maxwell, the former emigrating from Germany, the latter from Scotland, both coming before the Revolution. John Rainsburg, the grandfather of our subject, served in that memorable struggle. Our subject's parents were married in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1824, settling in Carroll County, and, in the spring of 1827, removed to Holmes County, where they remained to the end of their days. Our subject is the eldest son and second child of a family of eleven; he was brought up on a farm and acquired a common school education. On July 7, 1849, he was married to Catharine McKnight, who died February 23, 1872, leaving seven children—John M., Thomas W., Margaret S. (wife of George W. Thomas), William, James L., Robert M. and David A. Besides these, were three deceased, Sarah, Mary C. and Ruth I. Mrs. Rainsburg was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 25, 1832, and was the daughter of John and Susanna McKnight. Mr. Rainsburg formed a second union, August 7, 1873, marrying Charlotte Wilkins; she was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 27, 1850, and has a family of four children—Cypherd B., Anna E., Archibald E. and Tennie E. Mr. Rainsburg resided in Holmes County until October of 1853, coming thence to Hardin County; he purchased sixty acres of woodland, part of his present farm, which he has since cleared and improved, and now owns 245 acres of well-cultivated land; he pursues farming and stock-raising; he helped to cut and make the Piper & Wilkin pike road, and aided in most of the other public improvements. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a Deacon; he is politically a Democrat, and has served his township as Trustee for six years, and as Clerk for two years, and Assessor two years.

WILLIAM RUHLEN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kenton, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 21, 1842. His parents, George and Dorotha J. Ruhlen, emigrated from Germany in December, 1852, and settled in Jerome Township, Union Co., Ohio, where Mr. Ruhlen died in February of 1878. The widow is residing with her son Henry, in Union County. Our subject is the third son of a family of six children, of whom five are living. He was reared on a farm, and educated at the common schools. His brother George is a First Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Regiment of the United States Infantry, a Professor of Military Tactics and Assistant Professor in Mathematics in the State Agricultural College of Columbus, Ohio. William entered the army April 1, 1861, in Company I, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served three months in Virginia.

Re-enlisting in September of the same year, in Company K, First Ohio Cavalry, he served in the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in forty battles and skirmishes, of which the more important were Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Courtland, the Chickamauga campaign, Farmington, and battles of Chattanooga and Mission Ridge; in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and with Gen. Kilpatrick's raid around Atlanta. When that city was evacuated, our subject was mustered out at Columbia, Tenn., and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, October 12, 1864. He returned to Union County, Ohio. In 1867, came to Hardin County, settled on seventy-seven acres of land of his present farm, of which he has since cleared sixty acres, and added fifty-one acres, making a farm of 128 acres. He is engaged in farming and rearing stock, keeping thoroughbred Berkshire hogs. He was married, April 25, 1867, to Euphemia, daughter of James and Ann Reed. She was born in Union County, Ohio, November 13, 1844, and died September 26, 1879, leaving a family of five children, viz.: Willie W., James R., Lewis E., Myrta J. and Cyrus E. Ida May is deceased. Mr. Ruhlen was again married, February 16, 1880, to Dilla N., daughter of Lackey and Margaret Reed; she was born in Union County, Ohio, March 19, 1856, and has had one child—Henry R. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ruhlen is a member of the Grange. In politics, he is a Republican; has served as Township Trustee for three years, and is in his second term of office as School Director.

RICHARD SIEGEL, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Prussia, November 4, 1826. His parents, Richard and Mary E. (Haller) Siegel, came to America in 1843, and settled in Holmes County, Ohio, removing thence, in 1864, to Lynn Township, Hardin County. They located seventy-eight acres of land, on which the father died September 2, 1868, aged seventy-two years; his wife died in Germany. He was drafted in the German Army in 1815, soon after the banishment of Napoleon. He left six children, four by his first wife and two by his second—three now living. The subject of this sketch is the oldest child. He was educated at the common schools, and spent his youth on a farm. In April of 1858, he came and located on his present farm, which then consisted of fifty-three acres of land, and to which he has since added, until he now owns 113 acres. He aided in building Lynn Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, and in all the improvements of the township. On May 3, 1853, he was married to Sarah, daughter of William and Margaret (Maxwell) Reimsburg. This union has resulted in six children, viz.: William R., Mary C., wife of H. G. Walgamot; Martha E. (deceased), Mahala, wife of R. W. Bulsford; Miller C., and an infant son deceased. Mr. Siegel is serving in his second term as Justice of the Peace, and was Township Trustee for three years, Assessor for one year, and four years a member of the Board of Education. His wife died January 26, 1881. His son, William R., served as Township Clerk for four years, and is the owner of eighty acres of land.

WILLIAM STEWART (deceased) was born in Ohio County, W. Va., January 15, 1807. His parents, William and Martha (McDaniel) Stewart, were natives of Berkeley County, Old Virginia, and they died in West Virginia. Our subject was the second son, and was reared in his native place. In February, 1838, he removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, locating a farm of fifty acres near Dresden. On October 4, 1850, he sold out and came to Hardin County, and settled on his present farm, which then consisted of 100 acres, forty of which were cleared. In the June previous, he had bought

150 acres adjoining, thirty of which were cleared, paying $750 for the land. He paid $1,100 for his present farm, to which he added 113 acres, all cleared and improved. He helped to make the roads, and was a successful man of business. He was married on November 26, 1835, to Mary, daughter of James and Jennie (Stewart) Bell, the latter of Berkeley County, Va. James Bell came from Ireland in 1792, and settled in Ohio County, W. Va., where he died. Mrs. Stewart was born there June 13, 1806. Her father was drafted in the war of 1812, but furnished a substitute. William Stewart died February 11, 1882, aged seventy-five years. He was formerly a member of the Dissenter Church. He had a family of seven children, three living—James B., William F. and Lybeous A. Those deceased are Jane E., born March 6, 1843, died May 29, 1849; Caroline M., born August 26, 1844, died June 3, 1849; Calvin L., born August 26, 1841, died July 26, 1864. The latter enlisted in the war September 20, 1861, in Company K, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, dying in the Andersonville Prison. He was also confined in Libby Prison. James B. Stewart was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 5, 1837, and passed his early life on a farm. He came with his parents to Hardin County when thirteen years of age. In September of 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in Tennessee till January, 1865, and was then transferred to the Twenty-third Army Corps, at Kingston, N. C., receiving his discharge at Columbus July 24, 1865. He returned home, and on January 25, 1866, was married to Rebecca A., daughter of Gabriel and Prudence Albin. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, December 5, 1846. To this union there have been born seven children—Ella R., George B., Cora, Maggie G., Katie, Lizzie and Ivie M. James Stewart is serving his township as Trustee. He owns 100 acres of the old homestead, and pursues farming and stock-raising. Lybeous A. Stewart, the third son living, was born in Cass Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, August 11, 1847. He is the youngest son, and came to Hardin County when but three years of age. He was brought up on a farm, and received a common school education. On April 2, 1879, he was married to Susie M., daughter of Daniel and Eliza Minick, of Franklin County, Penn. She was born in Franklin County, Penn., February 14, 1857, and came, in 1864, with her parents to Taylor Creek Township, Hardin County, Ohio. Of the two children born, one is living—Bessie. Jessie M. died October 5, 1880, aged seven months and thirteen days. Lybeous is engaged in farming on the old homestead, owning 166 acres of well-improved land.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Rush Creek Township, Logan County, Ohio, July 17, 1845. He is the oldest son of Joel and Rachel (Leonard) Thomas, the former born December 25, 1811, in Champaign County, Ohio, the latter in Washington County, Penn., in 1816. The father was of Welsh and the mother of German ancestry. Our subject was raised in a family of nine children, and remained at home until twenty-four years of age, helping his father to clear up the pioneer farm in Logan County. He bought the farm he now occupies in Lynn Township, on August 19, 1865, moving on it the fall of 1871. On November 30, 1871, he was united in marriage with Margaret S., daughter of John C. and Catherine (McKnight) Rainsburg, old pioneers of Lynn Township. The fruit of this union has been three children—Katie R., born February 23, 1873; Willie, born September 23, 1874, and George, born November 11, 1876. Mr. Thomas has served his township as Trustee for several terms, and takes an

active part in the schools, having been School Director some five or six years.

D. S. VERMILLION, farmer, P. O. Kenton, was born in Monroe County, W. Va., October 7, 1807. He is the oldest living pioneer of Lynn Township, and is a son of Uriah and Elizabeth (Shumate) Vermillion, natives of Maryland and Virginia respectively. His parents were married in Virginia, and came to Ohio when our subject was a youth, settling in Lawrence County, where they entered over 200 acres of land. Uriah Vermillion died here in 1843, and was survived by his widow a number of years; he had eight children by a previous marriage, and eight by his last union, all living to maturity. Our subject is the third son and child, and was reared on a farm; his educational advantages were limited to a log schoolhouse; he aided his father in clearing up the farm, and in the fall of 1834 came to Hardin County, settling on his prssent farm, which was part of a tract his father had purchased in 1833, of which he gave 162 acres to our subject and 100 to another son. In September, 1830, our subject was married to Mrs. Priscilla Hisey, widow of John Hisey, and daughter of David Hutchinson. She was born in Monroe County, W. Va., November 19, 1809. Mr. Vermillion and his wife are the parents of nine children, eight living, viz.: Greenville H., Matilda (widow of Christian Shupe), Uriah, Elizabeth (deceased), Daniel, Harrison, Usher P. L., Virginia H. (wife of John P. Varvel), and Amanda M. (wife of William R. Varvel). In the fall of 1834, settled on his farm, erecting a log cabin, in which he lived for about six years; he now owns 262 acres of improved land, and has been successful in life. When he first came here, wolves, deer and wild turkeys abounded. He aided in making many of the first roads, and in the building of the first log schoolhouse of the township. He also helped to build the McDonald Christian Church, of which he is a member, and the Silver Creek United Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat. His first vote was cast for President Jackson. He served as Township Trustee for eight years, and for a number of years was School Director.

GREENVILLE H. VERMILLION, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Kenton, was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, December 25, 1830. He is the eldest son and child of Daniel S. and Priscilla (Hutchinson) Vermillion. He came with his parents to Hardin County, when four years old, settling in Lynn (then Taylor Creek) Township. He is a member of a family of ten children; was reared on a farm, acquiring a common school education. Our subject aided his father in the clearing of the home farm, remaining at home until he was thirty-one years old. He then bought ninety acres of woodland, selling it in 1867 to Andrew Rhode, and removed to Mecosta County, Mich. He there purchased 208 acres of land, but only remained seven months, returning to Ohio, and in 1875 bought ninety and a half acres of his present farm. He has since cleared and improved the land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Vermillion was married, April 18, 1861, to Miss Serena M., daughter of John and Martha Varvel. She was born in Clark County, Ohio, February 15, 1838; her father was born near Hagerstown, Md., and died September 10, 1864; her mother was born in Clark County, Ohio, and is now a resident near Springfield, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Vermillion have had several children, three living—Ada V., born February 20, 1864; Willie, born July 1, 1865, and Howard L., born March 31, 1870. The deceased are John D., Greenville C., Libbie, Mattie P. and Ira. Mr. and Mrs. Vermillion are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge

No. 79, also a member of the Grange, of which he was a charter member, and connected with it officially, serving from Master down. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the office of Township Clerk for three years.

INDEX.

HISTORY

OF

HARDIN COUNTY,

OHIO,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY; ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, ETC.; GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS; MILITARY RECORD; PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HISTORY OF OHIO; MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WARNER, BEERS & CO.
1883.

A.

ABERCROMBIE
_____, 40
ABRAMS
Henry, 119
ABSTEN
John N., 350, 377, 401
ACRE
Christina, 924
ADAM
Charles, 989
Charles F., 989
Christina (Roecker), 989
Frederick S., 989
Gottlieb, 732, 989
Henry, 989
Jacob William, 989
John, 989
Mabel C., 989
Mary Ellen, 989
Mary (Knoedler), 989
Rosa B., 989
ADAMS
_____(Judge), 349
_____(Rev.), 683
Benoni, 122
Eliza J., 1014
Eveline C., 965
George, 687
Jacob (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
John, 137, 370, 965
Sarah, 992
AHLEFELD
Albert, 759
Corena, 759
Effie, 759
Eugene R., 989
George I., 989
Ida M., 865
Iris Marie, 865
Martha, 1016
M., 399, 351, 690, 691, 727, 729, 734, 738, 759, 865, 989, 1016, 1022
P., 733, 738, 759, 989, 1016
Phoebe (Young), 759, 989
Rebecca (Trumbo), 989
Rhinehardt, 759, 989
AKERMAN
Albert, 1028
AKO
Michael, 25
ALBERT
Catherine, 977
Eldorado (Norman), 1059
Frank, 752
Henry, 751, 977
John, 752
Louisa, 977
Martin, 751, 1059
Philip, 751
William, 751
ALBERTSON
Charity, 918
ALBIN
Gabriel, 1062
Prudence, 1062
Rebecca, 1062
ALDER
ALDER continued
Jonathan, 150
ALDRICH
Mary, 673, 956
ALEXANDER
J. (Rev.), 661
Jerry M., 843
Matilda, 764
William, 902
ALLEN
Aaron, 1018
Abel, 638
Abel H., 802, 904, 747, 1034
Abel L., 759
A, L., 378, 815
Adam, 654, 657
Addie, 1018
Charles, 649
E. H., 744, 747
Edith L., 1034
Enos H., 1034
Hallie C., 1034
Isabel S. (Johnson), 1045
Isabella S. (Johnson), 1034
John, 390, 743
John S., 1034
J. S., 1046
M. C., 654
M. R., 682
Maria L., 802
Rebecca (Mackey), 759, 1034
Samuel (Col.), 123, 147
Sarah, 936
Sarah (Stephenson), 1018
Sue E., 904
Susan A. (Morrison, Lee), 1034
Tressie B., 1034
Wm., 357
Wm. (Hon.), 156, 174
ALLERDING
Anthony, 1028
ALLERTON
J. D., 641
ALLISON
J. R., 374, 400
ALLOUEZ
Claude, 20, 21
ALLMON
Ebeneser, 890
ALLYN
Albin, 930
Amelia, 930
Charles W., 930
Franklin, 930
Homer, 930
Julia, 930
Mary, 930
Pelatiah, 930
Sarah (Slayton), 930
Walter, 930
William H., 930
ALMY
& Co., 681
ALNORD
Mary, 1007
ALT
Benjamin, 633
Maggie, 798
ALTER
David, 682
ALTER continued
D. W., 681
John, 682
R. D., 779
ALTHAUSER
Caroline, 908
Christian, 908
Elizabeth, 908
George William, 908
John, 908
Mary Ann, 908
AMHERT
_____(Gen.), 40
AMKENY
J. D. (Dr.), 805
AMLEY
Leah, 913
William, 913
AMMEN
Jacob (Brig. Gen.), 193
AMMERMAN
Daniel, 404
AMWEG
Caroline, 788
ANDERSON
Alexander, 687
Catharine, 1052
Catherine, 798
Charles, 173
Jane, 1042
Lewis, 320, 368
Martha (Dobbins), 999
Mary, 916, 917
W. D. (Col.), 657
ANDREWS
_____, 182
Alpharetta, 968
Amanda J., 968
Ann, 648
Anna, 647, 648
Betsey, 648
Cary, 968
Deborah, 647
Eleanor (Montgomery), 968
Henry, 648
Ida Ahlefeld, 759
Isaac, 648, 659
J. B., 968
J. F., 759, 865, 968
Jacob, 968
James, 320, 370, 384, 387, 647, 648, 651, 652, 658
John, 647, 648, 652
Lavinia, 648
Lewis, 647, 648, 658
Lorin (Col.), 194
Martha, 694
Martha (Cary), 968
Mary, 648, 658
Mary Jane, 648
Milton, 648
Nancy, 647
Peter, 647
Phebe, 648
Robert, 647
Ruth, 647
S. M., 865, 968
Samuel, 693, 648
Sarah Jane, 648
Tamsey, 905
Temperance, 647

ANDREWS continued
William, 647
ANGERSTEIN
Mary, 710
ANHART
Christine, 1001
ANNESLY
Leah, 910
ANSLEY
Carrie, 990
Charles, 931
Charles T., 931
Ella, 990
Emma, 990
George W., 946
James, 990
James R., 946
Jim, 990
Joan, 946
Katherine, 990
Leah, 990
Lida E., 946
Lydia, 834
Mary, 931
Mary (Spencer), 931
Mary Catharine (McAdams), 990
Mary J., 946
Polly (Kerzey), 989
Rachel, 932
William, 712, 931, 989
William (Sr.), 989
ANSPACH
Adam, 733
D. M., 730
Eli, 1006
Elizabeth, 732
Esther, 732
Jonathan, 732
Margaret, 732, 733
Samuel, 714, 730, 731, 732
Solomon, 714, 731, 732, 733
Solomon (Mrs.), 730
ANSPAUGH
Mary, 910
ANSTINE
John, 835
John H., 835
Margaret, 841
Willis, 835
APT
C. H., 722
ARBERTON
J. D. (Rev.), 727, 728
ARBOGAST
G. W., 836
Gurney, 836
Leander, 836
Solomon, 835
ARBUTHNOT
Alice, 990
Elizabeth, 990
John, 990
Lovina, 990
M. (Lantz), 990
Minerva, 990
Patience (Johnson), 990
Robert, 990
Samuel, 727, 738, 990
ARCHER
Nicholas, 942
ARCHER continued
Sarenia, 942
ARENTCHIELDS
Charles, 678
ARMSTRONG
_____(Mr.), 641
David, 682
Elizabeth, 770
Ella, 760
Emily, 894
Eugenia, 909
G. W., 909
Geo. (Rev.), 770
John, 60, 267, 894
Margaret J., 909
Mary Ann, 893, 903
Robert, 142, 682
S. T., 378
Thomas, 908
William, 908
Wilson, 760
ARN
Benedict, 866
Benjamin, 866
Frederick, 866
Mary, 899
Truman, 866
ARNOLD
Margaret, 690
Mary, 1030
ASBURY
Mary, 658
ASH
Peter, 632, 692
ASHBURN
Jesse, 980
Rachel, 980
ASHTON
Charles, 731, 806
Edwin, 806
Edwin (Dr.), 381
ASIRE
Charles, 714, 731, 732
ATHA
Barbary Elizabeth (Ward), 929
Celia L., 892
Elisha, 929
Eva M., 892
John B., 892
Mary D., 892
Rosa E., 892
William T., 892
ATKINSON
George, 744
Isaac, 815
ATWOOD
_____(Dr.), 680
AUGUEL
Anthony, 25
AUGUSTINE
Fletcher, 729
AULT
Benjamin, 918
Eli, 918
George, 923
Jacob, 918
Lottie, 918
Marriett, 923
Mary, 923
Rachel A., 873
AULT continued
Willis, 918
AUSTIN
John, 949
AXFORD
Samuel, 694
AXTELL
Thomas, 407
AYRES
_____(Mr.), 154
John, 370, 871

B.

BABBITT
R. J., 721
BABCOCK
Jefferson, 654
BACKUS
Addie B., 963
W. H., 964
BADEAU
R. M., 682
R. M. (Rev.), 724
BADGER
Joseph (Rev.), 158
BADLEY
Edw. M., 370
Ellen, 632
Martha A., 962
Samuel, 632, 641, 368, 370
Samuel (Rev.), 962
Sophia, 641
BAER
Barbara, 866
BAIER
Anna (Clock), 968
Anna Byers, 968
Charles, 968
Frederick, 968
John, 968
Katie, 968
Lizzie, 968
Louisa, 968
Mary, 968
Otilda, 968
Philip, 968
William, 968
BAILEY
A. D., 653
Alice, 580
Alonzo, 653
Alonzo D., 931
Basel W., 579, 580
Basil, 854, 370
Calvin, 579
Celestia (Stewart), 931
Charles, 854
Claude S., 931
Curtis W., 580
Daisey, 931
Darel, 931
David, 919
Dean R., 931
Edward, 919
Eliza, 579
Elizabeth (Evans), 1044
Elliott, 580
Emiline, 579
Emily, 936
Enach, 919

BAILEY continued
Fletcher, 580
Frank, 854
George, 580
Harriett, 582
Hattie, 919
J. B., 747
Jacob, 580
James, 579, 580, 918, 1044
Jerome, 580
John, 579, 580, 854
Johnathan, 580
Kelly, 580
Josephine (Flinn), 1057
Laura, 580
Leighton, 580
Louisa, 580
Margaret, 580
Marion, 580
Marshall, 919
Martha Jane, 580
Mary, 931
Mary M., 580
Mellie, 580
Morton, 854
N. D., 1057
Nancy, 579
Nathan, 580
Noah, 580
Oner, 579
Rebecca, 580
Sallie, 580
Sarah, 579
Siege, 919
Silas, 579, 580, 370, 918
Stewart W., 931
Thomas, 579, 580
Vance, 931
Wm., 579, 580
William B., 931
Willis, 919
BAIN
Ann, 792
Frank D., 382, 760
Henry, 682
James (Judge), 760
Jas. D., 349, 350, 351, 347, 390, 401, 443
BAINBRIDGE
_____ (Rev.), 684
Andrew, 684
Henry, 684
BAIRD
(family), 697
Artimas, 671
Eli. 691
Mary, 691
Rufus, 691
Sidney, 691
Wm., 691
William S., 691
BAKER
_____ (Rev.), 683
Abe, 1035
Abraham, 747, 748
A. J., 681
Ada, 931
Anthony, 728, 729
B. H., 747
Burt, 931
Charles, 860
BAKER continued
Chester J., 909
Clara, 1035
Dorothy, 692
E. C., 760
Eber, 151
Electa, 1035
Elizabeth, 1012
Emma M., 931
Eva, 931
Eva R., 909
F. C., 728
George W. (Rev.), 611
George W., 760, 931
Guernsey M., 909
Harry, 760
Hoyt L., 909
I. S., 623
Ira, 657, 660
Ira W., 931
Irvin S., 909
James, 931, 618, 1048
James W., 909
John, 760
Joseph, 909
Joseph I., 1035
Lester A., 1035
Levi, 747, 1035
Loretta R., 1035
Louisa E. (Cline), 1035
Lydia (Mentzer), 1048
M., 657
Mary E., 909
Mary R., 1054
Mathew A., 909
Minnie A., 909
Morris, 618, 909
Olive J., 931
Oliver W., 931
Otis F., 1035
Rachel, 618
Rebecca, 657, 660
Rebecca (Monroe), 931
Rebecca P., 1035
Sarah, 931
Sarah (Delp), 1035
Sarah J., 909
Susanna, 690
William, 618
BALDWIN
A., 658
Abner, 932
Abr., 87
Beulah, 932
Daniel, 231, 349, 649, 657, 932
Dora Inez, 932
Eli, 354
Enos, 651, 660
Hannah L. (Snoddy), 932
J. H., 723
J. W., 747
Joan, 932
Mary J. (Robinson), 941
Michael, 119, 120
Nettie B. (an adopted child), 932
Steward, 932
Uriah, 932, 390, 650
Walter, 657, 941
Wm., 352
BALENTINE
Alexander C., 351
Wm., 352
BALES
George M., 742
J. B., 743, 747
John, 744
Priscilla, 664
BALL
Henry, 261
BALLANTINE
Wm., 794
BALLARD
Alice, 597
Anthony, 149
Fred, 597
J. H., 737
Martha B., 1055
Rosanna, 1055
William, 1055
BALLINGER
Caleb, 897
Carrie J., 893
Charles E., 893
Henry, 892
L., 892
Rachel, 897
Rebecca, 897
Thomas, 609
Tillie H., 893
BAMBERG
_____ (Greenawald, Kohler, Reifenstein), 968
Charles, 968
Mary, 968
Matthias, 968
BAME
John, 689
BANISTER
Miriam, 707
Noah F., 707
BANKS
Frank, 642
BANNING
Anthony, 383, 349, 352, 608, 761, 819
Caroline, 761
George, 609
Henry B. (Maj. Gen.), 193
J. C. (Dr.), 227, 382
Kate (Miss), 819
Maria, 906
BARBER
Albert, 884
M. E., 593
BARCLAY
Commodore, 125, 126
BARGER
Emma, 842
BARKER
Ada Pearl, 990
Elizabeth Ellen, 990
Gemima G., 990
Joseph, 990
Margaret, 990
Nancy J. (Benedict), 990
Odo E., 990
Olive (Durbin), 990
W. H., 738, 990
BARLOW
A., 738, 990

BARLOW continued
A. M., 1009
Joel, 270
Margaret Jane (Kridler), 1009
BARNARD
Cloe, 1002
BARNES
A. C. (Rev.), 990
Denison, 990
Harriet P. (Gee), 991
Jane E. (Thrift), 991
Joseph, 673, 677
BARNEY
Jesharon, 747
Nicholas, 744
BARR
L. W., 268, 829
BARRERE
Geo. W., 145
BARRETT
E. J., 623
Emma, 623
Franklin, 619
G. L., 623
George, 619
Harrison, 619, 623, 912
Jane, 793
Sarah L., 623, 912
BARTLETT
Love, 955
BARRON
C. S., 721
Daniel, 352, 353, 370, 387
BARTLEY
Mordicai, 354
BARTRAM
John, 347
BARY
Mary, 773
BASSATT
Susanna, 963
BASSETT
Richard, 87
Susannah, 672
BASTABLE
Bartholomew, 729
Thomas, 729
BATEMAN
Elizabeth J., 981
John A., 981
Willie M. (Lee), 981
BATES
Curtis, 347
Joseph, 319, 587
BATESON
Eliza, 920
Eliza Jane, 930
George, 632, 920
Martha Ann, 920
Mary E., 921
Peter H., 378
BATTLES
Amelia, 1041
Anna E., 1041
Henry, 1041
BAUGHMAN
John, 597, 866
Jonathan, 866
L. M., 597
Margaret, 889
BAUGHMAN continued
Susannah, 1013
BAUMAN
E. E., 728
BAYLES
Wm., 349, 367, 368
BEACH
Abigail, 762
Adam, 968
Anna, 969
Anna Barbara (Boised), 968
George, 969
John, 593
Lizzie, 969
Maggie, 969
William, 968, 969
BEAGLE
Bessie R., 998
Eli, 997
Eliza A., 998
Elizabeth J. (Sears), 998
Hattie M., 998
Howard, 998
John, 997
John P., 998
Lydia M., 998
Matilda (Selson), 997
BEAMER
Benjamin, 329
BEAN
Ira A., 347
BEANER
John, 168
BEANMAN
& Co., 680
BEANS
A., 593
John F., 868
BEARD
_____(Mr.), 648
Mary Jane, 1009
Sidney, 1009
BEARDSLEY
E. H., 683
BEATLY
_____(Mr.), 145
BEATTY
John (Brig. Gen.), 193
Samuel (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
W. W., 347
BEAU
Rebecca, 912
BEAUREGARD
_____(1st Lt.), 185, 186, 191
BEAVER
James, 742
Jemina, 761
BEBB
Wm., 167
BEBOUT
Jennie, 1052
BEDELL
_____(Mr.), 159
BEDFORD
Cumming (Jr.), 87
BEEBE
L. M., 654
BEECHTOLD
John, 788
BEELER
Christian, 624
BEEM
Clement L., 866
George, 597
Jacob, 628
James, 628, 866
James Monroe, 866
Lizzie, 866
Mary, 866
Melicca, 866
Melinda, 866
Minerva, 866
Perry, 866
Sarah, 628
Wm., 590, 628
BEGLE
Howard, 1001
BEGLEY
Hamilton J., 727
BEHRENDS
Albert, 693
BELETRE
_____, 40
BELFORD
Milton, 929
Sarah (Wetherill), 929
BELL
_____(Mr.), 641
Aephaniah (Rev.), 598
Betty, 786
James, 1062
Jane, 709
Jemina, 704
Jennie (Stewart), 1062
John, 701, 704
Maetha J., 851
Mary, 1062
Rachel, 704
Samuel, 701, 704
William (Mr.), 731
William (Mrs.), 731
BELTZ
Catherine (Wetman), 777
Daniel, 858
George, 777
BEMIS
Eliza (Miss), 810
BENEDICT
Nancy J., 990
Solomon, 884
BENEDOM
Thomas, 1005
BENHAM
Robt. (Capt.), 243
BENJAMIN
Mary (Nulse), 1048
Nathan, 1048
Sophia A., 1048
BENNETT
Mary, 821
BENSON
Chaney, 619
BENTLEY
J. M., 738
BENTON
_____(Mr.), 197
Catherine Cherry (Mrs.), 808
Clarence Daniel, 1035
D. W., 744, 747
Daniel, 329

BENTON continued
Daniel W., 808, 1035
Elias, 808, 1035
Elizabeth J. (Caldwell), 1035
Eva Marie, 1036
Guy Potter, 1035
Harriet M. (Wharton), 1035
Henry Willard, 1035
Mary Elizabeth, 1036
Sarah E. (Miss), 808
William Horace, 1036
BERGER
Daniel, 691
BERGLEY
_____(Rev.), 697
BERKWITZ
M., 680
BERLIN
Freder, 681
BERNARD
Catharine, 781
BETTIS
Betsey, 896
BEVER
John, 140
BEVERLY
Wm. (Col.), 35
BIBBLER
Jacob, 677
BIBLER
Barbara, 926
BIDDLE
Emma, 781
BIEN
Nathan, 590
BIGGS
Richard, 731
BIGLEY
_____(Rev.), 684
H. J. (Rev.), 582, 658, 583, 598
BILGER
Elizabeth, 673
BILL
Almira, 785
BINCKLEY
Christian, 155
BINNS
D., 738
BIRCHFIELD
Thomas, 577
BIRD
Estella U. (Converse), 933
William L., 933
BIRNEY
James G., 171
BISH
Rollo Roscoe, 919
Sarah Bell, 919
Willard Wilson, 919
William, 919
William Dawalt, 919
BISHOP
A. A., 407
Anna, 893
Catherine E., 1051
Christena (Mrs.), 803
Edith L., 1034
George, 624
Henry, 1034
James, 893
BISHOP continued
John G., 1051
Lessetta, 803
Margaret, 1051
R. M., 174
Richard, 357
BITTEL
Louis, 683
BLACK
_____(Judge), 168
Mary, 597
Robt., 378
T. B., 378, 721
T. P., 721
BLACKFORD
Heziah, 647
BLACKSTEN
H. E., 721
BLAIR
_____(Dr.), 659
J. S. (Dr.), 382
John, 87
Rudolph, 119
Susan, 648
BLAKE
Thomas (Rev.), 778
BLALOCK
George, 573
BLAMPIED
John (Rev.), 577
BLANDSFIELD
_____, 703
BLANKS
Anthony, 1045
BLANNERHASSET
Herman, 159
BLANSFIELD
James, 976
Johanna (Dunphy), 976
Margaret, 976
Mary, 976
Oliver, 976
Walter, 976
BLOCK
Adam, 969
Charles, 969
Charles (Sr.), 969
Elizabeth, 969
Elizabeth C., 969
Frederica, 969
Sophia, 969
BLOOM
Barbara (Calip), 1036
Callie L., 1036
E., 744
Earhart, 1036
John, 798
John B., 1036
Julia A. (Faulhaver), 1036
Kate (Ochs), 798
Lewis P., 1036
Matilda, 1036
Michael, 1036
BLOOMER
William, 654, 659
BLOOMFIELD
Judith, 650
BLOUNT
Wm., 87
BLUE
_____(Mr.), 684
BLUMEN
Erhart, 334
BOAZ
Phoebe, 992
BODEY
_____(Mr.), 659
BODGE
Henrietta, 1023
J. N., 737
John, 1023
BODINE
_____, 609
Amelia Jane, 916
Samuel, 991
BODLEY
Chas., 588
Elisha, 588
Esther Ann, 588
John, 588
Joseph, 588
Levi, 588
Mathew, 588
Sarah, 588
Wm., 588
BOEGLE
Betsey, 597
Lizzie B., 597
BOGARDUS
Alonzo, 351, 401, 443
BOGGS
Samuel, 582, 658
Samuel (Rev.), 583
William, 652
BOHANNON
_____, 680
BOISED
Anna Barbara, 968
Fred, 968
BOLENBAUGH
Catherine, 623
S. P., 623
BOLEY
Austin S., 991
Cyrus, 991
Jacob, 991
Jane (Hampson), 991
Margaret (McGinnis), 991
Sarah T., 991
BOLINGER
Elizabeth, 912
Martha, 912
Thomas, 912
BOLTON
Mary, 768
BONHAM
Elizabeth, 660
T. C., 660
BOOKWALTER
John W., 357
BOONE
Daniel, 55, 143, 146, 244, 788
BOORE
Catharine, 769
BOOTH
Rachel, 691
BORDERS
Anna, 976
Charles, 976
Ella, 976
George, 975

BORDERS continued
George C., 839, 976
Ilo, 976
Martha J. (Claypool), 976
Mary E., 976
Nancy, 976
Nancy (Richards), 976
Peter, 975
Rebecca, 975, 976
Ruth, 976
Sarah, 976
Susan, 976
William, 976
William C., 976
BORGDALL
Elizabeth, 970
BORN
Jacob (Sr.), 624
BORNE
Anna E., 899
Jacob, 899
BORSET
G., 697
BORST
Andrew J., 1054
Catharine (Fisher), 1054
David G., 1054
Emily E., 1054
John W., 1054
M., 748
Martha E., 1054
Michael, 1054
Michael F., 1054
Milton H., 1054
Nathaniel, 1054
BOSLER
Catharine, 597
BOSLOW
Harriet, 682
Harriet (Sherrer), 956
John, 956
Mary (Condon), 956
P. C. (Capt.), 407, 679, 678, 687, 682, 956
Ruth, 783
BOSSEMAN
Daniel, 866
Lydia M., 866
BOSSERMAN
Cora, 867
Frank, 867
E. J., 597
Irene, 867
Levi, 867
Michael, 597, 866
S. T., 597, 867, 880, 885
Samuel, 590, 866
BOSTOCK
Hannah, 994
BOSWORTH
E. D., 720
BOUGH
Mary, 865
BOULTON
Caroline, 761
Edmund, 761
Jane (McCauley), 761
Kate, 761
Richard, 761
BOUQUET
_____, 100
BOURION
Honaratus B. (Rev. A. M.), 683, 728
BOUTWELL
Josiah, 1001
Louis, 1001
BOWDLE
Alice J., 838
Anne, 569
Charles Wesley, 838
David, 837
David S., 569
Edwin T., 837
Eliza, 925
Elizabeth, 569
Eva J., 837
Florence Gertrude, 838
George M., 838
Henry S., 569, 837
Isaccn, 569
J. B., 836
Jesse, 319, 368, 569, 837
Jesse T., 838
John A. L., 837
John R., 838
Joseph, 349, 364, 367, 368, 369, 370, 569, 837
Joseph W., 836
Lewis H., 838
Lillie, 569, 837
Martha Caroline, 838
Mary C., 838
Mary F., 837
Mary I., 838
Milton W., 569
Nelson R., 569
Priscilla, 569
Rebecca, 569
Samuel P., 569, 838
Thos. W., 569
W. B., 837
Wm. D., 569
William T., 837
BOWEN
Benj. (Rev.), 583
Ozias (Judge), 819
BOWER
J. A., 855
Minnie, 855
Myrtie A., 855
Oliver P., 855
S. H., 334
Taylor (Rev.), 582
BOWERS
Adam M., 597
& Bosserman, 592
D. M., 593
Diadoma, 932
Harry, 677
M. L. (Rev.), 728
Margaret, 855
Nancy, 841
Peter, 855
BOWKER
Elizabeth, 959
BOWLAND
Elizabeth, 995
BOWLER
William, 683
BOWMAN
_____(Col.), 49, 50, 52
BOWMAN continued
John (Col.), 243
O. M., 720
Rebecca, 891
BOWSER
Jonathan, 682
BOYD
Albert J., 992
Albert James, 919
Bros. & Co., 654
D. K., 627
George Alexander, 919
Herbert, 919
James, 659
Jane Eliza, 1019
Jefferson, 654
John, 1023
Mary, 921
Ralph, 919
S. A. (Mrs.), 627
Susan, 919
Susan (Oyster), 1019
Susan Idella, 919
Susannah (Davenport), 992
Susannah (Walling), 992
T. J., 657
Thomas, 727, 919, 992
Viola May, 919
William, 657, 992
BOYER
_____(Rev. Mr.), 582
Henry, 658
James W., 907
Magdalena, 1012
Rebecca, 868
BOYNTON
B. L., 609
James (Rev.), 610, 611
James M., 598
BRADBURY
Sarah, 786
BRADDOCK
_____, 39, 40, 59
BRADFORD
Lydia, 1004
BRADLEY
Anna, 753, 1054
Casander, 1054
Cornelius O., 1054
David, 1054
David W., 1054
Delmar H., 1054
Harry E., 1054
Henry N., 828, 1054
James, 1058
James L., 1054
Jeremiah, 1054
L. M., 753
Lavina, 1054
Lewis M., 1054
Martin S., 1054
Mary R., 1054
Mary R. (Baker), 1054
Mary R. (Kinnear), 1054
Nancy, 1058
Nancy A. (Lawson), 1054
Peter, 1054
Sarah, 1058
Sarah J., 1054
William, 1054
BRADSHAW

BRADSHAW continued
David, 153
BRADSTREET
_____, 100
BRAGG
_____, 186, 189
BRAMBLE
Alford, 893
Charles, 893
Eunice, 893
Thomas, 608, 893
BRANCH
D. B., 683
BRANSTITTER
Effa, 953
John, 953
Mahala Caroline, 953
BRANT
Wm., 590
BRAYTON
Artalissa F. (Burk), 969
B. D., 693, 694
Fanny (Osborne), 969
Frank, 969
Melicca (Williams), 969
R. M., 969
R. M. (Dr.), 381
W. R., 969
W. R. (Dr.), 693
BREARLEY
David, 87
BRECK
_____(Gen.), 123
BREECE
Alida, 700
Amanda, 839
Fannie B., 839
George, 839, 840
Griffith, 839
Jane, 839, 700
John, 839
Lydia E., 839
Margaret, 839
Mary, 839, 840
Nancy, 839
Robert, 700, 839
William, 839, 840
BRELSFORD
Ellen, 753
G. W., 753
R. A., 753
Robert, 753
BREEN
Daniel, 729
BRENTON
Selina, 853
BRETSLER
_____(Rev.), 697
BRETZ
Catharine, 761
Fannie (Miss), 761
Samuel, 761
BRICE
B. W. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
Hester, 894
John, 731
BRIDENBACH
Barbara, 782
BRIDENSTEIN
Leonard Lorain, 1055
Lester Francella, 1055
BRIDENSTEIN continued
Lorena Lucinda, 1055
Lucretia (Lewis), 1054
M. L., 971
Martin Lewis, 1054
Mary Jane (Obenour), 1055
Solomon, 1054
William Ellsworth, 1055
BRIDGE
Hannah, 1038
Thos. W., 334, 747
BRIGGS
_____(Mr.), 145
Amos, 956
Benjamin F.E., 957
Dora A., 957
Elizabeth, 956
Eliza E., 957
Jane, 956
John, 956
John A., 957
M., 681
Margaret (Elder), 956
Mary, 956
Mary (Aldrich), 956
Mary (Pickett), 956
Matthew, 956
Mitchell,
Robert, 673, 956
Robert W., 957
Samuel, 672, 684
Sarah, 956
Sarah E., 957
Sidney M., 957
BRIGHT
Catharine, 639
Rachel, 884
BRIGHTON
Daniel A., 771
Sarah E. (Collins), 771
BRISH
Henry C., 252
BRISTALL
David, 965
Zada P., 965
BROADHEAD
Daniel (Col.), 243
BROBECK
Israel, 609
BROCKMAN
G. (Dr.), 768
Maud (Carr), 768
BROGGS
Elizabeth, 702
BROOKS
C. I., 597
Elizabeth, 921
Harriet N., 577
James, 921
Ruth Ann, 923
Susan, 710, 1014
Susannah, 1014
Wm. (Rev.), 577
Wm. T.H. (Brig. Gen.)193
BROOM
Jaco., 87
BROSEUS
Eliza M. (Walser), 992
Henry, 992
John H., 992
Pemelia O., 992
BROSEUS continued
Peter, 992
Peter F., 992
Sarah (Meckline), 992
Sarah F., 992
Sarah, 1008
BROUGH
John, 357
John (Gov.), 172, 190, 196
BROUSHES
Caroline, 1012
Peter, 1012
Sarah (Meckling), 1012
BROWN
Artie M., 867
Celia May, 919
Charles W., 761
Chloe, 867
Elizabeth, 164, 582, 768
Erwin Arthur, 919
Ethan Allen, 161, 162
Fannie, 761
Fannie Bretz, 761
Florence Amelia, 919
Hannah, 792
Hattie Bell, 761
J. A., 867
J. W., 867
Jacob, 916
James P., 867
Jemina (Beaver), 761
John, 761, 867
John W., 119, 761
Joseph, 582, 748, 750
L. D., 666
Laura A., 761
Loomis, 919
Lovina, 801
Maggie L., 761
Margaret (Woodard), 761
Martha Ann, 902
Mary E. Scott, 1051
Minerva, 867
Nancy, 662
Naoma, 896
Ovitt, 761
Peter, 683
Van, 867
Virginia Eleanor, 919
Wm. H., 353, 867, 1051
William Harvey, 919
William Loomis, 919
BROWNSON
Ira, 762
Pamelia (Cozier), 761
BRUBAKER
Amelia C., 868
Cathem, 868
Jacob, 867
Lucy Ann, 868
R., 592
Samuel, 867
Sarah, 868
BRUCE
Jonathin, 117
Margary, 995
Mary Ann, 933
Wm., 155
BRUEN
Elizabeth, 704
Martin, 701, 704

BRUGLER
Nancy, 657
Isaiah, 657
BRUNNER
I. G., 707
BRUNSON
Alfred, 762
Alfred (Rev.), 762
Alice, 762
B. F., 762, 790
B. R., 328, 329, 330, 340, 351, 401, 403
Benjamin R., 762
Betsy, 762
Delford, 762
Emily, 762
Flora, 762
Henrietta (Foster), 762
Henry, 762
Hiram, 762
Ida, 762
Ira, 762
Jay, 763
Jennie, 762
Jerry, 762
Martha (Leighton), 790
Mary, 762
Mattie (Leighton), 763
Usher, 763
BRYAN
H. M., 727
Hannah (Huey), 927
John, 927
M., 733
Mary Elizabeth, 927
Matilda (Uncapher), 992
Merritt, 992
Olive, 992
Peter J., 926
Presly F., 992
Sarah (Adams), 992
William, 727, 992
William N., 737, 992
BRYANT
Gilman, 147
R. R., 727
BRYTE
Catherine, 829
BUCHANAN
_____(Pres.), 168
J. L. (Rev.), 577
BUCHER
Maria, 874
BUCKINGHAM
C. P. (Brig.Gen.), 193
Rosa, 841, 921
BUCKLAND
Ralph P. (Brig.Gen.), 193
BUCKMEISTER
Harvey, 273, 311, 369, 742, 744, 649
BUEL
William, 679
BUELL
Don Carlos (Maj.Gen.), 186, 192
BUFF
Edward, 660
BUFFE
Charles H. T., 763
Cyrus N., 763
BUFFE continued
Diana (Stamats), 763
Daisy G., 763
Sampson, 763
Sarah (Gullett), 763
BUFFENBURGER
C. N., 849
Helen M., 849
BULL
David (Rev.), 582
John L. (Rev.), 577
BULLIT
Cart, Thos., 143
BULSFORD
_____(Rev.), 1061
Mahala (Siegle), 1061
BUNCE
James M., 621
BUNKER
Gorham, 653
BURCHARD
_____, 659
BURDETT
Archie, 868
Ellie, 868
Emery, 868
Emma M., 868
Frances R., 868
Henry E., 868
John, 868
Mary Ann, 868
Simon, 868
Wm., 868
BURGEN
Nancy, 768
BURNETT
Mary, 802
BURGIN
John, 868
BURGOYNE
_____, 49
BURK
Artalissa F., 969
George, 969
Matilda M. (Williams), 969
BURKE
Charles, 944
Joseph, 772
BURKHALTER
Casper, 624, 955
Louisa, 955
Mary, 955
BURKHART
A., 602
BURNETT
_____(Judge), 149, 268
Geo. W., 149
Jacob, 64, 271
BURNHAM
Anna (Miss), 816
Darius, 816
Ellen F., 786
Luther, 786
BURNISON
A. W., 609
BURNS
William W. (Brig.Gen.), 193
BURNSIDE
Hattie L., 910
BURNSIDES
BURNSIDES continued
Isabel, 1045
J. R., 623
J. R., 910
M. V., 910
Lilly Nancy, 910
Loruhamah, 623
BURNWORTH
Adoniram Judson, 970
Amanda A. (Hively), 970
Betty, 970
Charles, 970
Elizabeth, 969
Elmer, 970
G. W., 969
John, 970
John G., 969
Laura Bell, 970
Samuel V., 970
Sarah (Leonard), 969
Sarah Orena, 970
Thomas, 970
BURR
Aaron, 71, 120, 159
Brothers, 153
BURRIS
Alfretta, 893
Amanda, 607
Arthur, 893
Elizabeth, 607, 905
Elcie J., 893
Frank, 607
Henry, 607, 611
Henry J., 607
Hester, 611
James, 893
John, 607, 945, 609
Margaret, 607
Martha, 607
Mary, 607
Mathew, 893
Maud, 893
Rachel, 607
Rebecca, 607
Robert, 893
Sarah, 607
Thomas, 893
Wm., 607
BURTON
George, 868
James, 868
Mary, 851
Ulysses, 869
BUSH
Mary Eliza (Schwemmer), 928
Michael, 928
BUSHNELL
Malinda, 792
Thomas, 792
BUSHONG
George, 683
Samuel, 683
BUTCHER
Elizabeth, 868
Evaline, 617
George, 617
Joel, 617
Jonas, 400, 617
Mary, 617
BUTLER

BUTLER continued
Benjamin, 932
C. J., 723
C. W., 720
Daniel, 657, 658, 738
E. L., 744
E. S., 643, 648, 649, 744, 932
Eliza, 932
Florence A., 932
George E., 932
Hattie (Shaw), 932
Henry H., 932
Lottie, 720
Pierce, 87
Rachel (Ansley), 932
Thos., 146
Viola, 1050
BYAN
Eleanor, 873
Joseph, 873
BYERS
A. G. (Dr.), 330
Elisha, 370, 580
BYRD
Charles Welling, 64, 119
BYXBE
Moses, 141

C.

CABLE
Daniel, 747
David, 611
CABOT
_____(Mr.), 39
CADILLAC
Antoine de la Motte, 29, 47
CADWALLADER
_____(Rev.), 683
CAHILL
Lorena, 1004
CALDWELL
Betsey, 752
Billy, 69
Elizabeth, 1035, 1037
Elizabeth (Monnett), 1037
John, 117, 119, 1037
J. W., 721
CALHOUN
Anna E., 1037
Bessie Monnett, 1037
Calvin, 1036
D., 747
Dwight, 1036
Elizabeth J. (Caldwell), 1037
George, 1036
Helen D., 1037
Henrietta, 1037
Henry, 1037
James, 1036
John, 1036
Joseph, 1036
Justus Truman, 1036
Lucy A., 1037
Lucy (Hitchcock), 1036
Mary, 1036
Mary J., 1037
Myra J., 1037
CALHOUN continued
Reuben, 1036
Samuel, 631
Truman, 1037
CALIP
Barbara, 1035
CALL
Elder Dana, 724
CALLAHAN
Thomas, 683
Wm., 594, 653
CALLAM
John, 763
CALLEM
Peter, 763
CALLOWAY
Catherine, 898
CALLUM
Bessie, 764
George A., 764
Hattie B., 764
Isabella (Reid), 764
Nellie J., 764
CALVIN
Ida May, 920
Margaret Elizabeth, 920
Pede, 920
Riley Lorenzo, 920
S. R., 632
Samuel Riley, 920
Viola, 920
CAMERON
_____(Mr.), 701
_____Elza, 976
Emily (McClead), 976
Ida E., 977
Jane (Reed), 976
Mary J., 976
Nancy, 976
Nancy A., 976
Newton, 977
Rebecca, 976
Ruel R., 976
Spencer M., 977
Ulysses G., 977
William, 976
CAMERSON
V. (Rev.), 583
CAMP
Bradley, 374
CAMPBELL
_____, 653
_____(Maj.), 113
Anna E., 977
Catherine (Curry), 764
Clement W., 977
Daniel, 273, 289, 291, 319, 320, 321, 349, 352, 369, 368, 370, 699
Donald, 977
Dorathy, 764
Eliza J., 786, 907
Elsie (Dunlap), 764
Fanny, 683
H. T., 722
James D., 977
Jane A. (Criswell), 977
John, 333, 407, 680, 681, 764
John (Capt.), 965
CAMPBELL continued
John J., 977
L. W., 737
Margaret A., 977
Mary, 699
Mary (Moulden), 764
Mary A., 842
Matilda (Alexander), 764
Phillip F., 977
Samuel, 764
Sarah, 764
Susan, 977
Susan J., 977
Thos., 369
William B., 977
Z. B. (Rev.), 724
CANAAN
Asher L., 764
Charles, 747, 764
Electa, 764
Elta Z., 767
Emma, 764
Emmett, 767
Eva, 767
Fannie F., 767
James S., 764
Jehu, 750, 764
John, 750, 752
Louisa, 767
Louisa (Scott), 764
Miritta, 750
Phoebe (Ducker), 767
Usher L., 764
Washington, 750
William, 750
CANDLER
Alvira S., 993
Amanda, 993
Elvina S., 709
J. M., 992
James M., 709
James Marshall, 708, 714, 733
John, 992
John A., 993
John W., 709
Marshall, 730, 993
Mary Jane, 709
Nancy, 993
Nancy M., 709
Phoebe (Boaz), 992
Prudence A., 709
Roxanna A., 709
Susannah (Rayl), 993
William, 993, 1000
William E., 709
CANRIGHT
D. M. (Elder), 597
CANTWELL
Jas., 401, 402, 407, 409
Jennie (Miss), 815
Kate Rodger, 806
Thomas, 806
CAPPIN
William, 713
CAR
John, 607
CARATHERS
S. H., 641
CARDER
Armstead, 702

CARDER continued
Duncan, 703
George W., 702
J. H., 753
James, 703
John, 702
Nancy, 703
Phebe, 703
S. H., 753
Sarah, 702
Suzan, 753
CARE
Margaret, 905
CAREY
Elizabeth, 884
Elizabeth (Bowland), 993
Elizabeth (Clapphan), 993
Elvira, 963
Geo., 780
Jane, 1000
Jane (Work), 993
John B., 993
John William, 993
Lara Blanche, 993
Lenna Leota, 993
Lydia (McGlumphy), 993
Martha, 865
Nelson, 993
R. L., 993
Susan, 795
Thomas, 993
CARLIN
Harriet J., 799
Hester A., 805
John T., 825
Parlee (Hon.), 805
Parley, 799
CARLS
C. R., 722
CARMACK
Matilda, 909
CARMAN
Alexander, 738, 948
Arthur, 948
Augusta, 948
Bethia, 948
Carrie, 948
Deborah, 724
Deborah (Latham), 948
Eliza Ann, 948
Elizabeth (Philips), 948
Harrison, 669, 948
James, 948
John, 948
Marshall, 667, 669, 724, 948
Mary E., 948
Mary (Marshal), 948
Reuben, 948
Robert, 948
Rosetta, 948
Samuel, 948
Sarah, 948
Sarah E., 948
CARNES
Gilford, 987
CAROTHERS
Alcitta, 767
Ann E. (Reese), 767
Eliza, 767
Florence J., 767
CAROTHERS continued
Gilmore, 767
James, 767
Lizzie, 767
Lydia B., 767
Nancy (Gilmore), 767
Polly (Fitzsimmons), 767
Roland R., 767
Sarah B., 767
S. H., 767
Wm. H., 767
CARPENTER
Emily, 907
Emmanuel, 119
Jane (Miss), 815
Samuel, 815
CARR
_____(Mr.), 679
Belle (Seig)
Carrie, 768
J. M., 860
Jas. M., 352
Jennie B., 768
Jesse, 731
John, 767, 768
John M., 767
Lydia, 768
Maria, 768
Maria (Scott), 768
Maud, 768
Rachel (Reynolds), 767
Scott, 768
T. W., 583
Thornton, 768
CARRICHER
Bell, 943
George, 942
Maria, 942
CARRINGTON
Henry (Brig. Gen.), 193
CARROLL
Daniel, 87
Emily, 925
S. S. (Brig. Gen.), 193
CARSON
Alice, 994
C. M., 994
Elizabeth (Wilson), 993
John, 993
Nancy (Shands), 994
P., 680, 993
Samuel, 747
T. J., 727
W. B., 994
Wm. S., 657
CARTER
_____, 654
Anthony, 907
Asa, 404
Daniel, 138
Elizabeth, 570
Geo. J., 768
J. C. (Rev.), 598
Johthan, 254, 319, 352, 370, 567, 569, 573
Lloyd, 768
Mary, 907
Mary (Bolton), 768
Pyrena (Pancake), 768
Richard, 768
Wm. 609, 747
CARVÉR
_____(Capt.), 47
Henry, 381
CARY
J. C., 792
John, 733
Samuel, 727
Sarah, 601
Thomas J., 727
W., 821
Wm., 308, 370, 401
William, 759
CASE
Butler, 681
CASEMAN
Elizabeth, 579
Hannah, 579
Joshua, 384, 387, 579
Lucretia, 579
Sarah, 579
Sarah J., 853
CASPER
John F., 624
M., 697
CASS
_____(Col.), 123
Augusta, 834
Lewis,
Lewis (Hon.), 153, 160
CASSEL
J. W., 660
CASTER
Eleanour, 641
Eliza, 984
Elizabeth, 622
Hannah, 984, 998
John, 622, 998
Paul, 641
William, 984
CASTOR
_____(Mrs.), 639
Anna, 790
Anna (Dilly), 768
Arnold, 768
Celesta (Smith), 769
Eleanor, 622, 768
Eleanor (Hineline), 768
Eleanor (Moore), 768
Elizabeth, 622
Elizabeth (Brown) (Russell), 768
Geo. B., 768
Jacob, 769
John, 639, 768, 790
John C., 622
John W., 768
Mary, 768
Paul, 329, 622, 768, 769
Wm. P., 768, 769
CATER
J. H., 684
CAVERLY
Augustus, 683
Mercy, 683
CECIL
T. H., 722
CELLERON
Louis, 36
CELLAR
Anna P., 957
Eliza G. (Harter), 957

CELLAR continued
Enora H., 957
George, 957
George A., 957
George C., 957
Jennie B., 957
John A. F., 957
Martha E., 957
Moses H., 957
Rachel (Fleming), 957
Sarah J., 957
T. J., 682
T. J. (Rev.), 957
Thomas J., 957
W. F., 682
Wilson F., 957
CERSON
Peter, 691
CESSNA
_____(Col.), 628
_____(Miss), 631
Albert Clement, 920
Alice (Teeters), 770
Anna, 641
Benjamin F., 640, 769, 770
Bessie Carrie, 920
Camilla, 641
Carolina, 640
Caroline, 770
Catharine (Boore), 769
Charles, 220, 370, 628, 631
Emeline, 641
Florence, 920
George, 633
Harriet Ann, 920
Harriet E., 640, 770
Helen, 640, 770, 774
Henry, 920
Isaac Adis, 920
J. D., 633
James, 628
James W., 928
John, 640, 740
John D., 387
John Davis, 920
Jonathan, 349, 628, 640, 367, 769, 770, 774
Joseph, 349, 369
Joseph Hiram, 920
Keziah, 641
Louisa, 640, 770
Mary E. (Miss), 832
Mary Elizabeth, 920
Mary V. (Skates), 928
Nancy, 922
Oliver P., 640, 770
Rachel, 628
Rachel O., 922
Rebecca, 629
Stephen, 630
Virginia, 640, 770
William, 631, 832, 922
Wm. F., 770
William Manly, 920
Wm. T., 339, 348, 377, 443, 640, 769
Zacharias Phillips, 920
CHAMBERLAIN
Alice, 1038
Catharine (Irwin), 1038
Charles E., 1038
CHAMBERLAIN continued
Clara, 1038
Cornelius, 1038
David, 1038
Hannah (Bridge), 1038
Hannah M., 865
Henry, 1038
James, 1038
Jennie, 1038
Jeremiah, 747
John, 1038
Martin V., 1038
Phoebe S., 865
Reuben, 865
Stephen A., 1038
William A., 1038
CHAMBERLIN
Charles, 869
E. W., 869
Francis, 869
John, 869
Thos., 594, 869
CHAMBERS
Mary Ann, 868
CHANGE
Aaron, 674
CHAPIN
E. A., 654
CHAPLIN
Jonathan E., 289
CHAPMAN
_____(Rev.), 727
Harvey, 603, 826
Harvey (Jr.), 603
Henry, 703
Ida M. (Miss), 826
CHARLES
A. B., 737, 994, 1000
Antha (Morehead), 994
Arthur, 994
Elijah, 994
Hannah (Bostock), 994
Orville Eugene, 994
CHARLEVOIX
_____, 23
CHARLTON
Alice, 771
Geo. W., 831
Henry, 641
Mattie, 627
CHASE
_____(Bishop), 147
_____(Chief Justice), 161
R. L., 682
Roswell L., 352, 401
Salmon P., 168, 171, 196
Salom D., 651
Samuel P., 354
CHATLAND
_____(Lord), 40
CHAVIS
Alexander R., 1039
Clark, 1039
Drury, 1039
Enos, 1039
Horton, 1039
Inez J., 1039
Jacob, 1038
James A., 1039
James N., 1038
Laura A., 1039
CHAVIS continued
Martha A., 1039
Mary (Davis), 1039
Matilda, 1039
Nancy (Stewart), 1039
Orin, 1039
Priscilla (Drew), 1038
William, 1038
CHENOWETH
John T., 348
CHERRY
Isaac, 896
Mary E., 896
Nathaniel, 808
CHESNEY
Alice, 770
Blanche, 770
Elizabeth (Mahan), 770
James, 770
John, 770
W. H., 770
Wm. (Dr.), 334, 381, 382
CHIDESTER
E. (Dr.), 876
CHILDS
Frederick M., 353, 378
CHRICHFIELD
Charity, 997
CHRISTOPHER
_____(Miss), 663
Leven, 663
Mary Jane, 951
T. C., 737
Thomas, 707
Thomas (Rev.), 707
W. H., 737
CHRISTY
David, 978
Hannah, 978
CHURCH
Asa, 687
F., 590
Fred, 590
Horace, 327, 353
J. N., 737, 738
CLAPHAM
Elizabeth, 993
Hannah, 924
Sarah (Powell), 924
William, 924
CLARK
_____(Mr.), 703
_____(Rev. Mr.), 682
Abraham, 682
Agnes (Mitchell), 949
Alpheus, 949
Alvan, 1039
Alvan L., 1039
Ann Maria, 949
C. E., 977
Catherine, 949, 989
Catherine (Albert), 977
Catharine (McRoberts), 977
Charles F., 977
E. A., 682
Edward A., 857
Elias, 353
Elizabeth, 977, 984
Elizabeth (Lloyd), 949
Elizabeth Jane, 949
Elsie J. (Ritchey), 1039

CLARK continued
Evert, 949
Geo., 278
Geo. Rogers, 243, 247, 260, 298
Geo. Rogers (Col. &Gen.), 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 102, 140
Gerald, 977
Gertrude, 977
Henry A., 949
Hugh, 977
Hulda, 921
J. L., 744, 747
Jacob, 347, 354, 694, 738
James, 682, 977
James A., 977
James H., 977, 984
James P., 1039
John, 921
John J., 977, 978
John L., 1039
Jonas (Gen.), 168
Lloyd, 949
Lydia (Conner), 949
M. H., 682
Margaret, 889, 977
Margaret A., 977
Mary, 977
Mary (Butler), 949
Mary (Judy), 949
Mary (McLaughlin), 1039
Mary (Munshawake), 949
Mary C., 977
Mary J., 977, 1039
Mary Susanne, 949
Nancy, 1039
Nathan, 1046
Nathaniel, 153
Oliver, 949
Patience, 921
Patrick J., 977
Sarah J. (Gordon), 949
Sarah S. (McArthur), 978
Thomas, 682, 949
Thomas B., 1039
Thomas B. (Rev.), 723, 724
Victoria (Johnson), 1046
Walter H., 1039
William B., 1039
CLARKE
_____(Gen.), 143
CLAY
Henry, 163, 168
Henry (Gen.), 78, 124
CLAYPOOL
Clementine, 840
Elizabeth, 976
Jacob, 839, 976
Jesse, 839
Martha, 839
Martha J., 976
Robt., 840
CLAYTON
Charles W., 994
Daniel, 966
David, 622
Lenna A. (Reece), 994, 1023
Margaret, 994
Mary, 622, 966
S. S., 994, 1023
CLAYTON continued
William, 994
CLEMENS
_____(Mr.), 743
Thomas, 747
CLEMENT
Alice, 894
Amos, 894
Anson, 604
Anson M., 609
Blanche, 894
Charley, 894
David, 604, 609, 893
Eddy, 894
F. A.,
Flora, 894
George, 604, 893, 903
Hannah, 893
Horace, 894
Howard, 894
John, 894
Mariam, 894
Mariam L., 903
Merril, 893
Nancy, 604
CLEMMER
O. F., 738
CLEMMONS
Farrow, 932
Margaret, 932
CLENDENEN
Reba, 1048
Robert, 901
CLEVELAND
Matthew, 677
Moses (Gen.), 117
CLINE
Anna (Quinn), 994
Belle, 906
Catherine, 994
Celia (Quinn), 994
David, 906, 1035
John, 994
Julia (King), 994
Louisa E., 1035
Martin, 994
Mary, 994
Mary A. (Starner), 994
Mike, 994
Mollie, 1049
Paul, 994
Philip, 994
Rebecca, 906, 1035
CLINGERMAN
Amos, 590
CLINGMAN
Amos, 597
Elizabeth, 881
Sarah, 597
CLINTON
DeWitt, 36
Ellen, 794
CLIPPENGER
Anna E., 996
CLOCK
Anna, 968
CLOSE
Arkinson, 771
Betsy (Moore), 771
Callie, 597
Elizabeth, 771
CLOSE continued
Harry, 869
Henry (Rev.), 641
Ida, 869
Isabel, 771
Iva, 869
John, 771, 791, 869
John W., 869
Margaret (Farber), 771
Oran Odell, 869
Philip, 771
Phoebe, 771
Robert, 869
W. M., 869
Wesley M., 771
William, 771, 869
Wm. (Jr.),
CLOUD
Agnes, 641
David, 641
CLUTTER
Mary, 925
CLYMER
Geo., 87
COATS
Ida May, 910
J. R., 910, 915
John F., 910
Joseph, 910
Joseph G., 910
Laura, 910, 915
Lilly Nancy, 910
Martha Elizabeth, 910
Michael G., 915
Rebecca, 915
Robert P., 910
Samantha J., 910
William, 910
COCHRAN
Elizabeth, 1043
James, 1043
Lucinda, 824
Maria, 1043
COCKLIN
Christian, 980
Sarah, 980
CODDING
Geo. P., 683
CODNER
Miranda, 952
Sammuel, 603
Samuel, 612
COFFELT
Agnes, 577
COFFINBERRY
Count, 373
COGSHALL
Emma (Miss), 813
COIL
Thomas, 701
COLE
E. D., 684
David, 920
Edwin Willis, 920
Eliza Jane (Sams), 972
Harold Irwin, 920
Henry, 617
Lucy A., 972
Moses, 972
Phileander B., 348
W. H., 598

COLE continued
William C., 920
William H., 742
William T., 920
Wilson, 927
COLEMAN
Augustus H. (Col.), 190
Sarah P., 891
Valentine, 974
COLLIER
Henry, 800
Louise, 800
Samuel, 353
COLLINS
Alanson, 579
Albert, 771
Alice, 1098
Amanda, 579
Anna, 579
Beniah, 579
Chas., 352
Conrad, 742
Daniel, 579
Elias, 327, 771
Elijah, 579
Eliza, 580
Elizabeth, 579
Harriet, 579
Hiram F., 771
Isaac, 359
Isaac M., 771
James, 579
Jane, 579
John, 771, 370, 582, 579
John L., 579, 1098
Joseph, 220, 367, 368, 579
Maggie M., 771
Margery, 579
Mariah, 579
Mary, 579
Mary J., 985
Nancy (Miss), 579, 582
S. H., 738
Samuel, 579
Sarah, 579, 985
Sarah (Gilbert), 771
Sarah (Monroe), 771
Sarah Ellen, 771
Sarah M., 800
Thomas, 579, 985
COLTER
Angeline, 841
Oran, 840
COLVERT
Robert, 851
COLWELL
Evaline Cottrell, 771
N. H., 721, 771
Nicholas, 771
Nicholas H., 353
COMBS
Jonas, 811
Nancy A. (Miss), 811
COMMANS
George, 1001
John, 893
COMPTON
Rebecca J., 893
COMREY
Alexander, 738
COMRIE
COMRIE continued
Alex, 721
CONCKLIN
Polly, 648
CONDON
Mary, 956
CONKLE
Maria, 951
CONKLIN
Anna, 945
Eliza, 1040
Jacob C., 348
Jemima, 901
Mary J., 980
Rebecca, 945
Sarah, 980
William, 945
CONKLING
Amy, 795
CONLEY
George, 721
CONNARD
Mary, 909
CONNELL
William, 701
CONNELLY
John, 46
CONNER
Abraham, 663
Amanda (Wetherill), 929
Ann, 663
Belle (McCormick), 995
Charles, 663
Daniel, 663
Elijah, 663
J. P., 669
Jacob, 663
John, 663
Joseph J., 995
Kyrne, 994
Lizzie, 663
Lydia, 663
M. M., 994
Mary, 663
Mary (Devore), 995
Mary (Corby), 994
Nancy, 1044
Patrick, 663
Samuel, 663
Sarah, 663
William, 663, 929, 994
CONRAD
G. W., 593
CONVERSE
(Dr.), 654
Amy H., 933
Betsy E., 932
Diadoma (Bowers), 932
Elias, 659, 932
Ernest E., 933
Estella U., 933
Etta E., 933
H. E., 747
Julia S. (Janes), 932
L., 748
M., 653
Mable L., 933
Margaret E. (Clemmons), 932
Nellie G., 933
Rody, 933
CONVERSE continued
Silas, 932
Webster E., 933
CONWELL
Wm., 370
COOK
(Mr.), 679
A. C., 727
Abigail (Beach), 762
Allen, 721
Cora E., 894
E. H., 682
Dwight R., 727, 731
Eddie, 1040
Elnora, 683
Emily, 1040
F. P. (Rev.), 730
F. R. (Rev.), 732
George J., 894
Harley, 910
Harriet, 917
Harriet E. (Miss), 167
Harlow, 682
Harvey, 894
Henry, 916
Huldah (Richards), 1040
Isaac, 1040, 1048
Isaac (Jr.), 1040
J., 721
James, 347, 910, 917
James B., 894
James P., 910
Jessie K., 894
John, 788
John J., 894
John L., 894
John P., 1040
Katie, 1040
Katie (Kreienbihl), 788
L. O., 658
L. O. (Rev.), 582, 594
Lenora, 910
Leonard, 743
Leonardo (Rev.), 598
Lila, 1040
Lizzie D., 894
Louise D. (Mentzer), 1048
May M., 894
Mary, 895, 916
Mordecai, 1040
Nathaniel, 747, 1040
Nelson, 894, 895
Parmelia Ann, 894
Peter S., 894
S. H., 609, 894
Samantha L., 1040
Sarah (Havens), 1040
Sarah (Ice), 1040
Silvanus, 894
Soloman, 894
William C., 910
William G., 894
Willie L., 1040
COOKE
Jay, 196
COOKSON
W. J., 722
COOLEDGE
Annette, 902
COOLEY
James, 347

COON
Samuel, 334
COONEY
Asa, 667, 925
John, 714
Hirman, 574
Lucinda, 925
Mary J., 925
Nancy, 925
Squire, 700
William, 667
COOPER
Abigail, 905
Andrew, 875
Elizabeth, 865
Justus, 865
Mary, 875
Sarah (McLane), 875
COOUTZ
Angeline, 884
COPE
Charles, 602
George, 602
Hannah, 602
Jane, 602
Joshua, 599, 601, 602, 604, 609, 321, 350, 370
Joshua (Sr.), 602
Lydia, 602, 881
Wm., 602
COPELAND
Catharine, 957
Charlotte, 957, 963
Elizabeth (Munson), 957
Henry, 957
John, 957
Mary (Wells), 957
Rebecca, 957
Thomas, 957
Wesley, 957
William, 667, 687, 957
COPP
Alice, 933
C., 650
Christian, 660, 933
Christena, 933
Christina, 933
Eunice (Haynes), 933
Ferdinand, 933
George, 933
Harriet, 933
Julia Ann, 933
Julia Ann (Deisher), 933
Martha, 933
Mary, 933
Samantha, 933
Sarah, 933
Virginia, 933
CORBET
T. W. (Rev.), 732, 730
COREY
Sophroma, 918
CORLEY
Mary, 994
CORNELIUS
M., 707
CORNWALLIS
_____(Gen.), 55, 103
CORRY
Elnathan, 145
CORT
CORT continued
S. A., 720
CORWIN
Anna B., 933
Charles, 933
Daniel, 933
Elizabeth S., 933
George A., 933
George W., 933
Hannah, 894, 917
Harley, 933
Howard, 910
J. D., 658
James D., 933
Jeannette, 933
John A., 372
Leander, 933
Maggie (Brown), 761
Mary Ann (Bruce), 933
Moses B., 289, 372
Nancy, 933
Nancy C. (Miss), 855
Rose J. (Eddy), 933
Thomas (Hon.), 163, 166
Wm. B., 761
CORY
Abel, 968
Eliza Ann, 662
F. M., 632
Naomi, 631
COSNER
L. Mary, 905
William, 905
COTTERILL
Alice, 866
COTTRELL
Evaline, 771
M. M., 658
T. J., 658
COULSON
Sewell, 350, 377
COULTER
James, 793
John, 140
Martha M., 793
COURTWRIGHT
Parmelia, 952
COUTZ
Mary, 787
COWAN
Isabel, 911
Joseph, 911
Rebecca Jane, 911
COWEN
John, 627
Joseph, 627
COWGILL
Lewis, 654
COX
Elmer D., 995
Hannah (Stout), 995
Hattie E., 995
J. E., 995
Jacob (Maj. Gen.), 173, 184, 193
Jacob D., 357
James W., 995
Maggie, 995
Margary (Bruce), 995
Peter B., 995
William, 995
COZAD
Anthony, 369
COZIER
Pamelia, 762
CRABTREE
Margaret, 949
CRAFT
Charles, 633
CRAIG
Elizabeth, 895
Ellen, 895
George, 990
James, 895
Martha, 895
Mary, 895
Mathew, 895
Rebecca, 895
Thomas, 895
CRAIK
_____(Dr.), 45
CRAMER
Fred, 883
Hattie, 883
Mary, 787
Polly, 883
CRANDALL
_____(Rev.), 728
CRANE
George W., 786
Louise M., 786
CRAWFORD
_____(Capt.), 44, 101, 146, 160
E. S., 1020
Elizabeth (Bargdoll), 970
Emanuel, 970
Emery, 692
Emery W., 970
Ephraim, 692, 970
Ephraim F., 970
Franklin, 970
Ida, 970
James, 970
Jesse, 865
Jesse (Jr.), 865
John, 734
Linnie (George), 1020
Lizzie, 970
Louisa, 970
Oliver, 970
S. E., 1020
Stephen, 692
Susanna (Hively), 970
Wm. (Col.), 243, 244, 287
CREAMER
W. M., 683
CREIGHTON
Wm., 120
CRENSHAW
Firiba, 898
CREPS
Mary Ann, 866
CRESS
Mary Ann, 870
CRISWELL
Emma Marie, 1037
James, 967, 977
Jane A., 977
Jeannette, 977
CROGAN
_____(Col.), 157

CROGAN continued
_____(Maj.), 125
CRONEBAUGH
A. (Mrs.), 730
Augustus, 730
CROOK
Geo. (Maj.Gen.), 193
CROOKS
Catherine, 995
J. F. (Rev.), 995
Jane, 773
Josiah Ross, 996
Robert L., 995
Rosa J. (Ross), 996
W. W., 995
CROSS
John, 855
Peter, 855
Rebecca Jane, 910
Samuel, 910
William, 1002
CROW
_____(Dr.), 653
Catherine, 934
E. B., 934
Ella M., 934
Isabella (Hudson), 934, 943
J. H. (Dr.), 653
Jacob, 687, 693
John H., 934
Philip, 934
Philip M., 934
Victoria, 934, 943
CROWLEY
Jeremiah, 774
CROZIER
_____(Mr.), 731
CRUM
Amos, 869
Bertha, 870
George, 870
Harley, 870
L. C., 593, 869
Lorena, 870
CRUZEN
G. Z., 318
George Z., 870
CULBERTSON
_____(Mrs.), 653
Frances, 961
Mary, 961
CULLUM
Lizzie (Miss), 809
CUMMINS
Anna Eliza, 910
Clara, 838
G. M., 910
George M., 617
George W., 910
Ida, 910
J. S., 910
Jacob S., 617
James S., 910
John M., 150
Mary (Trimble), 950
Mary E., 910
Mary Ann, 617
Philip, 950
Sarah A., 950
Willis H., 910
CUNAN
Benjamin, 792
CUNNINGHAM
Anna E. (Clippenger), 996
Charles W., 996
D. W., 747
Electa (Canaan), 764
Franklin C., 996
J., 747
J. E., 764
J. T., 727, 996
John, 1019
Lorena (Holland), 996
Mason E., 996
Reuben, 996
Sarah (McClelland), 996
Zua F., 996
CURAN
Harnah (Mrs.), 689
CURL
Aaron, 934
Ardella, 934
Benjamin, 660
Conrad, 934
Elihu, 654, 934
Emma, 934
Emory, 934
Frank, 934
Joseph H., 934
Margaret, 934
Mary, 660
Mary M., 934
Rachel (Curl), 934, 937
CURLIS
Sarah, 902
CURRAN
Benjamin F., 870
Emma F., 870
Fidelia J., 870
Mary E., 870
Mathew, 590, 870
CURRY
Catherine, 764
H. M. (Mr.), 127
James (Col.), 159
Otway, 354
CURTIN
Widow, 683
CURTIS
Levi, 593
Orrin, 738
CUSHING
Caleb, 172
CUSTER
Elizabeth, 1026
Peter, 1026
Sarah, 1026
CUTLER
_____(Dr.), 105, 109, 197
Ephraem, 119
Manassek, 102
CUTTER
Moresseh (Dr.), 264, 268
CUTTING
A. P., 747
A. P., (Capt.), 1040
Betsy (Hale), 1040
Clare E., 1041
Daisy A., 1041
Don D., 1041
Elijah, 1040
CUTTING continued
Eliza (Conklin), 1040
Emma B., 1041
Henry T., 1041
James H., 1041
Linus, 744, 1040
Lucy (Douglas), 1040
Luella M., 1041
Martha J., 1041
Mary A., 1041
Mary A. (Thew), 1041
Samantha, 881
CUTTS
S. S., 748

D.

DABLON
Claude, 20, 21, 34
DACHAM
Eva, 1001
DALING
G. G., 593
DALLY
J. L., 727
DALZELL
W., 682
DAMON
Luther, 772
Warren F., 772
DANE
Mathew, 197
DANIEL
Christina, 923, 970
William, 898
DANIELS
Alexander, 929
Christian, 624
David, 155
John, 929
Lucy Margaret (Ward), 929
Margaret, 970
Phillip, 627
Sarah Ann (Ward), 929
DARBY
John M., 976
William, 1012
DARENDINGER
Amelia, 911
Jacob, 911
DARLINGTON
Joseph, 119
DARNELL
Isaac, 319
DARST
Adam F., 772
Autie Custar, 772
Catharine, 694
Catherine (Teegardin), 772
George W., 692, 772, 353
H. P. (Rev.), 730
Hannah (Eulin), 772
Harrison P., 692, 694, 772, 878
John S., 593, 692
Lucinda, 692
Maria M., 692
Rebecca, 692
Sarah, 692
Susanna, 692
DART

DART continued
Harrison P., 632
DARY
A. M., 737
DAUB
P. H., 722
DAVENPORT
John, 727
Liza, 720
R., 738
R. (Dr.), 727
Ralph, 996
Susannah, 992
DAVID
A. Robb, 747
DAVIDSON
D. D. (Rev.), 658
Daniel D. (Rev.), 574
John, 997
Lucinda (Wick), 997
N. M., 997
Polly (Wick), 997
DAVIS
_____(an adopted child), 934
_____(Mrs.), 653
A. J., 773
Andrew J., 773
Anna, 983
Archie, 324, 329
Asa, 368, 370, 389, 602, 609
Blanche J., 895
Blanche S., 773
Caroline M., 773
Cephas, 997
Clara Bell, 920
Deborah (Lane), 997
E., 609
Elijah, 609
Elizabeth, 773, 872, 997
Elizabeth (Davis), 997
Elmer C., 773
Emma (Merriman), 773
Enecial, 997
Ettie, 773
Evan, 983
George, 950
George W., 773
Isaac, 997
J., 658
J. Harvey, 680
J. M., 738
James, 997
James M., 997
Jane, 664, 952
Jane (Honey), 997
Jane (Johnson), 1047
Jefferson, 191
John, 895, 934
John G., 747
John R., 589, 598
Jonathan, 632
Joseph, 773
Joshua, 994
Lena A., 907
Lorenzo D., 837, 997
Maggie, 773
Malinda, 814
Margaret, 934
Margaret J., 934
DAVIS continued
Mary, 598, 891, 1039
Mary (Bary), 773
Milton, 1047
Nancy, 923
Owen W., 773
Paul E., 609
Philip, 773
R. K., 683
Rebecca D., 588
Rebecca Louisa, 950
S. B., 593
S. K., 773
Sallie, 871
Samuel, 773, 997
Sarah, 653, 983
Sarah (Pierce), 934
Sarah J. (McCormick)
Thomas, 830, 997
W. T., 895
Walter, 773
William, 997
William P., 934
DAVISSON
Addie May, 997
Charity (Chrichfield), 997
David, 997
John, 997
John F., 997
Pamelia E. (Suder), 997
DAY
_____(Mr.), 658
_____(Rev.), 641
B. W., 659
D. W., 743
DAYTON
Jonathan, 87, 117, 198
DEACONS
Sarah, 580
DEAN
Albert, 609, 774
Anna L. (Stewart), 774
Edward E., 771
Emmazetta, 774
Georgina, 774
Guy, 774
Jane (Dalzell), 774
Lebbius, 774
Rachel A. (Collins), 771
W. D., 352, 774
Wm. E., 747
DEARBORN
_____(Gen.), 123
DEARTH
Mathilda, 1021
DEAVER
Joseph, 747
DECATUR
_____(Mrs.), 638
DECKER
Anna, 978
Charles, 978
Charlotte, 978
Elenor, 978
Elmer, 978
Eva, 978
Howard, 978
I. G., 707, 978
I. G. (Sr.), 978
Jerusha, 702
Margaret, 809
DECKER continued
Rachel, 704, 984
Sarah J. (Vansky), 978
DEEMER
Daniel, 984
Margaret, 984
DEERINGER
Jacob, 677
DE FORD
J. M., 722
DEGLER
A. E., 998
Daniel, 998
Ella H. (Lewis), 998
Lydia (Hiester), 998
DE HAVEN
Joseph, 891
Sarah P., 891
DEISHER
Christine, 933
Jacob, 933
DELEAL
Mollie, 720
DE LEVI
_____, 40
DE LIEL
James (Rev.), 611
DE LISLE
James S., 727, 731
DE LONG
George W., 610
H. P. (Dr.), 381
DELP
Sarah, 1035
DEMING
May, 723
Wm., 832
DEMONT
_____(Maj.), 76
DE MOSS
Lewis, 604
DEMPSTER
A., 577
Albert, 668, 949
Alexander, 949
Catherine, 949
Elizabeth, 949
Elizabeth (Hunter), 949
Emma, 950
Florania (Huston), 949
George, 949
Ida, 950
J. W., 669
Jacob, 949
John Westley, 949
Lucy (Trimble), 949
Mary (Clark), 949
Mary Florenda, 950
Mary Jane (Posnet), 949
Rachel (Dunlap), 949
Robert, 949
Robert Anderson, 949
Samantha, 950
Samantha J. (Austin), 949
William Perry, 949, 950
DEMPSTERS
_____, 667
DENEL
M., 657
DENISON
Alexander, 661

DENNISON
Wm. (Gov.), 171, 183, 184, 196
Wm., 354
DENMAN
_____(Mr.), 197
F. L., 657
Mathis, 61, 268
DEPEW
Benjamin, 370
DERR
Anna M., 855
Davis, 751, 855, 981
Davis J., 583, 599, 855
Eliza F., 855
Elmer G., 855
Henry A., 855
Howard C., 855
John A., 855
Levi, 583, 855
Margaret, 701
Martha, 855, 981
Mary, 982
DERRINGER
Eleanor, 691
Emma, 694
Jacob, 694
Nancy, 731
DERRY
Rosana, 1008
DESOTO
_____, 20, 27
DETRAY
S. B., 829
DETRICH
David, 748
DETWILER
Alice Victoria, 921
Alonzo Willis, 921
Anna Elizabeth, 921
Catharine, 1015
Edward Sherman, 921
Elizabeth (Gear), 921
Jacob, 921
Jacob Ellsworth, 921
John Wesley, 840, 921
Mary Ann (Legron), 921
Mary Jane, 921
Orville Augustus, 921
Samuel, 357, 840, 921
Samuel Nathan, 841
Samuel Otis, 921
William, 633
William Henry, 921
DEVOL
Henry F. Br. Brig. (Gen.), 193
DEVORE
Andrew, 993
Lucy, 597
Mary, 995
DEWEY
Joel A. (Brig. Gen.), 193
DE WITT
Anna C., 674
C. F., 870
Calvin, Edson, 674
Chas. C., 674
Chas. F., 674
Geo. I., 674
Guernsey B., 674
DE WITT continued
John D., 674
Joseph M., 674
Libbie E., 674
Maggie J., 674
O. E., 721
Sarah Bell, 674
Wm. C., 590, 870, 674
Willie H., 674
DEXTER
A. H. (Father), 729
Alfred D., 728
Alfred D. (Father), 599
DIBBLE
Caroline W., 864
D'IBERVILLE
_____, 28
DICK
Anna, 1052
Jacob, 601
DICKENS
Della, 998
Edward, 998
Elizabeth, 998
Grace (Miller) (Smith), 998
Hannah (Caster), 998
Ida J., 998
John, 998
Malinda, 724
Samuel, 998
Sarah E., 998
DICKERSON
_____(Mr.), 147
Wm., 627
DICKEY
Frances, 594
DICKINS
Jane, 804
DICKINSON
John, 87
Samuel, 724
DICKISON
J. H., 658
DICKSON
Ann (Joseph), 774
Henry, 774
John, 910
Rachel (Looker), 774
Regina M. (Mrs.), 723
Robert, 774, 910
Sarah, 618, 914
W. J., 407
DIEFENDERFER
I., 593
James M., 734
DIEHL
Ralph, 722
DIKER
John, 798
Maggie (Ochs), 798
DIKERSON
Martha, 627
DILDINE
Allen, 921
Amy, 921
Demeris Jane, 921
Fronie Ellen, 921
Huldah Anne, 921
Mary, 921
Mary (Boyd), 921
Nancy, 901
DILDINE continued
Nettie, 921
Patience (Clark), 921
Ralph, 921
Susannah, 895
Willie, 921
DILL
John C., 632, 638
DILLE
_____(Garwood, Jones), 935
Abraham, 648, 649, 935, 320, 384
Alberette, 935
Amos, 648, 649
Amy Jane, 649
Asher, 649
Blair, 648
Blaire, 654
Cephas, 649
Chas., 367
Clara J., 935
Cyrus, 329, 320, 350, 367, 370, 935, 647, 648, 649, 652, 654
Debra, 935
David, 648
Deborah, 648
Edith M., 935
Emily, 649
Ezra, 648, 653, 654
Florence A. (Butler), 932, 935
Frank M., 935
Hannah, 649
Harry E., 935
Hattie E. (Jones), 935
Henry M., 935
Isaac, 648, 649
J. C. Reemont, 935
J. M., 935
James M., 935
Jane, 649
Jennie B., 935
John, 648
John C., 368, 370
Lafayette, 654
Lafayette W., 935
Margaret (Hibbitts), 935
Margaret J., 648
Marion, 649
Mary, 648
Mary A. (Hibbitts, Williams), 935
Mary E., 935
Martha, 649
Maud, 935
Minnie K., 935
Munson, 649, 657
Nancy A. (Smith), 935
Nancy Ann, 657
Newton, 649
Nolan P., 648
O. W., 932
Oakland W., 935
Phebe, 649
Rachel, 659
Sam, 647, 648
Sarah, 648, 649
Stephan, 649
Susan, 935, 940
Susannah, 648

DILLE continued
Susanna Pennock, 935
Ura, 935
Wade, 649
William, 648
William R., 935
Zenas, 649
DILLEN
Nancy, 887
DILLY
Anna, 768
DILTZ
Sarah, 1055
DIMMETT
Isabel B. (Goodin), 782
John (Dr.), 782
DINWIDDIE
Geo., 38
John, 641
Mary, 641
Rebecca, 641
Robert, 641
Sarah, 641
Susan, 641
Wm., 320
DIRMEYER
A., 970
Anna (Floa), 970
C. William, 970
Charles W., 970
Edward F., 970
George A., 970
Hamilton W., 970
John, 970
John F., 970
M. Elizabeth, 970
Margaret (Daniels), 970
Orrie M., 970
DISCUS
Joshua, 350
DITTUS
Gottlieb, 753
DITZLER
Olive, 967
DIXON
Regina M., 722
DOANE
Nathaniel, 141
DOBBINS
A. C., 724
Arthur Chalmers, 999
Calvin Middleton, 999
Charles Dill, 999
Elizabeth, 998
Elizabeth (McKibben), 998
Ella E., 999
Hugh, 734, 998, 999
James Anderson, 999
John, 724, 733, 999
Joseph, 999
L. L., 737
Lewis L., 999
Martha, 999
Mary A. (Elwell), 999
Mary A. (Skilling), 999
Mary Elizabeth, 999
Mary Jane, 999
Mary Jane (Funstons), 999
Mary M., 999
Matthew, 998
Nancy, 999
DOBBINS continued
Olive O., 999
William W., 999
DOCK
Anna, 898
DODDS
Amelia (Battles), 1041
Andrew, 350, 352, 373, 978
Anna M., 1041
Elizabeth A. (Hatfield), 978
George H., 1041
James, 1041
James O., 1041
J. O., 744
John, 742, 747, 1041
Joseph O., 1041
Mary, 978
Nancy (Gary), 1041
Thomas, 742, 978
William O., 1041
DODGE
Calvin, 1000
Eleanor, 1000
John, 1000
Isaac (Rev.), 611
DOEMAN
Martha, 885
DOHRMAN
_____, 131
DOLL
John, 642
Margaret, 642
S. C., 886
DOLPH
Benjamin, 988
Emily, 988
Margaret, 988
DOLSON
Mathew, 370, 662
DONALDSON
Andrew, 974
Elizabeth, 570
Isreal, 119
Rebecca, 629, 1016
DONE
_____(Rev. Mr.), 872
DONER
A. (Rev.), 732
DONNELLY
Mary A., 682
DOODS
Cynthia A., 859
Thomas, 859
DORATHY
W., 779
DORCHESTER
Lord, 111
DORGAN
James, 683
DORLAND
Joseph, 865
DORING
_____(Rev.), 697
DORN
_____(Mr.), 810
Elizabeth, 945
Henry, 800
Katherine, 945
Peter, 945
Thomas K. (Rev.), 597, 730
DOUGHTY continued
_____(Maj.), 198
DOUGHERTY
Daniel, 713
Frank C., 350, 378, 777
Frank Cessna, 774
George, 713
Helen (Cessna), 774
Howard Perry, 774
James, 713
Jas. Wallace, 378
John (Maj.), 159, 267, 268
Joseph, 713
Kate M., 774
Louella (Merriman), 777
Mary, 713
William, 713, 774
DOUGLAS
_____(Rev. Mr.), 582
J. B., 583
Lucy, 1040
DOUGLASS
_____(Mr.), 658
Stephen A., 172
DOVER
John, 141
DOWD
Margaret A., 899
Thomas, 899
DOWLING
Emma, 597
Sarah, 597
Wm. W., 594
DOWNER
Eliza, 1027
Freddie I., 1027
Hattie, 1027
Thomas, 659
DOWNING
Ida A., 841
Ira, 841
James, 592, 841
Ray, 841
W. M., 841
Zachery T., 841
DRAPER
Isaac, 632
Isaas, 741, 744
John, 320
Oliver P., 747
Robert, 641, 742, 794
Steward, 641
DRAWN
Eva, 721
DREES
Henry, 683
DRESBACH
Daniel, 155
DREW
Priscilla, 1038
DROWN
Philip A., 727
DRUM
C. B., 627, 911
John, 911
DRUSCHEL
Amelia C., 911
Carrie, 777
Casper, 777
Catherine, 777
Elizabeth (Beltz), 777

DRUSCHEL continued
George, 777
George B., 777
George F., 911
John, 777
Martin, 777, 911
Nicholas, 777
DRUYER
Peter, 283, 284
DRURY
M., 728
DUANG
John E., 895
DUBOIS
Rebecca, 588
DUCK
Jane, 917
DUCKER
Phoebe (Miss), 767
DUDLESON
Jane, 1013
DUDLEY
_____(Col.), 124
David (Rev.), 611
Moses, 368, 370, 601
Ruth, 1009
DUFF
Mary E., 855
DUGAN
Annie I., 778
Corrilia A., 940
Daniel, 778
Francis O., 778
James B., 778
John, 778
John P., 778
Katie T., 778
Margaret E., 778
Mary E., 778
Mary J. (Johnson), 778
Michael E., 940
Patrick, 777
Sarah, 940
W. W., 822
DUKE
_____(Col.), 190
DULEBOHN
G. C., 721
Mary, 721
DULEN
Mary J., 753
Sarah, 753
DULIN
David, 1055
Edward, 1055
Eldora V., 1055
Freeman, 1055
Garrettson, 1055
Henry E., 1055
Lorenzo, 1055
Mary J., 1055
Sanford D., 1055
Sarah (Diltz), 1055
William G., 1055
DUN
Walter, 749
Wm. C. (Rev.), 577
DUNCAN
John, 157
Lewis, 747
DUNLAP
DUNLAP continued
Belle (Roberts), 950
Caroline, 640
Donald, 950
Elsie, 764
J. R., 340, 351
James Richard, 950
John A., 667, 577, 950
Lavina, 694
Mabel, 950
Marion, 577
Rebecca, 580
Rhoda, 950
Samuel, 682
Sarah J. (Miss), 831
Susanna (Mulholland), 950
Thomas, 694
Thomas Reed, 950
Vina, 694
Wilbur, 950
Wm. (Rev.), 743
DUNLAVY
_____, 119, 120
DUNPHY
Johanna, 976
DUNMORE
_____(Gov.), 46, 155
_____(Lord), 100
DUNSMORE
_____(Lord), 242
DUNSON
_____(Corbing), 1042
Alice M., 1042
Anna, 649
Benair W., 1042
Beulah, 1042
Beulah (Patrick), 1042
Eliza, 649
Emanuel, 649
James, 384
John, 937
John O., 1042
Jonathan, 649
Joseph, 649
Lenora, 649
Lewis, 649, 743, 744, 1041
Margaret (Plews), 1042
Mary, 649, 657, 660
Mary J. (Hatcher), 937
Nancy, 649
Rush, 1042
Temperance, 649, 1942
Thomas, 649, 660, 657, 944, 1042
W. Mark, 1042
William, 649
William E., 944
DUPS
Adam, 871
Daniel, 871
John, 871
Minnie, 871
William, 871
DURBIN
Harriet Ann (Wetherill), 929
J. P., 747
John, 990
John C., 929
Olive, 990
DURFEE
B. R., 407
DURNAL
Hannah, 623
Thomas, 623
DUSTMAN
Sarah, 898
DWYER
Thomas, 747
DYCH
Catherine, 979
DYER
E. M., 875
Edwin, 875
F. M., 875
Lena, 875
Mary J. (Gillet), 875
W. S., 677

E.

EAGER
Harvey J., 871
Melissa (Ayres), 871
EARLY
Nancy, 661
W. J., 661
EASTMAN
R. C., 720
EASTON
Lydia, 722
EATON
Alberta J., 936
Alta J., 936
Angelina (Slay), 936
Arista, 936
Caroline, 961
Catharine, 958
Charles, 936
Elijah, 935
Emily (Bailey), 936
James, 935
Jane, 935
Mary E. (Baldwin), 936
Phineas A., 936
EBERSOLE
A. M., 721
EBERT
Andrew, 728
ECCARIUS
Carl, 921
Caroline, 921
David Robert, 921
Ernest, 921
Florin, 921
George, 921
Jannette, 921
John, 921
John George, 921
Margaret (Gessard), 921
Margaret (Oschman), 921
Martha, 921
U. S. Grant, 921
Valentine, 632
EDDY
Amanda A. (Stephenson), 936
Charles R., 936
Elizabeth, 933, 936
Harvey B., 936
James, 933, 936
Mary E. (Dille), 935
Mollie D., 936
Robert Ferdinand, 936

EDDY continued
Rose J., 933
Stilla M., 936
William, 934
William A., 936
EDENS
Arizona Adelaide, 922
Catherine Jane (Swartz), 922
Emery Melvin, 922
Ervin Algern, 922
Euretta Almene, 922
John, 922
Leona Adelle, 922
Lillian Dale, 922
Reginald Guy, 922
Samuel Mitchell, 922
Sarah (Miller), 922
William Merlin, 922
EDGAR
_____ (Rev.), 724
Bertha A., 872
D. H., 384, 387, 872, 593, 871
Daniel, 593
Daniel W., 868
J. H., 584, 587, 590
John W., 609
Joseph, 587
Kesiah, 871
Lenora, 872
Marchie, 872
Maud, 872
Ruby A., 872
Squire, 868
W. D., 351, 592, 593, 872
Zuba A., 597
EDGERLY
George W. (Dr.), 784
EDMUNDS
_____ (Rev.), 731
EDWARDS
Mary J., 979
R. (Dr.), 653
Rodolphus, 141
Wm. A., 351
William, 733
EFFINGHAM
Elizabeth, 850
EGAN
Mary, 899
EGELSON
Nancy, 866
EGGLESTON
E. B. (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
EGGERMAN
M. F., 721, 738, 1002
EGLIN
Benjamin, 349, 401
EIFERT
William, 737
ELAM
James, 370
ELASSER
John, 896
Maggie, 896
ELBERSON
Ben, 999, 1024
Elizabeth (Nogle), 999
Eva May, 999
Hattie Pearl, 999
ELBERSON continued
Margaret (McElroy), 999
S. S., 999
ELBERT
Andrew (Father), 599
ELBERTSON
Virgil Olive, 999
ELDER
Ann, 863
James A., 778
John, 651, 329
Margaret, 956
M. S., 654
Maud, 778
Robert, 778, 863
Sarah J. (Funston), 778
Thomas, 778
Thomas H., 778
William (Rev. D. D.), 729
ELLICOTT
Benjamin, 146
ELLIOT
Eliza J., 876
ELLIOTT
_____, 654
Artimacy, 659
Elizabeth, 650
Jerimiah, 654
Jonas D. (Lt. Col.), 195
Joseph, 659
Mathew (Capt.), 105, 111, 113, 126
Samuel, 149
ELLIS
David, 654
E. F. Mead, 779
Katie, 779
Lena A., 779
Luther, 707
Minnie M., 779
Richard, 778
Viola, 779
Wm. M., 778
ELLISON
James, 660
ELLYSON
Joseph T., 609
ELSASSAR
Eva, 835
George, 896
John, 624
Sophia, 904, 915
ELSEY
Geo., 367, 370
ELWELL
Mary A., 999
ELY
Geo., 140
ELZY
Elizabeth, 611
George, 602
Margaret, 603
EMERSON
_____, 682
Daniel, 713
EMERY
George, 893
Nancy, 893
EMFIELD
Humphrey, 1055
Mary, 1055
EMFIELD continued
Mary J., 1055
EMMERSON
Elizabeth, 663
EMMONS
C. T., 660
Jennie, 707
John, 707
Lewis, 623
Rachel, 824
Sarah, 623
W. J., 623, 824
ENGLE
Jane, 893
Nicholas, 951
ENSIGN
Chauncey D., 803
Xiria C., 803
EPLEY
Barbara (Hick), 1000
Elizabeth, 1025
Elizabeth C., 1000
George, 724, 999, 1000, 1004, 1025
George (Sr.), 999
Jacob F., 1000
Margaret (Wooster), 999
Samuel, 1004
Samuel A., 1000
ERNSTINE
Christian, 802
ERWIN
Eliza J., 577
Mary, 984
Wm., 577
ESHLEMAN
David, 947
Elizabeth, 947
Sarah, 947
ESPY
_____ (Mr.), 811
Jane (Anderson), 1042
John, 327, 329, 339, 743, 744, 1042
Margaret, 819
Thomas, 357, 743, 744, 1042
ESTE
Geo. P. (Brig. Gen.), 193
EULIN
B. P., 584, 922
Cora Elizabeth, 922
Hannah E., 772
Mary Elizabeth (Smith), 922
Rachel O. (Cessna), 922
EULINE
John Perry, 634, 772, 922
EVANS
_____ (Dr.), 669
_____ (Rev. Mr.), 683
Alta M., 1044
Arthur, 1044
Asher T., 1044
Benjamin, 950
Bethany, 1044
Charles, 1044
David, 747, 860, 919
David C., 1043
Earl, 1044
Eliza, 919
Elizabeth, 1043, 1044
Elizabeth (Jones), 1044

EVANS continued
Emery D., 1044
Eva Dell, 950
Gertrude L., 1044
J. B., 950
J. E., 747
Jennie (Slagle), 1044
John, 582, 744, 747, 1043
John E., 1043
Laura E. (Tyler), 1044
Levina, 582, 919, 1018, 1044
Magdalena, 1044
Margaret, 860, 1044
Maria (Cochran), 1043
Mary, 1044
Mattie (Weiser), 1044
Nancy A., 1044
Phebe, 1044
Rebecca Louise (Davis), 950
Saloma L., 1044
Sarah (Webster), 902, 950
T. P., 744, 1044
Thomas, 1043
Varena (Fry), 1044
W. K., 681
William E., 1043
William H., 1044
Willis J., 1044
EVERETT
I. N. (Hon.), 799
Jacob, 744, 747
EVICK
Cassus P., 1000
Charlotte, 1000
Christian, 1000
Eleanor (Dodge), 1000
John R., 1000
Phoebe (Russell), 1000
S. R., 1000
Sarah (Fisher), 1000
EWERS
A. E., 721
EWING
Alpharetta, 856
DeMoine, 856
H. B., 950
Hugh (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
J. M., 1018
James, 407, 583
Joshua, 150
LeRoy, 856
M. J., 720, 723
M. J. (Elder), 724
Marvin G., 856
Nettie M., 856
Robert, 581
Robert L., 587, 856
Thomas, 357
EYRE
Ann, 995

F.

FAIRFIELD
S. (Rev.), 598
FALEY
Ellen, 884
FARBER
Catharine, 963
L. S. (Rev.), 598
FARBER continued
Margaret, 771
FARL
Mary, 864
FARNUM
Amasa, 604
FAS
J. V., 683
Nicholas J. V. (Rev.), 728
FAUGHT
Benjamin, 639
James, 639
Preston, 407, 639
FAULHAVER
Julia A., 1036
Lewis, 1036
Louise, 1036
FAUROT
Ann, 702
Elizabeth, 702
George, 702, 1055
George W. B., 1056
Henry, 702, 1055
James, 702, 1055
John, 700
Martha B. (Ballard), 1055
May, 1056
Michael, 702
Rebecca (Tucker), 1055
Samuel, 702, 733
Sarah, 702
FEARING
B. D. (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
FEISTER
Jacob, 624
FELLERS
Cathem, 870
FELTON
Josiah L., 982
Miranda J., 982
Rebecca, 982
FELTY
Callie (Lutz), 1049
Joseph, 1049
FENNER
Mary, 1021
FENSTEMAKER
Jonathan, 931
Sarah (Baker), 931
FENT
Alice M., 936
Anna, 936
Eliza B. M., 936
James, 936
Philip M., 936
Sarah (Allen), 936
Sarah E., 936
Servilian Josephus, 936
FENTON
Elijah W., 1037
Mary J., 1037
FERGUSON
_____ (Rev.), 577
FERRELL
J. K. T., 597
FERRIS
Orrin (Dr.), 796
FETCHLEY
_____ (Mr.), 641
_____ (Rev.), 684
Jacob (Rev.), 727
FEW
Wm., 87
FICHEL
Michael, 700
Rachel, 701
FICKLE
Michael, 319, 370
FIELD
J. H., 700, 707
FIELDING
Thomas, 729
Wm., 347
FIELDS
_____ (Mr.), 642
A. E., 707
Alice, 978
Charles E., 978
Edgar, 978
Edna G., 978
Eliza J. (Christy), 978
Elton J., 978
Franklin, 978
Ida M., 978
John H., 978
Joseph, 978
Mary, 978
Sarah J. (Badger), 978
W. S. (Rev.), 598
FILLER
_____ (Mr.), 323
FILSON
John, 61, 197, 268
FIMPLE
J. H., 721
FINCH
Alice (Zachariah), 1056
Electa, 1056
Emily O. (Kilbury), 1056
Ira, 1056
James E., 1056
John B., 1056
Joshua D., 1056
Nancy, 1056
Samantha A., 1056
Sarah E., 1056
Thomas M., 1056
FINDLAY
James, 64, 270, 271, 273, 359, 397
Robt. (Rev.), 156
FINITY
Sarah, 1053
FINK
Catherine M. (Miss), 814
May (Mrs.), 814
FINLEY
James B. (Rev.), 704
FISH
Lauramah, 910
FISHER
_____, 653
Alfred, 610
A. W., 328, 329
Blanche, 879
Catharine, 1054
David, 378, 1009
David E., 957
Edwin, 348, 373
Elizabeth (Davis), 879
Emma M., 958
Eva V., 958

FISHER continued
J. E., 737
James, 879
Jane W., 958
John G., 624
John W.C., 958
Lydia A. (Fitch), 958
Maggie, 879
Margaret, 1008
Martha A., 958
Mary (Ocker), 1012
Mathew, 957
Mathew R., 958
Maxy, 1003
Melissa Ann, 1012
Michael, 1012
Millie, 879
Milroy M., 958
O. V., 658
S. P., 722, 723
Sarah, 1000
Susan (Mitchell), 957
T. B., 347
FITCH
Lydia A., 958
Wm., 682, 683
FITHIAN
Geo., 139, 347
FITZGERALD
William, 727
FITZGIBBON
Mary, 888
FITZPATRICK
George W., 979
FITZSIMMONS
Polly, 767
Thos., 87
FLACK
C. J., 872
Elizabeth Ann, 872
Henry J., 872
FLANNAGAN
Daniel, 794
FLECK
W.H.H., 654, 657
FLEECE
Albert J., 979
Catherine, 979
Charles P., 979
Emily, 979
John, 978
Joseph D., 978
Mary, 978
Rachel (Dyck), 979
William A., 979
FLEMING
Alanson (Rev.), 598
Dean, 779
Dow, 779
Elizabeth, 589
James, 589, 591
James S., 779
John, 589, 779
Maggie (Jones), 779
Nancy, 589
Olga, 779
Rachel, 957
Samuel, 779
Samuel W., 779
Sarah (Lafferty), 779
W. H., 779
FLEMING continued
Wm. H., 352
FLEMMING
James, 879
FLETCHER
A. C., 707
Albert C., 979
A. J., 707
Catherine, 979
Ella, 780
Frances S., 979
J. B., 780, 1005
John, 979
Kate, 780
Mary A. (Hoon), 780
Nira E., 979
Rettie C., 979
Sarah, 780
Sarah E. (Owen), 979
Sarah Jane, 883
Susie A., 979
Wm., 780
FLING
Harriet, 841
FLINN
Catharine (Fuls), 1056
Eliza A. (Henderson), 1056
John, 1056
John W., 1056
Josephine V., 1057
Mary, 1056
FLYNN
Catharine, 753
J. W., 753
John, 701
Michael, 728
FLOOD
J. (Dr.), 683
FLORA
Belle (Miss), 815
FLOYD
_____(Mr.), 184
FOGELSONG
_____, 681
FOGLE
Fred, 353
FOGLESON
Peter, 631
FOIT
Catherine (Horbecker), 922
Edward, 922
Ellen, 922
Emma, 922
Frederick, 922
Henry, 922
John, 390, 922
John S., 922
Jonas, 922
Julia, 782
Lilla, 922
Margaret (Troutman), 922
Mary M. (Smith), 922
Melinda, 922
Rebecca (Lipper), 922
Rebecca (Yerriaa), 922
Stephen, 922
Thomas, 922
William, 922
FONDI
_____, 96
FORBES
FORBES continued
_____(Gen.), 40
FORBING
_____(Mr.), 729
Addie, 780
Anna M. (Young), 780
Cecilia, 780
Earl B. A., 780
Guy, 780
Irvin, 780
Jacob, 729, 780
John W., 780
Leo V., 780
FORCE
Manning F. (Br. Mag. Gen.), 193
FORD
Alwilda F., 781
Amos, 664
Carrie B., 781
Clarissa A., 842
Daniel Webster, 842
Elizabeth K., 781
Ella T., 838
Ellis, 570
Emma (Biddle), 781
Harriet E., 842
Harriet Elizabeth, 986
Harvey, 570
Henry, 664
Henry K., 780
Hester, 842
Jacob, 841, 842, 986
James, 664, 838
James M., 781
Jane, 570
Jasper, 842
Jesse P., 842
Jessie C., 781
John, 664
John F., 781
John H., 842
John K., 781
John K. (Rev.), 582
Joshua, 664, 781
Lloyd S., 781
Loyd, 664
Maggie B., 781
Mary E., 781
Michey E., 664
Milton, 570
Nancy, 986
Nancy J., 842
Rachel D., 847
Robert M., 842
Ruth, 664
Sarah (Kelly), 780
Sarah L., 781
Seabury, 167, 354
T. R., 669
Thomas, 664
Thomas K., 781
Wm., 320, 321, 584, 570, 842
William A., 842
FORNEY
J. H., 684
FORREST
_____(Gen.), 195
FORSYTHE
J. W. (Brig. Gen.), 193

FORSYTHE continued
Robt. A., 126, 354
FORSYTHS
Henry, 590
FOSTER
Chas., 174, 357
Henry, 762
FOUGHT
Alvena (Joerris), 1001
Bertha, 1001
Caroline E., 1001
Emma Amelia, 1001
Eva (Dacham), 1001
Jacob, 1001
Lodema Catherine, 1001
Meda P., 1001
Melinda A., 1001
Rosetta Margaret, 1001
S. G., 732, 1001
Sarah, 1004
Sarah E., 1001
FOUNTAIN
Ann, 917, 929
FOWLER
James (Rev.), 143
Nancy, 1002
FOX
John O., 352
FRAME
Geo., 657
Geo. P., 747
FRANK
Barbara, 975
Michael, 697
Rhoda, 707, 731
Tobias, 697
FRANKFIELD
Susanah, 896
FRANKLIN
Abigail, 1000
Asahel, 1000
Benjamin, 87, 1000
Betsy (Rice), 1000
Catherine (Wood), 1000
Ellen, 1000
Jane, 1000
Mary M., 1000
Nelson D., 404
FRAZER
A. D., 39, 47, 48
R., 617
FREDERICK
Sarah, 597
FREDIKER
Samuel, 624
FREED
Nancy, 1001
FREEMAN
C. L., 684
Edw., 111, 144
FREESE
Miriam (Miss), 823
FREET
Henrietta, 947
FRENCH
Christian, 683
FRENDIGER
Fronie, 900
Mary H., 900
Samuel, 900
FREY
FREY continued
A. F., 911
Barbara Elizabeth, 911
Enoch, 589
George, 589
Jefferson, 589
John, 589, 911
Mary, 911
Rachel, 911
Sarah, 594
FREZZELL
Emma, 912
FRIEDLEY
Lavinia, 869
Stephen, 869
FRIEDLY
Albert, 1001
Anna, 1001
Callie C., 597
Cornelius, 597
Edith L., 1001
Ella, 1001
Elizabeth, 597
Ezra, 593
J., 738
John, 1000
Manuel, 1001
Michael, 597
Nancy (Freed), 1001
Permella, 1001
Rena, 1001
Willie, 1001
FRIEND
Emily, 901
Martha, 901
FRISBEE
A. J. (Rev.), 582, 583, 658
Andrew J., 694, 731
FRITZ
Geo. W., 351
FROME
George P., 1041
FRONTENAC
_____, 23
FRY
_____(Mr.), 37
C. J., 873
Catharine, 689
Cynthia, 873
Daniel, 689
David, 986
Elizabeth, 986
Elmer, 873
Elvira, 986
Emma A., 885
Enoch, 594, 687, 873
Jacob, 687, 689
John, 589, 593, 687, 689, 873, 885, 1044
John E., 687
Jonas, 689
Joshua, 689
Katie, 926
Lell F., 873
Mahala, 914
Mary, 687, 1044
Mary M., 873
Nettie, 873
Rosanna, 923
Sarah A., 873
Stephen, 689
FRY continued
Varena, 1044
Wm., 579
William E., 873
FRYETT
Gertrude, 723
FULKS
Charles L., 873
Claude, 873
Frank L., 873
George W., 873
James K., 873
Kinzey, 873
Kinzie, 792
Louisa (Lynch), 873
Margaret, 690
Rachel Louisa, 873
FULLER
John W. (Br. Mag. Gen.), 193
FULLERTON
Mary A., 881, 882
FULS
_____(Mr.), 701
Amanda, 701
Amelia, 700
Amina, 979
Ann, 701
Anna, 989
Anna C., 700, 704
Armilda, 701
Catharine, 701, 704, 1056
Cora M., 979
Elizabeth, 700, 701
George, 701
Jacob, 700, 986
Jennie S., 857
John, 979, 986, 1056, 700, 701
John H., 753
John (Sr.), 979
Lydia, 701
Magdalene, 979
Margaret, 700
Martin, 701
Mary, 797, 986
Mary A., 987
Mary Ann, 700, 701
Mary J. (Fourat, Edwards), 979
Phebe, 700, 987
Phillip, 700
Samuel, 700
Sarah, 701
Sienda, 701
Simon, 700
Wilbur P., 979
FULTZ
Elizabeth, 925
FUNK
Bros., 679
Edward, 890
John, 678, 683
Viola V., 890
FUNSTON
Sarah J., 778
FURGESON
Mary, 828
FURNEY
Hiram, 311, 403
Luther, 353, 367, 384, 401
Wm., 311, 368, 369

G.

GAGE
_____(Gen.), 44, 45
H. D., 680
GAINES
Kemp, 933
Virginia (Capp), 933
GALBRAITH
Elizabeth, 941
Fanny, 720
Samuel, 941
Sarah, 941
GALE
F. P., 590
GALLAGHER
Elizabeth, 829
GALLANT
W. H., 642
GALLAWAY
Richard, 49
GALLOWAY
Catherine, 788
George, 788
GAMELINE
_____, 104
GANO
Amy Iona, 674
David S., 674
GARBAU
Allen, 1049
Margaret (Ramsey), 1049
GARD
Thomas, 577
GARDENER
John, 370
GARDNER
A., 403
Alva, 727
Archibald, 591
B. F., 681
Caleb, 679
Cathem (Harvey), 874
Catharine, 640
Dorinda, 640
Elizabeth, 640, 664, 967
Elsie H., 874
Finny F., 874
Flora, 893
Flora E., 642
George, 640
Henry C., 893
Isaac, 347
James, 640, 658, 738, 874
John, 639, 684, 967
John H., 640, 874
Lydia, 874
Margaret J., 640
Morgan, 384, 590, 640
Olive C., 874
Peter, 874
Rebecca, 642
Sarah, 682
William, 640
Zachariah, 640
GARFIELD
James A. (Maj.Gen.), 192
GARLAUGH
Jane D., 898
GARLETT
Jane (Close), 771
GARLETT continued
John, 771
GARLINGER
Abbie, 1001
Christina, 730
Christina (Anhart), 1001
Delorma T., 1001
Florence E., 1001
Hester Ann, 1014
Ida Alice, 1001
J. J., 1014
John, 714
John H., 1001
John J., 714, 1001
Julia S., 1001
Lucy E., 1001
Mary (Hardman), 1001
Mary L., 1001
Minerva, 1001
Sarah Ann, 1001
William, 1001, 1014
William F., 1001
GARNETT
(Mr.), 183, 184
GARRAND
Isreal (Br.Brig.Gen.), 193
GARRARD
Kenner (Br.Mag.Gen.), 193
GARRETT
Emily, 751, 1057
Henry, 353, 370
Isaac, 680
John, 617
Tira, 1057
GARRETTY
James, 794
GARVIN
J. F., 722
GARWOOD
Althea May, 1002
Alva Ray, 1002
Bani, 663, 950, 1001
Bernie, 384
Bessie, 951
Catherine, 663
Charlotte, 940
Cora, 951
Cynthia, 663
Elihu, 669, 950
Fenton, 663, 759
Gustavus, 654
Hannah, 663
Hopy, 659, 948
Isaac, 663, 1001
James A., 1002
Jesse, 663, 669, 950
John, 659, 684
John C., 940, 948
Joseph, 663
Lena, 951
Lorena Estilla, 1002
Lydia, 663
Mary Elizabeth (Myers), 951
Maurice Jay, 1002
Minerva (Longenecker), 1002
Myrtie, 951
Rachel, 940, 948
Ruth (Kelly), 950, 1001
Senith, 663
Sydney (Gregg), 950
Thomas, 659, 747
GARY
_____(Mrs.), 639
James, 1041
Nancy, 1041
GASTINGER
F. C., 738
GATCH
C. H., 347, 350, 374, 401, 403, 404
Phillip, 119
GATES
Elder Orrin, 724
Hannah, 580, 864
GATTS
Elizabeth, 927
Martin, 927
Sarah, 927
GAUNT
Griffin, 951
GAVITT
E. C., 622
GEAR
Elizabeth, 921
GEE
Harriet P., 991
GEESAMAN
L. J., 730
GEIGER
J. C., 747
GELLER
Wm., 354
GEMMILL
J. T. (Dr.), 683
W. T., 681
GENEVRA
and Hayden, 734
GENSLEY
J., 801
GEORGE
_____(Capt.), 158
Ann M., 958
Catharine (Eaton), 958
James M., 958
Jane F., 958
Lena (Hull), 958
Linnie, 1020
Mary E., 674
Samuel, 958
William, 958
William E., 958
GERARD
Margaret, 922
GERKEY
John, 1001
GERLACH
Adam, 781
Christopher, 781
Elizabeth, 781
George, 781
John, 781
Mary (Pfeufer), 781
Ullrich, 781
William, 781
GERHAM
Elsie, 597
GERSHAN
Henry, 597
GESSARD
Margaret, 921
GESTER
Thomas, 642

GETTY
G. F., 721
GHORMLEY
John, 577
Minerva J., 577
GIBAULT
M., 51
GIBB
_____(Rev. Mr.), 875
GIBSON
_____(Capt.), 742
Alexander, 111
Mattie, 720
Prudence, 902
Susan, 977
Thomas, 977
Thomas (Col.), 120
William, 902
Wm. (Dr.), 770
GIFFORD
Amancy, 919
GILBERT
Alvin, 1002
Attie, 1002
Berthina, 1002
C. W., 733, 738, 1002
Calvin, 711, 733
Carl J., 1002
Catharine, 711
Cleo (Barnard), 1002
David, 711
Dexter D., 1002
E. W., 727, 738, 989
Elmer G., 1002
Emanuel,
George, 711
H. J., 1022
Hammond, 714, 727, 731
Harmond, 1002
Hollis J., 738
Horace, 714, 727, 734, 1002, 1028
Jacob, 711
John, 727
John S., 728
Josiah, 1002
Laura, 1002
M. V., 737, 1002
Maranthia, 1002
Martha, 869
Mary A., 727, 1002, 1032
Mary (Scott), 1002
Mary Elizabeth (Groty), 1003
Melissa, 1002
Miranda, 1002
Nancy (Fowler), 1002
Nona, 722
Orinda A., 1002
Parthenia, 1028
Samuel, 1002
Sarah (Wood), 1002
Susan (Webster), 1002
Thomas M., 727
GILL
Alice, 917
William, 917
GILLEN
George, 642
Jane, 941
GILLILAND
Reuben, 682
GILLISPIE
Jos. M., 368
GILLMORE
Q. A. (Maj. Gen.), 192
GILMAN
Bwnjamin Ives, 119
Isaac, 574
Nicholas, 87
GILMORE
Belle, 886
D. K., 387
Emily, 883
Eveline, 886
Henry, 886
James, 816
Lydia, 767
Martha (Miss), 834
Maude E., 886
Mitchell, 767
Nancy, 767
Samuel J., 886
William, 795, 1052
GILPIN
Jonathan, 979, 985
Martha H., 985
Mary E. (McCullough), 979
Nancy, 979, 985
Rhoda Alverda, 979
S. B., 707
Solomon B., 979
GIPE
Henry, 929
Louisa, 929
Margaret, 929
GIROD
Anna C., 831
GIRTY
James, 261
Simon, 55, 101, 105, 111, 112, 145, 153, 200, 247, 250, 281, 282, 283, 287
GIST
Christopher, 36, 38
GITCHEL
John, 119
GIVEN
A. (Esq.), 707
Alexander, 271, 320, 321, 384, 387, 390, 570, 699, 700, 842, 1058
Blanche, 842
Boyd, 842
Donald, 700
Eva, 842
Frank, 842
Isabella (Gunn), 1058
Jane, 570, 699
Liza J., 700
Mary, 853
Mary H., 700
Rebecca, 700
Robert A., 842
Walter, 842
Wm., 570, 699, 853
GLADWIN
_____(Maj.), 41
GLASS
Ann, 727
Elizabeth, 1002
Peter, 1002
GLENN
GLENN continued
_____(Dr.), 800
Byron, 781
John A., 781
Ludwell G., 781
Mary J. (Hall), 781
GLOCK
Barbara, 781
Cathem, 896
Conrad, 781
George, 782
John, 782
Margaret (Bloom), 782
N., 604
Nicolaus, 781
GLOYD
Betsy, 929
GODMAN
Wm. (Rev.), 577
GOFORTH
Wm., 119
GOLDEN
Eli M., 657
GOOD
_____(Judge), 373
_____(Rev. Prof.), 732
J. (Rev.), 598
Joseph, 684
Patrick (Rev.), 574
GOODE
Patrick, 348
GOODIN
Alfred, 782
David, 373, 349, 352, 369, 384, 741, 782
David E., 782
Elizabeth, 782
Isabel B., 782
J. R., 378
Mary J., 782
Nancy (Skinner), 782
Sarah (Kishler), 782
Smith, 782
GOODMAN
Ann, 901
Homer, 786
Wm. (Rev.), 598
GORDON
Joseph, 149
Margaret, 1006
GORHAM
Nathaniel, 87
GORMLEY
John A., 680
GOSLEE
Chancey, 843
Elizabeth, 843, 845
James, 843
John, 577, 975, 977, 843
Margaret I., 843
Mary, 843
Mary A., 975
Melissa, 843
Melissa J., 975
GOSS
Samuel, 611
Solomon, 602
GOSSARD
Adam C., 979
Adam H., 980
Howard C., 980

GOSSARD continued
John, 852
Mary A., 852
Mary C. (Cocklin), 980
Olive L., 980
Sarah (Cocklin), 980
Sarah J., 980
William H., 979
GOTTIER
Elizabeth, 597, 911
Ulrich, 597
GOTTLIER
Anna, 880
Elizabeth, 880
Thomas, 880
Wallice, 880
GOULD
Elizabeth, 955
GRAFTON
Samuel, 677
W. B., 738
GRAHAM
_____, 682
_____(Mr.), 143
A. W., 378
Dora, 838
Eliza, 800
James, 846, 847
Matilda, 873
GRAMLICH
H. W., 782
John F., 782
Julia (Foit), 782
GRANT
Ulysses (Gen., Pres.), 192, 173, 200
GRAPAN
Matilda, 901
Thomas, 901
GRASSGRASS
Annie, 881
GRAVATT
H. P., 658
GRAVELL
Jennie (Maddux), 783
Letty (Rinehart), 783
Mary Keyes, 783
O. E., 783
R. K., 783
Thomas, 783
GRAVIER
_____(Rev. Father), 29
GRAY
Eliza Jane, 919
Esquire, 752
Harriet, 919
Isaac, 370, 628
Mary Ann, 941
Mercer (Miss), 840
Robt., 141
Thomas, 919
GREATHOUSE
_____, 654
GREEN
Elizabeth, 946
George, 1046
Hester, 946
Rachel, 913, 1045, 1046
Thomas V., 658
William W., 946
GREENAWALD
GREENAWALD continued
_____(Miss), 968
Henry, 968
Sophia, 968
GREENAWALT
John, 1008
Lucinda M., 1008
Mary, 1008
GREENE
_____(Mr.), 734
GREENWOOD
Anna Grace, 1003
Elizabeth (Layman), 1003
Harry M., 1003
Isabella (Maynard), 1003
R. L., 1003
Robert,
GREGG
Cidney, 663
G., 79
J. W., 654
GREICHER
_____(Rev.), 697
GREY
S. P., 720
GRICE
Hunter, 981
GRIFFIN
_____(Rev.), 594
Charles (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
L. E., 721
GRIFFITH
Elisha, 877
Mary (Bailes), 877
Rachel, 877
GRIMES
Eliza, 946
James, 946
Sarah, 946
GRINER
David, 691
Isaac, 590, 691
Jacob,
GROAT
H., 594
Hirman, 594
Lucy A., 594
GROSS
Andrew, 730
Andrew (Mrs.), 730
GROSVENOR
C. H. (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
GROTY
Mary Elizabeth, 1003
GROVER
Lizzie A. (Shingle), 922
Margaret (Gerard), 922
Pliny, 922
Samuel, 922
GROVES
David, 571, 574
Henry, 929
Rebecca F. (Wetherill), 929
Sarah, 574
GRUBB
Elder Elijah, 594
Elijah, 731, 1013
Hannah Jane, 1013
James, 119, 1005
John, 1005
Mary, 1013
GRUBB continued
Samantha, 929
GRUBER
J. J. (Rev.), 732
GUCAS
Wm., 593
GUERIN
L. T. (Dr.), 382
GUIDER
A., 697
August, 923
Augustus, 923
Augustus C. W., 970
C. A., 970
Charles, 693, 694
Christina (Daniel), 923, 970
Daisey Grace, 923
Emma (Huey), 923
Emma Grace, 971
Emma May, 923
Ethel Pearl, 971
Eva Jennette, 971
Ira True, 923
John Daniel, 923
John William, 923
Julia Ann, 928
Marriett (Ault), 923
Mary Ann, 923
Merilla A. (Kridler), 971
Myrta, 971
Ollie Verba, 923
S. D., 632
Sarah Jane, 923
W. A., 633
William H., 923
GUILFORD
O. F. (Elder), 597
GULLETT
Mary E. (Pendry), 763
Sarah E., 763
William, 763
GUM
Renatus, 589, 693
GUNN
Alice, 752
Angus, 752
Clara, 752
E. G., 749
Elgin, 752
Emily (Garrett), 1057
Eliza, 1057
Florence V., 752
Horace, 122
Isabella, 1058
Isabella S. (Mrs.), 700, 751, 957
James, 748
John, 690, 830, 1057
John M., 752
John R., 353, 751, 752, 1057
Kenneth C. C., 752
Mary A., 752
Robert, 751, 752
Robert G., 1057
Walter, 353
Walter D., 748, 751, 1057
GUYTON
Benjamin, 738, 1006
George, 1028
Priscilla, 1006
William, 738

H.

HACKETT
George, 709, 710, 733
HAFER
Catharine (Howard), 958
Elizabeth (Sheckler), 958
Franklin S., 958
George W., 958
John, 958, 960
Mary E., 958, 960
William C., 958
HAGER
Levi E., 657
HAGERMAN
_____(Rev.), 684
S. H., 738
Samuel, 667
Samuel (Rev.), 583, 598, 731
HAGGARD
Charles A., 896
Etty Belle, 896
Harriet E., 896
Millie, 896
Rutherford B., 896
Thomas, 896
Willie, 896
HAINES
Allen, 660
Charlotte, 660
Edward, 660
Elizabeth, 750
Iowa, 660
J. N., 660
Jackson, 750
Jonathan, 937
Lemuel, 937
Lucretia, 937
Lydia, 860
Malissa, 660
Matilda, 750
Nathan, 660
Samuel, 384
Sarah, 662, 750
Sarah J. (McCoy), 937
Thomas, 750
Wm., 750
HALDEMAN
Charles, 874
Christian, 874
Delia C., 875
Frank O., 874
J. B., 874
Mamie, 875
Mary (Kemp), 874
Maud M., 874
Winnie V., 874
HALDERMAN
J. B., 593
HALDERMAN'S
155
HALDIMAN
_____(Gen.), 56
HALE
_____(Taylor), 958
Alfred, 273, 287, 740
Betsy, 1040
Charles, 958
Eliza (Swinglar), 958
J. S., 684, 958
HALE continued
James P. (Rev.), 732
Jonas, 288, 740
Mary, 740
Nancy (Scott), 959
Randall, 958
HALEY
Alice M., 912
Charles E., 912
Emma, 912
Harrison Y., 912
John, 348, 623, 627, 808, 911
John F., 912
Malichi, 864
Mary J., 864
Mary R., 912
Patrick, 911
Patrick R., 912
Peter G., 912
S. A. (Mrs.), 627
Sarah J., 912
Susan, 911
William L., 912
HALL
Albert, 1003
Alice (Chesney), 770
Babin, 1003
C. L. (Rev.), 1037
Charles, 1003
Cora Alice, 1003
David, 1003
Dosha A. (Hashe), 1003
Elizabeth, 594, 829
Emily C. (Hardwick), 1003
Emma Maria (Calhoun), 1037
G. W., 720
George E., 1003
Harry, 1038
I. G. (Rev.), 770
James F. (Jr.), 1003
James F. (Sr.), 1003
Jessie, 1003
John, 641
Joshua, 829
Lottie J., 1003
Mary J., 781
Maxy (Fisher), 1003
Rachel, 648
Thomas F., 1003
Wm., 390, 594
HALLACK
Jeremiah, 146
HALLECK
_____(Gen.), 191
HALLER
Mary E., 1061
HALPIN
Demeris Jane (Dildine), 921
William, 921
HALSTEAD
D. D. (Rev.), 611
HALTERMAN
James, 590
HAMBLIN
Azuba, 587
David, 587
HAMILTON
_____(Capt.), 124
_____(Gov.), 48, 51, 52
Alexander, 87
HAMILTON continued
Cornelius, 347
Eliza, 966
Elizabeth, 694, 910
Frank H. (Prof.), 784
James, 632, 633, 723
Nancy, 629, 972
Richard, 687, 689, 694
HAMLIN
Azuba, 872
Reuben, 674
HAMMER
Albert, 1004
Alice, 1004
C., 738
Charles, 1004
Christian, 1003
Christine, 1003
Clara, 1004
Elnora, 1004
Godfrey, 1003
Henry, 1004
John, 1004
Julia, 1004
Lydia (Bradford), 1004
Minnie, 1004
Ollie, 1004
HAMMOND
Jacob (Dr.), 799
HAMPTON
J. L., 721
Joseph, 608
W. C., 609
Wm. C., 353, 608
HAMTRAMCK
_____, 113
HANCOCK
David, 875
Roxana (Haldeman), 875
HAND
_____(Gen.), 49
HANEY
Catherine (Gonser), 1012
Frederick, 1012
Mary, 649, 944
Nancy, 944
Sarah, 1012
HANGAR
A. C. (Elder), 594
Frederick, 581
Phillip, 581
HANI
Anna, 1052
HANKINS
John, 319, 368
HANLEY
_____(Mr.), 729
HANNA
William, 856
HANNAH
Martha (Miss), 812
HANSON
Amelia, 971
Anna, 971
Aurilla, 1018
C. O., 1018
Christena, 971
I. M., 971
Margaret, 971
Mary Ann (Ins), 071
Mathias, 971

HANSON continued
May, 971
Rosina, 971
HAPPERSETT
O. B., 401
HARBINSON
Matthew, 1050
Sarah M., 1050
Sarah (McCoy), 1050
HARDIN
_____, 111
Alice, 907
John (Col.), 317
HARDING
Geo., 400
Mary, 1030
HARDMAN
Mary, 1001
Michael, 1001
HARDWICK
_____, 590
Emily C., 1003
HARDY
Samuel, 299
HARE
_____(Mr.), 679
HARFORD
Florence, 792
HARGER
Charles, 660
Susan, 660
HARKER
Charles G. (Brig. Gen.), 193
HARMAN
_____(Rev.), 697
C. C., 682
E. P., 964
Margaret J., 674
HARMAS
McD., 682
HARMER
_____(Gen.), 62
Josiah (Col.), 267
HARMON
_____(Gen.), 104, 110, 164
Ann E., 959
Christian, 959
Christian C., 959
David L., 959
Eddie C., 964
Elizabeth (Bowker), 959
Elmer E., 959
Emanuel I., 959
Emanuel P., 959
I. B., 959
Isaiah B., 959
John, 959
John W., 959
Margaret J., 959
Margaret R. (Stone), 959
Mariette, 959
Willard F., 959
William H., 959
HARMOUNT
_____(Rev.), 443
HARNESS
Levi, 976
HARPEL
Conrad, 937, 1045
Elizabeth, 937
Frederick, 937
HARPEL continued
I. Della, 937
James Orvill, 937
Jesse Oscar, 937
Louisa, 1045
Margaret (Roley), 937
Marley Oren, 937
Mary, 937
Mary Edna, 937
Mary M. (Moore), 1045
Mary Magdalena, 937
Nellie Luetta, 937
HARPER
_____(Mr.), 604
John L., 127
HARRALD
Amanda E., 912
David, 912
George E., 912
John, 912
John H., 912
Mary Ann, 912
Sarah M., 912
William, 912
HARRIMAN
S. G., 609
Wm., 609
HARRIOTT
Caroline, 664
Ephraim, 664
Wm., 664
HARRIS
Angelina, 870
Angeline, 674
Ann, 784
Anna (McGuffey), 785, 971
Byron, 971
George H., 783
H. G., 340, 352, 401, 403, 678, 679, 788
Haddassah A., 785
Henry G., 783
Isaac, 856
Joseph, 153
Mabel, 784
Maggie Letson, 784
Mary, 1017, 1026
May, 788, 1017
Nehemiah, 971
Nehemiah (Col.), 785
Phoebe, 799
Ruth (Boslow), 783
Sarah, 630
W. S., 980
HARRISON
_____(Maj.), 244, 287
R. A., 815
Wm. Henry, 257
William Henry (Gen.), 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 123, 124, 125, 126, 145, 153, 156, 160, 164, 167, 196
_____(Licut.), 112
HARROD
Amanda, 980
Bunyon, 980
Clarence W., 980
F., 698
Ferguson, 980
Hamilton, 980, 987
HARROD continued
Hannah (Ashburn), 980
Harriet, 980
Isabella (Hull), 980
James, 980
James B., 980
John B., 980
Joseph V., 980
Levi, 980
Levi (Jr.), 980
Martha, 849
Martha (Zimmerman), 980
Rebecca, 980
William T., 980
HARSHEY
James R., 731
HARTER
Eliza G., 957
HARTOON
Caroline, 692
Molly, 692
William, 692
HARTUNG
Wilhelmina, 918
HARVEY
Alonzo, 609, 896
Alonzo (Jr.), 897
Brice, 640
Catharine, 640
Charles N., 897
David O., 897
Dorinda, 640
Eliza, 702
Elizabeth, 704
Enoch (Elder), 384, 702, 704, 730
Ephraim, 693, 702, 704, 707
Estella, 897
George, 640
Hezekiah, 640
Irwin H., 897
Isaac N., 897
J. O., 897
James, 640, 642, 702
Joel, 702
John S., 897
Julius O., 897
Mary M., 897
Ocie, 897
Oscar, 610
Thomas, 945
Thomas N., 897
William, 640
William N., 897
HASHE
Doshe A., 1003
HASKINS
C. N., 722
Frank, 593
James, 617, 909
Jane, 909
John, 617
Spear, 617
HATCH
Aaron (Rev.), 611
Chester, 631
David, 631
Erastus, 747, 896
Gardner, 368, 604
William, 631

HATCHER
Alonzo O., 1045
Benabille O., 1045
D. O., 744
Daniel, 937, 1045
David O., 1045
Elizabeth (Harpel), 937
Elva, 937
Emma L., 937
George, 1045
George H., 937
Grace E., 1045
H., 937
Harry O., 937
Hopy (Garwood), 1045
I. D., 744
Isaac H., 1045
John F., 937
Louisa (Harpel), 1045
Mary J., 937
Minnie M., 1045
Nathaniel Oscar, 937, 1045
Ona F., 1045
Z. O., 744
HATFIELD
Abraham L., 981
Amanda, 981
Barbara A., 981
Catharine, 702, 981
Catharine (Hites), 981
E., 700
Eliza, 702
Elizabeth, 702, 704, 982
Ethelda, 981
Francis M., 981
George W., 981
Henry, 702
Henry H., 981
John, 701, 702, 704, 981, 982
Mary, 702, 981
Mary A., 981, 982
Mary A. (Watson), 981
Mellicca, 981
Minerva, 981
Nancy, 750
Nancy (Steward), 981
Nelson, 702, 978
Olive J., 981
Samuel, 579, 702, 981
Sarah, 1002
Solon, 981
Susan, 978
Ulysses S., 981
William, 702
William H., 981
HATHAWAY
Mary, 906
Nicholas, 348, 906
Polly, 647
HATTERY
Andrew, 292
Chas. S., 292
HAVIL
Samuel, 329
HAWN
Florence, 897
Josiah, 897
John W., 897
Matilda, 897
Phebe, 897
HAWN continued
Sarah L., 897
Thomas, 897
HAYES
I. N., 773
James, 638, 700
Rutherford B., 357
Rutherford B. (Br. Maj. Gen.) 173, 193
HAYNES
Henry, 623
Samuel, 619
HAYS
David, 146
James, 319, 367
Oden, 348
HAYWARD
Anna, 1041
HAZLITT
Wm., 681
HEADLEY
_____, 653
HEATH
_____, 186
Addison, 747
Leonard, 641
Lydia Ellen, 929
HEBENTHAL
George, 874
Josephine, 874
L. W. (Dr.), 874
Lewis W., 593
HECKATHORN
Henry, 368
John, 370
HECKWELDER
Mary, 54, 99, 100, 158
HECKEWILDER
John, 262
HEDGES
James, 156
Joseph, 158
O. N., 707
S., 707
HEDRICK
(Mrs.), 334
HEFFENAN
J., 681
HEIGHTSMAN
Elizabeth, 597
HEIL
N., 613
HEILEY
(Rev.), 697
HEILMAN
John, 627, 912, 916
Margaret, 627
HEISEL
Catherine, 800
Christine, 800
Henry, 800
HEISLER
Joshua, 907
Sarah, 907
HEISTAND
E. B., 738
E. B. (Dr.), 693, 734
HELFINSTINE
David, 704
E. J., 704
E. P., 707
HELFINSTINE continued
Elizabeth, 981
Elizabeth J. (Bateman), 981
James Q., 981
John W., 981
Leroy, 981
Louisa, 981
Mary M., 981
Minerva, 981
Missouria C., 981
Nancy J., 704
Olive, 981
Peter, 981
Rebecca J., 981
Rhoda, 981
S. P., 704
Simon L., 981
Simon P., 981
HELM
_____(Capt.), 51
Daniel, 694
Frank, 694
HELMS
David, 727
Daniel, 727
Mary A., 868
HELVERSON
Alonzo M., 1058
Delilah, 702
Henry, 1058
James W., 1058
Marsalina, 1058
Marshall M., 1058
Moses C., 1058
Nancy, 1058
Pendleton L., 1058
Robert, 1058
Sarah L. (Bradley), 1058
HEMMERLY
Abram, 683
HEMPHILL
Andrew, 370, 701, 858, 982, 987
Anna, 701, 982, 987
Harriet, 987
James, 701, 982
John, 701
John D., 982
Joseph S., 701, 982
Lizzie, 701, 982
Martha A., 701, 982
Mary A. (Derr), 982
Mary F., 701, 982
Mary (Riley), 982
William, 701, 981
William S., 701, 982
HEMPSTEAD
Sarah, 682
HEMPY
Christina (Trissler), 959
Mary (Michael), 959
Peter, 959
William, 959
HENCEL
F., 748
HENDERSON
Alexander, 145
Eliza A., 1056
HENDRICKS
F. B., 659
HENDRIEXSON

HENDRIEXSON continued
Alley (Courts), 927
Delilah, 927
George, 927
HENKLE
Amanda, 572
Ambrose, 572
Ambrose D., 843
Anna Maria, 572
C. W., 987
Cyrus, 572
Eva, 572
Ira R., 572
Isaac, 572
Isaac N., 843
John, 572
John F., 324, 327, 344, 348, 351, 572, 835, 852
Luther, 572
Maria, 572
Mary, 572
R. L., 843
Reuben, 572, 577, 843
Sarah, 572
Scott, 572
Seth, 390
Seth V., 572
W.B.S., 738
HENNEBERRY
Patrick, 683
HENNEPIN
_____(Father), 96
Louis, 23, 24, 25, 26
HENRY
_____(Gen.), 76, 121
Alexander, 41, 121
Ann, 603
Elizabeth, 603
George, 868, 928
Hannah, 603
John, 603, 913
Lucy, 571
Lydia, 572, 603, 839
Maranda, 603
Mary, 603, 913
Mary (Brubaker), 868
Patrick, 49, 52
Susan, 572
Wilhelmina (Schwemmer), 928
William, 160
HENSEL
Adam, 697
Henry, 623
HENSON
J. D., 657
HERBERT
Lemuel (Rev.), 582, 658
Margaret, 805
HEREFORD
Marion, 574
HERFORD
J. Q., 847
HERMAN
W. H., 681
HERRICK
Alice, 960
Anna, 960
Cyrus (Capt.), 959
Emma, 960
Ezra, 959
Gertie, 960
HERRICK continued
Mary E. (Hafer), 958, 960
Parmelia (Wilson), 960
HERRING
Samuel, 590
HESSAR
Anna, 700
HESSER
Charles F., 982
Elizabeth, 982
Jacob, 982
Maud E., 982
Miranda J. (Felton), 982
P. C., 707
Peter C., 982
HESTINGS
Thomas, 660
HETRICK
Benjamin F., 1004
Jacob, 1004
Leah (Klinger), 1004
Noah, 732
Rufus C., 1004
S., 708, 732
Samuel, 1004
Sarah (Fought), 1004
Sarah E., 1004
William H., 1004
HEWS
W. P., 653
HIATT
Jesse, 938
Josephine (James), 938
Mahala, 938
Maryetta, 938
Wilbur G., 938
Wm., 574
Z. M., 938
Zane M., 661
HIBBITTS
Elijah, 935
Massa, 935
HICH
Barbara, 1000
HICKENLOOPER
Andrew (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
HICKERNELL
C. B., 721, 723, 727
Calvin, 809
Mollie, 720, 723
HIDE
Marcus, 911
HIESTAND
E. B. (Dr.), 382, 784
Samuel, 784
HIESTER
Lydia, 988
HIGGINS
Amanda E., 960
Annie R. (Pimperton), 960
Charity, 594
Christina, 960
David, 590, 594, 960
Eliza, 886, 960
Eva, 960
Frances M., 960
George W., 960
James M., 960
Jeramiah, 333
John J., 960
Kendal, 611
HIGGINS continued
Margaretta, 960
Mary A., 960
Mary A. (Trissler), 960
Nancy M. (Miller), 960
Wm., 589, 673, 886, 960
HIGH
Barbara, 712, 1004
Caroline, 1004
Catharine, 712
Catherine (Pugh), 1022
Charlotte (Shutle), 1004
Elizabeth, 712, 1004
Ellie, 1004
Habben, 1004
Jacob, 712, 1004, 1022
Lester, 1004
Maggie, 1015
Mary, 1004
Mary E., 1007
N., 1004, 1007, 1015
Nicholas, 712, 734, 1004
Ora, 1004
Oscar, 1004
Sarah, 1004
Sarah (Markley), 1004
HILE
Margaret, 905
Mary, 915
Nicholas, 905, 915
HILES
Mary, 874
HILL
Amy, 661
Caleb, 658, 856, 859
Chas. N., 334
Effie Louisa, 845
Elizabeth, 574
Elizabeth (Rosenbacher), 785
George, 785
George (Jr.), 785
Hamilton, 845, 849
Ida L., 845
J. R., 577
James, 294, 370, 574, 577, 844, 845, 851
James (Jr.), 574
James M., 574
James R., 845, 843
James Vernon, 845
James W., 731
John, 574, 785
John (Rev.), 659
John L., 845
John W., 727
Luella, 842, 845
Margaret, 785
Marietta, 578
Marietta E., 845
Martin, 574
Mary, 753, 785, 817, 850
Nancy, 574
Nicholas, 785
Rebecca, 853
Samuel, 577, 845
Sarah, 574
Stella B., 845
HILLIS
Margaret, 862
HILLMAN
James, 153

HILLMAN continued
Susan, 569
HILT
James, 568
John, 568
Martin, 568
Mary, 568
Nancy, 568
Rosanna, 568
Samuel, 568
Sarah, 568
HINDMAN
Eliza, 577
HINDS
Wm., 609
HINEBAUGH
Alice C., 875
Charlotte, 594
Esther M., 875
Florence A., 875
Francis A., 875
George, 875
Hanson F., 875
John M., 875
Jonathan, 875
Mary, 594
Mary J., 875
Oragan, 875
S., 875
W. S., 875
W. T., 59
Wm., 594
Wm. St. Clair, 875
HINELINE
Eleanor, 768
Nancy Burgen, 768
Reading, 370, 639
Redding, 768
HINEMAN
John, 700
HINES
Pearl, 937
HINKLE
Henry, 1000
HINTON
Samuel, 609
Sarah H., 890
Wm., 747
HIPPER
and Talbert, 592
HISEY
_____(Mr.), 619
Andrew, 898
Anna, 898
Benjamin, 898
Eva, 898
Hallie, 898
Ira A., 857
Iva Myrtle, 857
John, 1063
Mary E. (Piper), 1059
P. H., 856
Philip, 581
Philip H., 1059
Priscilla, 750
Priscilla (Hutchinson), 1063
Willie C., 898
HITCHCOCK
_____(Judge), 167
Bigelow, 631
Henry, 631
HITCHCOCK continued
Isaac, 631, 669
Isabel, 631
James, 631
Jane, 631
Mary, 631
Moses, 631
Nancy, 631
Samuel, 631
Sarah, 631
Thomas, 350, 630, 631, 669
HITES
Alfred, 982
Alice E., 983
Alice (Wallard), 982
Benjamin, 702
Benjamin M., 982
Caroline (Spencer), 982
Catharine, 702, 981
David, 702
Elizabeth, 702, 981, 982
Elizabeth (Hatfield), 982
Emanuel, 983
George, 702, 982
Isabella (Reed), 983
Jenneatte, 983
John, 702, 981, 982
John N., 983
Katie A., 982
Maggie J., 983
Margaret (Hubbard), 982
Margaret (McGinnis), 983
Mary B., 983
Mary E., 982
Nancy J., 982
Sarah E., 983
Thomas P., 983
William, 982
HITT
Mary H. (Miss), 824
HIVELY
Amanda A., 970
David, 692
George, 692
Mary Ann, 970
Rebecca, 597, 730
Samuel, 692, 970
Susan, 692
Susanna, 970
HIZER
David, 632
HOBSON
_____, 190
HODGE
Catharine, 730
Lydia, 891
Mary, 1030
Rachel, 1015
William, 730, 1015
Willis, 627
HODGES
W. C. (Dr.), 653
HOFSTEATER
Charles, 876
Cyrus, 876
HOGE
Adelia S., 946
Julia, 946
S. L., 377, 401, 407
Solomon, 946
HOGG
HOGG continued
_____(Mr.), 679
HOGSETT
_____(Mr.), 865
HOLDEN
A. C., 876
A. W. (Rev.), 598
Ansel W., 972
E. K. (Piedmore), 876
Ebenezer, 972
George (Rev.), 598
J. E. L., 876
James J., 972
Lucy A. (Cole), 972
P. B. (Rev.), 598
Wilson, 876
HOLDER
N. B., 727, 737
HOLLAND
Ann, 898
B. A., 378
B. A. (Col.), 996, 1004
Charles, 898
George H., 898
Harry S., 898
J. C., 723
James C., 1005
John, 898
John William, 898
Lorena (Cahill), 1004
Lorena A., 1005
Lydia (Osborn), 1004
Mark, 898
Mary, 903
Peter, 898
Rachel A., 1004
Robert, 898
Robert M., 898
Thomas, 1004
Thomas E., 1004
HOLLEYWELL
Rose D. B., 721
HOLLIDAY
R. H. (Rev.), 682
HOLLINGSWORTH
T. H., 642
HOLMES
_____(Miss), 751
Alexander, 153
Alsines M., 876
Anna L., 1005
Cellestine, 1005
Charlotte, 906
Elder (Rev.), 642
Elder J., 598
Elizabeth, 809, 1005
Elizabeth I., 876
Emeline (Steel), 876
Enos, 611, 641, 684
Enos (Rev.), 582
H. L., 768
J. M. (Rev.), 598
Jacob, 353
Jacob (Rev.), 577
Jacob A., 831
John A., 831
John S., 876
Joseph, 1005
Margaret (Jenkins), 1005
Margaret Allen, 1005
Martha, 629

HOLMES continued
Mary (Castor), 768
Mary J., 1005
Michael (Dr.), 381
Obadiah, 1005
Patty, 831
Phoebe, 641
R. F., 876
Rebecca, 1005
Rebecca (Thomas), 1005
Richard F., 353, 809
Sam, 641
Samuel, 876
Sarah (Rutter), 876
William, 1005
HOLSER
Catherine, 918
HOLT
Benjamin, 707, 983
Celesta, 983
Isaak, 700, 702
Jesse, 370, 983
Margaret, 701
Perry O., 983
Sarah, 704, 983
Sarah (McClurg), 983
HOLTZ
Mary E., 772
HOLVERSTOTT
_____(Rev.), 694
Callie, 597
Cathem, 873
H. H. (Elder), 594
HOLYCROP
Annett, 860
HONES
Rachel, 909
HONEY
Jane, 997
HOOD
John, 347
HOOKER
_____(Gen.), 173
Hanson, 798
Rachel, 798
HOON
A. S., 329, 1005
Albert, 1005
Amanda, 1018
Amanda (Newman), 1005
Anna Maria, 1005
Catharine, 711
Daniel, 711
Daniel E., 983
Elizabeth, 711
Elizabeth (May), 1005, 1007
Elizabeth (Weaver), 984
Ellen, 983
George, 983, 1005
George (Sr.), 983
Harriet, 71
James P., 983
Jeannette (Monroe), 1005
Jerome, 1005, 1018
John, 711, 983
John C., 1005, 1007
Julia, 711
Lewis, 983
Margaret, 984
Martha E., 983
Mary, 983, 1005, 1007
HOON continued
Mary A., 780
Mary J., 983
Ned F., 1005
Philip, 711
Rachel Naoma, 1005
Sarah (Davis), 983
Wallace W., 983
William E., 983
William J., 983
HOOVER
Albina, 1010
Daniel, 748
George (Mrs.), 572
Joseph, 747
Julia Ann, 664
HOPKINS
Elizabeth, 602, 895
John F., 895
Lurena (Miss), 691
Nancy, 895
Robert, 660, 895
Samuel, 609, 895
HOPPY
Mary, 597
HORBECKER
Catherine, 922
HORN
Harvey S., 681, 682, 960
J. B., 960
Van, 123, 822
HORNER
Margaret, 607
HORTON
E., 680
HOSMAN
Elizabeth, 639
Isaac, 639
Levi, 370, 639
Margaret, 639
Mary, 638
Mary A., 823
Mary Ann, 639
Rachel, 639
Thomas, 639
HOSTETTER
A. W., 593
HOTCHKISS
H. O., 680
HOUGH
Christian, 597
Elizabeth, 597
HOUKS
Mary, 887
HOUNELL
W. H., 682
HOUSEMAN
A., 890
John, 597, 890
Mary, 597
HOUSER
Barbara (Bibler), 926
Catherine (Miss), 812
Eliza, 926
Ellen, 638, 790
Geo. H., 320, 367, 370, 638
J. J., 720
Jacob H., 320, 367, 368, 370, 638, 790
John, 630, 631, 812, 926
John H., 311, 320, 323,
HOUSER continued
John H. continued, 368, 370, 632, 926
Winfield, 737
HOUSEWORTH
Gilman, 929
Mary Minerva (Ward), 929
HOUTCH
Lucetta, 880
HOW
E. N., 737
HOWARD
_____(Lord, Gov. of Va.), 35
Catharine, 958
Edwin (Dr.), 785
HOWE
_____, 653, 654
Abigail, 938
Abigail K., 938
Albert E., 938
John, 353, 761
M. F., 593
Mary E., 938
Maud, 938
Mollie, 884
Peter S., 653, 654, 657, 658, 938
Rachel P. (Owen), 938
Sylvanus, 938
HOWEY
Isabelle, 961
John, 672, 677
Margaret, 682
HOY
James, 1006
John, 1006
John S., 1006
Margaret, 1006
Margaret (Gordon), 1006
Priscilla (Guyton), 1006
Rebecca E., 1006
Susannah, 1006
William, 1006
HUBBARD
Margaret, 982
Martha, 702
HUBBLE
Laura (Miss), 807
R. G., 727
Reeder, 949
HUBER
Solomon, 1000
HUDSON
Isabella, 934
John, 934
HUESTON
_____, 680
Hugh, 592
James E., 292, 293, 320, 349, 364, 367, 368, 384, 387, 587, 672, 678, 684
Margaret, 684
Margaret J., 966
Thomas, 589, 674, 966
Thos. E., 293, 324, 333, 351
Wm., 293
HUEY
Alice May, 923
Ann, 833

HUEY continued
Bessie Mondella, 923
Carlie, 923
Cora Arametta, 923
Emma, 923
Emma (Bowman), 923
Hannah, 926, 927
I. N., 632, 923
Leclair, 923
Madeline Leslie, 923
Mary (Woods), 923
Mary Ann, 923
Melville, 923
Milton, 923
Ruth Ann (Brooks), 923
HUFF
A. B., 738, 1006
Anna V., 1006
Andrew, 400
Earl, 1006
Ellen J. (Sander), 1006
Henrietta (McAdam), 1006
John, 590, 1006
Julia A., 1012
Mary E., 1006
Reuben, 353, 1006, 1012
Robert P., 1006
HUFFINE
John, 672
HUFFMAN
_____(Col.), 190
A. R., 720
Coral, 974
James, 972
Jay, 972
Maria (Hoot), 972
Maryette (Martin), 972
W. M., 972
HUFFORD
Frank, 721
HUFFURGUE
Rosa, 1050
HUFNAGLE
John, 832
Kate (Miss), 832
HUGHES
Andrew, 797
Harriet, 797
Matilda, 870
HUGHEY
Nathaniel, 320
HUGHS
Elizabeth, 797, 890, 951
HULBERT
Emily, 907
HULL
_____(Gen.), 398
D. J., 738
Edward, 978
George, 594
Isabella, 980
Jane, 594
John, 980
Lena, 958
Sarah, 980
William, 67, 72, 122, 123, 164, 165
HULLIBARGER
Elizabeth, 1021
Morgan, 1021
HULLINGER
Catherine, 854
Daniel, 862
Elizabeth, 579
H. N., 593
Mary A., 862
Mary Ann, 580
HUMMEL
Louisa, 833
HUMPHRY
George, 119
HUMPHREY
S. A., 657, 659
Shepherd, 654
HUMPHREYS
Elizabeth (Titsworth), 938
Frank, 938
Jacob, 938
Macy, 938
Margaret, 938
Mary A., 938
S. G., 938
HUMS
Jane, 882
HUNNINGTON
Samuel, 120, 161
HUNT
Alice, 786
Almira (Bill), 785
Elisha, 785
Ellen (Burham), 786
Florence A., 786
Henry, 785
Henry J. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
John E., 347
John E. (Gen.), 126
L. T., 227, 250, 377, 348, 401, 749, 815, 833
Lester T., 785
Maggie (Young), 786
Marcia, 786
HUNTLEY
Joseph, 973
Martha Ann, 973
Rebecca (Kain), 973
HURD
Elder N., 594
Jane, 594
John, 594
Lyman C., 350, 377
Nelson, 707
Nelson (Rev.), 731
Sylvia, 594
Zerrah, 594
HURLBERT
Adriel, 907
HURLBURT
A. I., 846
Alfred, 846
Augustus, 846
C. W., 846
Elizabeth, 846
John R., 846
Mary L., 846
Rose Ella, 846
Uriah, 846
HURSEY
B. F., 747
HURTER
Edward D., 1058
Ella M., 1058
HURTER continued
Emma E., 1058
Henry, 1058
John, 1058
John H., 1058
Louisa R. (Wies), 1058
Mary A. (Schoenmann), 1058
Tillie A., 1058
HUSTON
Alexander, 949
Ann, 682
Cunningham, 876
Elizabeth (Scott), 876
Florania, 949
Frank G., 877
James, 876, 953
Lula E., 877
Margaret, 1053
Margaret (Crabtree), 949
Meade C., 877
HUTCHINSON
Joseph M., 593
HUTCHISON
David, 1063
O. C., 658
Priscilla, 856, 1063
Russell, 577
HUTTON
Sarah, 650
HYDE
R. B., 747
HYLAND
Garrett, 747
Nelson P., 747
HYNDMAN
Eliza, 1006
John, 933, 1006
Martha (Kirkland), 1006
Mary J., 1006
R. J., 1006
Rebecca, 1006
Robert, 712, 723, 724, 1006
HYNECA
Wilhelmine, 879

I.

IBLING
_____(Mr.), 692
ICE
John, 1040
Mary, 1040
Sarah, 1040
ICHES
Isaiah, 682, 683
J. W., 683
Nicholas, 683
ICHLER
Catherine, 803
David, 803
Joseph, 744, 747
Margaretta, 803
ICKES
Isaiah, 679
INGE
Charles, 898
Charles H., 898
Julia P., 898
Martha V., 898
Noel, 898
William F., 898

INGERSOL
H. H., 443
INGERSOLL
Jared, 87
INGMAN
W. C., 390, 623
INS
Mary Ann, 971
INSKEEP
_____(Miss), 571
Eliza, 893
IRIEH
F. V., 721, 723
IRON
Milton, 748
IRVINE
_____(Col.), 183
Esther (Kirkland), 1006
John A., 1007
Thomas, 1007
William, 1006
IRVING
John, 858
Thompson, 337
IRWIN
Annie M., 847
Catharine, 1038
Eliza, 577
Ella C., 847
Ida A., 847
Jane, 577
Mary, 846, 1038
Michael, 1038
Robert, 571, 577, 846
Robert (Jr.), 577
Thomas, 571, 663, 723, 734
Thomas H., 846
Wm., 571, 661
ISAHOWER
Andrew P., 1014
Eliza, 1014
Eliza J., 1014

J.

JACKSON
_____(Gen.), 670
Angeline, 607
Anninias, 869
B., 334
Benjamin, 684
Catherine, 1008
Charles, 632
Delilah, 724
Eleanor, 883
Eliza, 1008
Evan, 712, 727
Evans, 724
George, 607
Geo. W., 678
Henry, 611
J. B., 747, 1044
John, 607, 684, 1008
Lydia Ann, 607
Magdalene (Evans), 1044
Margaret Jane, 607
Martha Ann, 607
Mary, 611
Phoebe, 868-869
Priscilla, 607
Samuel, 64
JACKSON continued
Sarah Jane, 607
Stonewall, 186, 195
W. B., 721
Wm., 87, 607
JACOBS
Rachel, 946
Wm., 574
JAGGER
Almed, 951
Clarissa, 951
Clearman, 951
Dorsey, 951
Elias, 951
Elisa T., 951
Elizabeth J., 951
I., 731
I. (Rev.), 582
John, 951
Louisa, 951
Mary (Conkle), 951
P. (Rev.), 694
Phoeba, 951
Sarah (Meeker), 951
Sarah M., 951
Silas, 951
T. I., (Rev.), 583
T. J., 658
T. J. (Rev.), 753
Taylor, 951
Taylor L., 707
Wilson, 951
Winfield, 951
JAMES
Anna Mason, 885
Arnettie, 913, 915
Eli, 654
Hannah, 913
Hatus, 913
J. W., 913
John, 660, 707, 945
Joseph, 654
Josephine, 938
Joshua, 159
Mary, 938
Sara M., 910
Sarah E., 913
Thomas, 938
Thomas J., 910
JEFFERS
_____(Miss), 752
JEFFERSON
Thos., 197, 299
JELLEY
J. J., 723
JENIFER
(dau. of St. Thomas), 87
JENKINS
Elizabeth (Walker), 1005
Joseph, 1005
Margaret, 1005
JENNINGS
_____(Mrs.), 651
Cornelius, 648, 652
Isaac, 648, 651
Jonathan (Gov.), 72
Rhoda, 648
JEWETT
C., 67
Hugh J., 354
JOERRIS
JOERRIS continued
Alvena, 1001
George, 1001
JOHNS
Addie L., 913
Amos, 1007
Elnora, 913
Emma J., 1007
George, 1007
Ida L., 1007
John, 913
Margaret J., 1007
Martha E., 1007
Mary (Hoon), 1007
Mary (Myers), 1007
Mary E., 1007
Rachel M., 1007
JOHNSON
_____(Mr.), 659, 694
A. B., 288, 350, 378, 399, 786
A. M., 877
Abigail, 905
Andrew, 711, 1046
Andrew (Rev.), 642
Ann, 638
Anna E. (Rarey), 1047
Annetta, 1047
Austin, 711
Barbara, 711
Benjamin, 590, 597, 893
Betty (Bell), 786
Bill, 167
Burke L., 786
Carl D., 877
Catharine, 641
Cecil A., 786
Cedric E., 786
David, 638
Dilla, 910
E. H., 877
E. M., 877
Early V., 786
Eliza A., 603
Elizabeth, 638, 1047
Elizabeth A., 947
Emma, 720
Esta, 877
Ethel G., 786
Fred, 877
G., 744
G. S., 877
George F., 1047
George P., 1047
Harry D., 877
Henry, 607
Henry G., 742, 743, 744, 747, 939, 1034, 1045, 1047
Henry O., 939, 1046
Hilkiah, 1046
Hosea, 1046, 1047
Isabel S., 1045
Isabella S., 939, 1034
J., 944
Jacob, 913, 947, 1045
Jacob H., 638
Jacob R., 939, 1045
James, 638
Jane, 1047
John, 367, 368, 637, 638, 641, 711, 778

JOHNSON continued
John (Col.), 160
John C., 657, 744, 747, 1047
John H., 593, 638, 878
John W., 1047
Kent P., 786
Lehr B., 786
Lester A., 939
Lorinda, 642
Louise (Crane), 786
Lydia, 711
M. Z., 877
M. Micajah, 1047
Margaret, 901, 1047
Margaret J. (Pooder), 1046
Margery, 711
Mariah, 638
Martha, 743, 855, 939
Martha (Smith), 939
Mary, 711
Mary B., 947
Mary E., 939, 1046
Mertie M., 939
Michael, 617
Milton, 597, 877
Minerva, 893
Mollie C., 1047
Nancy, 1047
Nancy (Rosbrugh), 1046
Nicholas P., 1047
Nora I., 1047
Norman A., 877
Olive, 638, 641
Parmelia, 674
Patience, 990
Paulina, 939, 1046
Permilla, 870
Peter, 350, 672, 910, 913, 590, 609
Peter D., 925
Peter F., 1047
Philip G., 939, 948, 1046
Polly, 638
R. H., 877
Rachel (Green), 1045, 1046
Rebecca (Winder), 939
Richard, 384
Richard M., 710
Richard M. (Col.), 71
Robert H., 939, 1046
S., 747
S. M., 734
Samuel, 711
Sarah, 594, 802
Sarah A. (Hinebaugh), 875, 877
Sarilla, 939
Savilla, 1046
Show, 890
Solomon, 367
Sophronia, 1047
Susan, 1046
Susan (Deardoff), 1046
T. P. (Rev.), 724
Vernon, 877
Victoria, 939, 1046
Walter A., 1047
Wilber, 877
William, 368, 638
Wm. (Dr.), 381, 382, 384
Wm. P., 786

JOHNSON continued
Wm. Samuel, 87
William W., 877
Zimri B., 890
JOHNSTON
_____(Rev.), 598
JOLIET
Louis, 21, 22, 23, 33
M., 96
JONES
A. B., 878
A. L., 1007
Abrah, 609
Abraham, 603
Amy Jane, 941
Andrew D., 877
Anna, 865
Anninias, 659
C. M., 593, 878
C. T., 597
Charles, 642
Charles P., 786
Chloe, 721
David (Rev.), 36
E. (Mrs., Garwood), 934
Eliza J. (Campbell), 786
Elizabeth, 925, 1044
Elizabeth (Spacht), 878
Fred C. (Col.), 194
Harris, 932
J. S. (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
J. W., 657
John, 597, 779, 786, 884, 877
John A., 878
Jonathan, 658, 659
Julia, 932
Julia S., 932
Mary (Clutter), 925
Sam, 659
Sarah (Bradbury), 786, 877
Sarah Almira, 878
Thomas, 731
Wm. G. (Col.), 194
JUDAH
_____, 189, 190
JUDD
Cyrena, 727
D. S., 727
O. N., 737
JUDY
Catherine, 949
Joshua, 347
Mary, 949
Simon, 949
JUNKINS
Joseph, 577
Martha, 577

K.

KAHL
Eddie, 879
Emma, 879
Frank, 878
Fred, 879
Lena, 879
Margaret (Wagner), 878
Michael K., 879
Nicolas, 878
William, 879

KAHLB
Isaac N. (Rev.), 583
KAHLER
Conrad, 329, 787
Edward, 787
Elizabeth, 693
Emma, 787
Enos, 787
Frederick, 693
Gala, 787
George, 968
Grace, 890
Hannah (Myers), 787
Harmon, 968
Henry, 787
Henry (Jr.), 968
Henry (Sr.), 968
John G., 695
John L., 692, 693
Nicholas, 787
William, 787
KAHLY
Christian, 813
John, 813
KAIN
Rebecca, 973
KAISER
Albert, 787
Caroline, 787
Fred, 787
George, 787
Henry, 787
John, 640, 787
Maggie, 787
Mary (Coutz), 787
Mena, 802, 834
Minnie, 787
Wilhelmina, 803
William, 787
KALB
_____(Rev. Mr.), 661
Isaac, 731
KANEL
Antonio, 899
August, 899
Benedict, 624, 899
Edward, 899
John, 353
Kossuth, 899
Lizzie, 899
Mary, 899
Matilda, 899
KARN
George, 697
KARNS
J. K., 881
KARRICK
Elizabeth, 875
Samuel, 875
KAUTZ
August V. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
KEARSE
Fredrick Elsworth, 899
John, 899
John Barnard, 899
Robert Emmet, 899
Thomas, 609, 899
KECKLER
Addison, 1007
Elizabeth (Stout), 1007
Hanna (Pumhrey), 1007

KECKLER continued
J. W., 1007
Lennis A., 1007
Mary (Alnord), 1007
Michael, 1007
Tacy, 1007
KEECH
D. H., 658
KELLER
Elizabeth, 866
Maria, 870
Samuel, 870
KEEL
Barbara Ann, 924
Emma (Brooks), 924
George Washington, 923
George W. H., 924
Hugh C., 924
John Cyrus, 924
John Davis, 924
Laura Jane, 924
Louise Margaret, 924
Mary Elizabeth, 924
Nancy (Davis), 923
Peter, 923
Susan Martha, 924
Susan Mary, 924
Susanna (Kyler), 924
Thomas H., 924
William Henry, 924
KEESTON
Robt., 146
KEGG
Solomon, 681
KEHLER
Abraham, 879
Anna, 879
Edward, 879
Elizabeth (Shelby), 879
Frances (Miss), 879
George, 879
Grace, 879
Josephine, 879
S., 879
KEIFER
John, 597
Joseph W. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
KEITH
_____ (Gov. of Pa.), 35
Hannah, 986
John, 986
Julia, 986
KELLER
R. H., 747
KELLERHALS
John U., 880
Mary, 880
KELLERHLAS
John N., 624
KELLERHOUSE
John N., 624
KELLOGG
_____, 680
Abigail (Ward), 960
Caroline (Eaton), 961
D., 678
D. S., 682
Daniel, 639, 960
David, 639, 641, 960
David (Sr.), 960
H. B., 961
KELLOGG continued
Isabella, 682
Isabelle (Howey), 961
Jane, 961
John, 961
Lila, 1040
Maggie, 961
Mary, 961
[illegible] 641
Sarah (Reichert), 961
Warren, 1040
KELLOUGH
Wm., 368
KELLEY
Jeremiah, 574
Ollie, 834
KELLY
A. J. (Mrs.), 627
Amos W., 900
Andrew S., 1008
Benjamin, 609, 899, 900
C. D., 721
Elnora May, 913
F. S., 913
George, 1008
George Edward, 899
Harriet Elizabeth, 900
Ira N., 1008
J. E., 1008
J. J. (Prof.), 890
J. S., 899
John, 619
John (Rev.), 724
John A., 900
Joseph, 1008
Joseph A., 1008
Margaret, 627
Margaret E., 1008
Maud A., 913
Michey, 662
Ruth, 1001
Samuel, 370, 614
Samuel M., 1008
Sarah, 664, 780
Sarah (Shaw), 1008
Sarah A., 900
Sarah B., 1008
Susannah (Yates), 1008
W. A., 627, 913
W. H. (Rev.), 915
William, 897, 899, 1008
William (Jr.), 899
Wm. A., 384, 387, 390, 623, 614, 913
KEMERER
J. H., 1033
KEMP
D. G., 724
KEMPER
Emiline, 901
Frederick, 611
Jane, 611
John H., 657
KENDELL
Isham, 334
KENDRICK
Hannah, 939
James, 939
Nancy, 650, 939
KENNEDY
C. M., 653
KENNEDY continued
John, 939
Kendrick, 1046
Margaret, 939
Moses, 357, 643, 650, 651, 658, 939
Nancy (Kendrick), 939
Paulina (Johnson), 1046
S. F., 748
KENTON
Mary Ann, 843
Simon, 146, 149, 253, 278, 279, 282, 283, 643, 788, 843
KENZIG
Jacob, 624
KEPPER
Sarah, 990
KERACOFFE
John, 642
KERN
John, 607
KERNOWITH
Rebecca, 904
KERNS
Emily, 579
KERR
J. E. (Rev.), 577
KERSEY
Mary, 913
KETCH
Mary Ann, 672
Thomas, 672, 679
KETTLE
Hiram, 363, 747
L. E., 748
Sarah (Miss), 817
KEYES
Margaret, 779
Mary, 783
KIBBY
Harman, 631
Janette, 631
Lucy, 631
Moses, 631
Tamar, 631
KIDD
A. G., 707
William, 1002
KIDNEY
C. N., 748
Jane (Fleming), 779
Nelson, 779
KILBOURN
James (Col.), 141, 142
KILBOURNE
Byron B., 894
KIMBELBEIN
John, 624
KIMBERLIN
Jacob, 353, 368, 703
KIMERLINE
J. F., 722
KIMBLESBINE
Anna M., 900
Eliza, 900
Estella N., 900
John, 900
Lewis W., 900
Maud E., 900
W. H., 900

KIMBLEBINE continued
Wm. R., 900
KIMMEL
Freeman, 993
KINDLE
Andrew, 712
Catharine, 712
Catherine A., 1008
Eliza, 712
Eliza (Jackson), 1008
Elizabeth, 712
Harman, 712
Io Maud, 1008
Issam G., 712
James, 712, 1008
Joshua, 1008
Lucinda, 712
Mary, 712
Nancy Luetta, 1008
Robert, 712
Rosana (Derry), 1008
Thomas, 712
KING
Ann Elizabeth, 806
Christian, 731, 732
Clyde, 900
Edward, 174
Elizabeth, 816
Eunice, 597
George, 97, 597, 900
Hannah, 649, 732
Henry, 590
Hiramn, 590
J. B., 681, 737
John, 707
John B., 609, 900
John D., 377
Lander, 329
Leander, 862
Leichester, 354
Lydia, 597
Rufus, 87
Walter, 806
Wesley, 703
Zoe, 900
KINGSBURY
James (Judge), 138
William, 724
KINNEAR
Andrew (Rev.), 598, 632
David, 353
David (Rev.), 694
Esther Saylor, 808
Francis D., 1054
Frank, 693
Isaac, 641
Mary J., 1054
Mary R., 1054
William, 808
KINNEARS
Isaac, 590
KINSEL
Margaret, 967
KINSEY
A. E., 879
Christian, 879
Edward, 597
Flo (Tanner), 879
Flora, 597
G. M., 879
George, 592, 597, 879
KINSEY continued
J. T., 879
James M., 597, 879
Jane, 597
Jane (Shuff), 879
Mary C., 879
Melinda, 879
Melvin S., 879
Mode, 880
Nancy (Martin), 879
Ruth, 880
Susan J., 879
KIRACOFFE
Jacob, 659
KIRBY
I. M. (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
KIRCHHOFFER
Alice (Fisher), 879
Elizabeth (Glucker), 879
Frank, 879
Judson, 879
Minnie, 879
William, 879
KIRK
Harriet, 1025
KIRKER
Thomas (Hon.), 137, 160
KIRKLAND
Catharine, 662
Ester, 663
Esther, 1005, 1006
James, 662, 663
John, 662, 663
Keziah, 663
Margaret, 662, 663, 853
Martha, 1005, 1006
Martha J., 662
Mary, 663
Mary Ellen, 662
Nancy, 662
Rebecca, 663
Samuel, 663, 670, 1007
KIRKPATRICK
Daniel, 351
David, 663
KIRKWOOD
(Capt.), 139
KIRTLAND
Eliza, 953
KIRTZ
Jacob, 334
KISHLER
Geo. W. (Dr.), 407
John, 782
Sarah, 782
KISSLING
John, 747
KLINE
Solomon, 660
KLINGER
Leah, 1004
KLINGLER
Amos, 1008
Charles E., 1009
Cora E., 1009
D. A., 1008
David, 731, 732, 714, 1008
David A., 733
David Amos, 732
David E., 1009
David L., 732
KLINGLER continued
Elva L., 1009
Emeline (Overmier), 1022
George, 1022
J. A., 732
Joel, 708
John, 732
John W., 733
Lucinda M. (Greenawalt), 1008
Lydia, 1022
Margaret (Fisher), 1008
R. C., 732
R. H., 1008
Rosetta, 1009
Sarah, 732
Sarah (Brosius), 1008
Sarah (Proshia), 1008
William L., 1009
KLYE
Henry, 641
Rebecca, 641
KNAP
Hester, 822
KNAPP
Elvira, 604
Louisa, 829
KNEBLIN
_____ (Mrs.), 781
KNEISLEY
J., 63
John, 158, 894
Mary N., 894
KNEISLY
John, 623
Susan, 623
KNIGHT
Clarissa, 806
John (Dr.), 101, 244, 257, 287, 288, 599
KNOEDLER
Mary, 989
KNOOP
John, 153
KNOX
_____ (Mr.), 660
KOLLER
H. C., 787
Henry, 787
Mary Cramer, 787
May (Harris), 788
KOONS
Elizabeth, 750
Jacob, 750
Martha, 582, 750
Mary, 750
Mary A., 858
William, 749, 750, 858
William (Jr.), 750
KOONTZ
Christopher, 353
Wm., 597
KOPLIN
Aaron, 657, 658
KOST
J. K., 682
KRAFT
Albert, 924
Catherine (Serson), 924
Charles, 692, 924
Christopher, 692

KRAFT continued
Emma, 924
Frank, 924
John, 692
Lizzie, 924
Louisa, 697
Louisa (Strassman), 924
William, 924
KRANER
Solomon, 347, 348, 349, 381, 382, 407
KREBBS
_____(Mr.), 731
Laura, 721
KREIENBIHL
Adam, 788
Caroline (Amweg), 788
Elizabeth, 788
Elizabeth (Pfeiffer), 788
George, 788
Henry, 788
John, 788
Katie, 788
Louis, 788
Maggie, 788
Margaret (Weisbrot), 788
Mary, 788
Sigmund, 788
Susan (Shutte), 788
William, 788
KREUSCH
_____(Father), 683
KRIDLER
_____(Thorn), 1009
Albert, 690
Andrew, 690, 693, 697, 730, 1009
Andrew J., 690
Arthur, 384, 387
Cassander, 690
Daniel, 971
Elizabeth, 690
Henry, 690, 1009
Jennette (Campbell), 971
Lucinda, 690
Margaret, 690
Margaret Jane, 1009
Mary, 690, 730
Mary Jane (Beard), 1009
Matilda, 690
Merilla A., 971
Rachel Ann, 1009
Samuel, 690
Sarah A., 690
KUHN
Adam, 1028
Christine, 1028
Katherine, 1028
Samuel, 730
KUMMER
Rosanna, 975
KURT
Fred Wm., 880
Jacob, 880
John U., 880
Lusi, 880
Phillip, 880
Samuel A., 880
Wm. Henry, 880
KURTZ
_____(Mr.), 684
KURTZ continued
Ferdinand, 683
KYLER
Susanna, 924

L.

LACEY
H. E., 721
LA CHINE
_____, 32
LA FAYETTE
_____, 163
LAFFERTY
John, 667
Sarah, 779
LAKE
Harrison, 650, 660, 387
James, 653
Solomon, 744
LAMB
Avery, 871
Lucy, 871
LAMBER
Eliza, 974
Jacob, 974
LAMBERT
Hester Ann, 919
Joseph, 807, 919
Mary Ann, 919
Ruth, 807
LAMBERTSON
Martha, 911
LAMBRIGHT
_____, 681
LAME
Anner, 901
Bryon, 901
Jemima, 901
John, 901
Mary, 901
Peter, 901
Peter W., 609
Silba Ann, 901
Wilson, 901
LANDIS
N., 693
LANDON
Charles, 1009
Eva L., 1009
Grace A., 1009
Henry, 879
James, 1009
Mary, 879
Ruth (Dudley), 1009
Sarah M. (McElroy), 1009
LANE
Arthur, 858
Charles H., 858
Deborah, 997
Maggie E., 858
Matilda, 660
John C., 858
Peter W., 660, 661
Robert K., 857
LANGDON
John, 87
LANGHAM
_____, 119
LANGLY
Emma (Canaan), 764
LANGLY
Geor, 764, 767
LANTZ
Alexander, 663, 664
Elizabeth, 663
Emily, 664
George, 663, 990
James, 664
Jonathon, 884
Lot, 664
M. (Miss), 990
Newton, 663
Sarah, 884
Sarah Ann, 663
Sulia Ann, 664
Tamar, 663
William, 663
Wm. W. (Rev.), 594
LAPPIN
Eliza, 1031
LARIMER
B. L., 880
Effa, 880
Elizabeth (Huston), 880
Lulu, 880
Thomas, 800
LARKINS
Isiah, 590, 592, 593
M. F., 592
LARNE
Levi L., 731
LARWELL
Jos. H., 153, 156, 160
Robt. de Cavalier, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 41, 96
LASANCE
F. X., 728
LASLER
Barbara, 1015
LATHAM
Allen (Esq.), 300
Elias, 948
R. S., 617, 683
Susan (Mazwell), 948
LATHAN
Laura L., 800
LATIMER
Alice (Wetherell), 929
Elmire, 709
Elizabeth, 709
George, 709
Granville, 929
James, 709
John, 708, 709
Margaret, 1030
Margery Ann, 709
Nancy, 709
P. F., 711, 717, 1047
Robert B., 709
Sarah Jane, 709
Sophromia (Johnson), 1047
William, 709
LATIMORE
Armigia, 611
Elizabeth, 607
Frances, 611
Francis, 607, 898
Hester, 607
John, 599, 607, 608
Lewis, 608
Mary, 607

LATIMORE continued
Minta, 898
Sarah, 607
William, 898
LATTIMORE
Beemer, 908
Bessie, 908
William, 908
LAUGHEAD
David, 788
George E., 789
G. G., 788
Joseph K., 788
Mable E., 789
LAUGHERY
Ida, 914
John L., 914
John (Sr.), 914
William, 914
LAULEWASIKAN
Tecumsek Brother, 69
LAW
John, 29
LAWBACK
Sarah, 1033
LAWRENCE
Horace (Dr.), 381
James, 847
John, 350, 370, 953
M. C., 347
Patience, 846
Martha M., 954
Mary (Calvin), 953
Wm., 347, 348, 373, 702, 703, 846
LAWS
Charles, 789
Henry, 789
Joseph, 789, 641
Mary, 789
Mary (Warmbread), 789
Sarah, 789
Sarah A., 789
Viola, 789
LAWSON
E., 784
John, 660
Nancy A., 1054
S. J., 589
LAY
James, 574
Lorenzo D., 573
Phoebe, 577
Sarah, 571
Sarah (Mrs.), 851
Sarah (Mrs. Hill), 806
Viletta, 574
LAYMAN
Elizabeth, 1003
S. P., 582, 583
LAYTON
Elias, 703
Elias S., 984
Eliza A. (Caster), 984
Francis S., 984
Henry S., 984
Isabella, 984
Joseph, 984
Lavinia, 893
Mary, 984
Mary (Street), 984
LAYTON continued
William, 703
LEADMAN
Henry, 660
LEAGUE
Alexander, 679
William, 727, 734
LEATHERMAN
Adelaide (Wetherill), 929
J. L. B., 929
LEE
Arthur, 56, 289
John A., 681
John G., 633
Lewis, 1034
Margaret (Johnson), 1047
Milton, 901, 1047
Princess A., 1034
Robt E. (Gen.), 184, 195, 191
Susan A. (Morrison), 1034
Thomas (Col.), 35, 98
Wm., 609, 901, 603
Willie M., 981
LEECH
Eliza, 858
LEEDOM
John, 632
Joseph, 370
Thomas, 631, 632
LEEPER
Allen, 926
James, 926, 632
Mary (Bell), 926
LEET
William, 728
LEFFERT
Nicholas, 962
LEGGET
Mortimer D. (Maj. Gen.), 193
LEGRON
Fannie, 921
John, 921
Mary Ann, 921
LEHMAN
D., 737
LEHR
A., 590
Aaron, 880
Albina J. (Hoover), 1010
George J., 1009
H. S., 1020
Henry S., 717, 718, 719, 722, 724, 727, 733, 754, 1009
John, 880
L. A. M., 880
M. B., 880
Mary J., 880
Saloam (Lessing), 1009
LEIFTFRITZ
Elizabeth, 859
LEIGHTON
Anna E., 790
Anna P., 790
Edwin U., 790
George, 790
George P., 790
Grace H., 790
Martha L., 790
Mattie, 763
LEIGHTON continued
Samuel (Gen.), 789
Sarah (Parsons), 790
U. P., 340, 381, 383, 384
Usher P. (Dr.), 763, 789, 796, 638
William (Capt.), 789
LEKMAN
C. K. (Rev.), 724
LEMASTERS
Philip (Rev.), 743
LEMAN
Mary (Miss), 165
LEMONT
Joseph, 631
LEN
R. K., 581
LEONARD
Loyd, 631
Rachel, 1062
Samuel, 649
Sarah, 969
LEPER
Allan, 630, 634
Asher, 630
Catherine, 630
James, 630
Jane, 630
John, 630
Joseph, 631
Kanhoppock, 630
Mary, 630
Rachel, 630
Robert, 630
Samuel, 630
LEPLEY
Daniel, 704, 707
LEPPER
Anna, 694
Catharine, 694
James (Mrs.), 694
Mary, 694
Rebecca, 694
LESLIE
E. B., 593
E. P. (Dr.), 784
J. C., 879
LESSIG
Saloam, 1009
LETCHER
_____, 183
LESTER
Wm., 400
LETSON
A., 784
Asher, 641
B., 641
Fidelia, 641
Hugh, 349, 383, 384, 401
Jane, 641
John, 641
Maggie, 784
Usher P., 352
LE VAN
D. H. (Dr.), 654, 657, 658, 382
LEVAN
D. H., 939
Elwood W. S., 940
Fianna (Samuel), 939
Sarah, 939

LEVAN continued
W. S., 939
LEVEL
B., 142
LEWIS
Andrew (Gen.), 36, 124, 125
Andrew (Col.), 242
Ella H., 998
Frances, 1055
Isabella, 641
John (Capt.), 257
Lucretia, 1054
Mary, 806, 851, 571, 1025
Philip, 347
Samuel, 679, 354
LEY
James M., 659
LIGHTNER
James, 702
LINCOLN
Abraham (Pres.), 167, 171, 196
LILE
Melvin, 854
LILES
Elander, 987
James, 683
Jeremiah, 580, 987
Lemuel S., 358
Maggie, 683
Sarah J., 987
LILLIBRIDGE
E. V., 965
J. F., 680
J. T., 683
Lipparah Maria, 889
LIMES
John, 653
LINCK
Elizabeth, 922
LINDLEY
Lorain, 925
LINDSEY
Cordelia, 881
Elizabeth H., 881
Elon, 930
Elon S., 881
Isabella M., 881
James H., 930
Jane C., 881
John, 880
John T., 881
Joseph, 602
Joseph R., 880
Joshua J., 881
Mary, 930
Mary Ann, 881
Sarah (Ray), 880
Sarah R., 881
William, 881
LINDSLEY
Almeda (Spencer), 1012
Julia A. (Huff), 1012
L. O., 1012
L. O. (Jr.), 1012
L. S., 1012
Luman, 1012
Malleve H., 1012
William S., 1012
LINGER
LINGER continued
James H., 609
LINGO
Arminia, 901
Emeline, 612
Emma A., 901
J. H., 901
J. H. (Sr.), 901
James H., 612
Willie, 901
LINK
Hannah, 798
Vincennes, 874
LIPOLD
Albert L., 790
Alfred N., 790
Andrew J., 790
George W., 790
Wm. W., 790
LIPPER
Rebecca, 922
LIPPINCOTT
Alwilda (Ford), 781
W. H., 781
Wm. H., 593
LISLIE
Sallie, 720
LIST
F. M., 659
LITTELL
John F., 924
LITTLE
Charles, 748
LITTLETON
George, 701
Roy, 702, 707
LIVENSPIRE
C. E., 727
LIVINGSTON
_____, 730
Johnson, 571
Maria, 571
Sarah, 571
Sophronia, 571
Thomas, 571
Thos. C., 321, 368
Wm., 87
LOCHRY
Archibald (Col.), 249
LOCKE
_____(Dr.), 180
LOGAN
Ann, 570
Benjamin (Gen.), 247, 283
Chief, 100, 209
James, 35, 155
LOMAS
_____(Mr.), 37
LONES
Caroline (Broushes), 1012
Elizabeth (Baker), 1012
Israel, 1012
John, 1012
Mary E., 1012
Matilda, 365
Samuel, 1012
William, 732, 733
William Henry, 1012
LONG
A. A., 1013
Adam, 1012, 1013
LONG continued
Albert, 1006, 1012
Alvin, 1012
Charles, 1013
Cyrus, 1013
Eli (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
Elizabeth, 1012
Emma, 1013
Emma J. (Johns), 1007
Esther, 732
Frederic, 1012
George, 1012
Hannah, 1012
Hannah Jane (Grubb), 1013
Henry, 1013
Jacob, 1012
Jeremiah, 1012
John, 714, 732, 1012
Jonas, 733
Lewis, 708, 1007
Lovine, 1012
Magdalena (Boyer), 1012
Maoma, 1013
Mary J., 1012
Melissa Ann (Fisher), 1012
Millie A., 1012
Noah, 1012, 1028
Salina C., 1012
Sarah, 1012
Sarah (Nancy), 1012
Solomon, 1012
Susannah (Baughman), 1013
Tobias, 1012
LONGABAUGH
Charles Edwin, 881
E. C., 593, 881
John, 881
R. B. Hayes, 881
Samantha E., 881
Sarah E., 881
LONGENECKER
David, 1002
Minerva, 1002
Sarah (Hatfield), 1002
LONGFELLOW
Charles, 881
D. W., 1037
Ellen, 881
J. W. (Rev.), 582
Joseph, 881
Joshua, 658
Joshua M., 594
L. M., 583
Mary Ann, 881
Myra J., 1037
P., 881
Parker, 593
LONGMAN
Benson, 831
L. D., 831
LONTENSLAGER
Christena, 803
LOOKER
Alvin P., 791
Edith, 774
Eleanor (Mrs.), 790
Eleanor (Castor), 768
George, 791
Harrison, 768, 790
Harrison (Jr.), 791
James M., 791

LOOKER continued
John, 774, 791, 622
Lydia, 622
Mary E., 791
Othniel, 161
Sarah E., 791
William C., 791
Wilson, 791
LOND
A. H. (Dr.), 741
LOSANCE
F. X. (Father), 599
LOUBERT
John, 681
LOUTHAN
Aaron R., 882
Catherine A., 882
Elizabeth J., 881
Henry, 590
Hiram, 882
James W., 881
John M., 881
Joseph F., 882
Luther C., 881
M. A., 594
Martha E., 882
Mary, 881
Moses, 881
Rebecca, 882
S. M., 594
Samuel, 590
Samuel M., 881, 882
William H., 882
LOVE
N.B.C., 731
LOVELAND
Ollie, 720
LOWE
I. W. (Col.), 195
Sarah, 913
LOWER
J. W., 694
J. W. (Rev.), 598
LOWERY
J. J., 719
James, 583
Jas. E., 349
Mr., 642
LOWNES
E. L., 609
Elias L., 604, 609, 321
LOWRY
Daisy L., 792
J. E., 871
James E., 738, 791
Wm. B., 792
Williamson, 791
LUCAS
Robt., 354
Robt. (Gen.), 163, 164, 200
LUCE
_____(Ensign), 110, 198
LUDLOW
Abraham, 357
C. B. (Br.Brig.Gen.), 193
Isreal, 268
Wm., 120
LUDSIO
_____(Mr.), 117
LUKE
Solomon, 747
LUKENS
_____(Mr.), 693
R. P., 653, 658
LUTH
Seur de, 26
LUTZ
Adam, 1049
Barbara, 1049
Callic, 1049
LYDICK
L. B., 593
S. B., 593
LYLE
and Hall, 734
LYMAN
A. B., 184
Luther, 590
LYNCH
_____(Miss), 690
Alice, 792
Alonzo, 397, 590, 687
Austa I., 792
Edward, 792
Elizabeth, 792
Emma J., 792
Geo. C., 792
George, 687, 690, 693, 792
Hannah, 598
Hannah C., 792
Jane, 727
Jane (Dudleson), 1013
John, 709
John K., 1013
Laura E., 792
Louisa, 792
Maria, 885
Myrta L., 792
Nancy (Smith), 1013
Retta M., 792
William, 1013
LYON
_____(Mrs.), 662
LYONS
Elder, 659
Nancy, 1017
LYTLE
William (Brig.Gen.), 193
Wm. (Gen.), 247

MC.

MC ADAMS
Alfred O., 662
Charles G., 662
Hannah, 662
J., 722
J. E., 722
James, 662
James E., 662
Mary C., 662
Mary Catharine, 713, 989
Rachel J., 662
Samuel H., 662
MC ADOW
Henrietta, 1006
MC ALEXANDER
David, 975
Elizabeth, 975
J., 975
Melissa J. (Goslee), 975
Oro,
MC ARTHUR
_____(Gen.), 70, 156
Allen W., 384, 387
Archibold, 570
Daniel R., 570, 984
Donald, 289, 290, 570, 574, 699, 704
Duncan (Col.), 153, 160, 164, 199, 273, 289, 301, 394
Effie, 174
Eliza, 570
Elizabeth (Clark), 984
John, 317, 350, 370, 570, 978, 984
Joseph, 387
Margaret, 570, 981, 991
Maria, 570
Mary, 570, 978
Mary L., 984
Nancy, 570
Peter C., 273, 289, 319, 367, 370, 573, 697, 699
Wesley, 570
MC BETH
Margaret, 860
MC BRIDE
Allen, 687, 690
Bebecca, 690
Heziah,
Jacob (Rev.), 598
John, 690, 584, 733
Love, 663, 690
Mahlon, 687, 690
Margaret, 690
Mariah, 690
Nancy, 663, 690
MC CALL
Albert, 940
Amy H. (Converse), 933
Charlotte (Garwood), 940
Elizabeth, 650, 940
Elnora, 940
Emma J., 940
John, 650, 940
Joseph, 650
Lewis B., 651
Lucinda, 651
Malissa, 651
Mary, 650
Matilda, 940
Matilda Jane, 651
Rachel, 940
Ruth, 650
Sarah, 650
Susan, 651
Thomas, 648, 649, 650, 651, 654
Thomas C., 933
Thomas F., 940
William, 650, 651, 659, 940
William E., 940
MC CANN
John, 641
MC CARTNEY
E. L., 747
MC CAULEY
James, 583
John (Judge), 349
Jane, 761
MC CLAID
B. F., 747

MC CLAIM
J. M., 762
MC CLANE
Ephraim, 357
MC CLAY
Elizabeth, 871
MC CARTNEY
Lydia, 886
MC CAVERY
Jesse, 879
Margaret, 879
MC CLAIN
Susan, 894
MC CLEAD
Emily, 976
Lewis, 976
Mary, 976
MC CLEAN
Anna E., 826
MC CLEAREN
Sarah Ann, 905
William, 905
MC CLEARY
L. M., 730
MC CLELLAN
_____ (Gen. Capt.), 183, 184, 191
Clara C., 727
MC CLERIN
Wm., 659
MC CLOSKY
B. W., 681
E. W., 683
MC CLOUD
Lettie, 741
Maria, 741
Mary E., 594
N., 660
N. S., 594, 707
Nicholas (Rev.), 694
Robt., 141, 319, 352, 367, 370
Sallie, 741
Walter, 694
Wm., 349, 364, 367, 368, 369, 370, 741
William (Jr.), 741
MC CLURE
Alexander, 951
Delia, 875
Elizabeth, 951
Elizabeth (Hughs), 951
Elizabeth K., 954
John, 662, 723, 951
Margaret, 951
Maria (Walker), 951
Mary Ann, 951
Matilda, 951
Nathan, 951
Rebecca, 951
Robert, 951
MC CLURG
Adam, 682
Alexander, 983
Joseph, 682
Martha, 983
Sarah, 983
MC COLLOCH
N. Z., 369
Samuel, 351
MC COMSEY
MC COMSEY continued
Cyrus B., 840
Davidson C., 840, 851
Fannie B., 840
Gertrude, 840
Mary, 840
Melinda, 840
Rebecca, 840
Sarah, 840
MC CONKEY
Roxaline, 750
MC CONNELL
Adam N., 792
Alpheus, 1049
D. W., 382, 404
David W., 792
Ellen, 881
Elmer C., 793
Hattie R., 793
Isaiah, 792
James, 651
James B., 792
Jas. D., 407
Mary (Paver), 1049
Robt., 351, 352
Samuel, 792
Sarah F., 792
Thomas, 747
William, 701
MC COOK
Daniel (Brig. Gen.), 193
Geo. W., 357
Robt. L. (Brig. Gen.), 193
MC CORMICK
Belle, 994
Jane (Crooks), 773
Maggie, 773
MC CORMICK
John, 773
Mary, 773
Sarah J., 773
Wm., 773
MC COUD
Family, 631
MC COURTNEY
Hiram, 349
MC COY
Alice, 951
Caroline, 951
Charlie W., 951
Daniel (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
David Westley, 951
Ella (Hopper), 951
Emma, 951
Isaac, 663, 951
Jane, 937
John Henry, 951
Lemuel, 951
Margaret, 951
Margaret (Wolverton), 951
Martha Jane, 951
Mary Jane (Christopher), 951
Mary Malissa, 951
Samantha (Zimmerman), 951
Samuel, 632
Sarah, 951, 1050
Sarah J., 937
Scott, 990
Washington, 951
Wesley, 988
MC COY continued
William, 937
MC CRACKEN
Eliza, 750
MC CRARY
Alexander, 902
Bulia, 902
Henry, 902
John, 902
Jubis, 902
LaFayette, 902
Maggie, 902
Martha, 902
Mary Ann, 902
Millie A., 902
Sarah Elizabeth, 902
Thomas, 902
Walter, 902
William, 902
MC CREA
Mary C., 870
Samuel, 870
MC CREEDY
Catharine (Wingate), 1013
Christina (Shuster), 1013
E. J., 1013
L. M., 1013
S. E., 1013
S. W., 1013
Thomas, 1013
William, 1013
MC CROSKEY
James, 842
Mary J., 842
MC CULLOCH
Alexander, 660
MC CULLOUGH
Asa, 1038
Henry, 1038
James, 979
Jennie (Chamberlain), 1038
Mary E., 822, 979
Ora C., 1038
Rhoda, 979
Samuel, 165, 652, 653, 654
MC CURDY
Anna E., 1037
Robert, 1037
MC DANIEL
Martha, 1061
MC DONALD
_____ (Indian Chief), 697
Donald, 707
Geo., 657
John, 658
John (Col.), 240, 253, 278
Isabella, 751
T. B., 654
Thomas, 700
Wm., 697, 700
MC DOWELL
Irvin (Maj. Gen.), 183, 192
Isabella, 954, 1021
Margaret (Miss), 163
MC ELHANEY
Anna, 940
Annie, 940
Corrilia A. (Dugan), 940
Isaac, 384, 662
James, 940
Margaret R., 853

MC ELHANEY continued
R., 653, 658
Robert, 940
William J., 940
MC ELREE
Jane (McFadden), 961
John, 351, 677, 961
Leah M. (Owen, Scribner), 961
Mary (Evans), 1044
Thomas, 961, 582, 1044
MC ELROY
Ada, 1014
Andrew Jackson, 1014
Anna, 710, 1014
Anna T., 1015
Annette, 1014
B. D., 1015
Belle, 1015
Bertie, 1015
Betsy, 710
Carrie, 1015
Catharine, 710
Curtis D., 1015
David, 710, 1014
Dora Fresel, 1014
E. J., 1014
Eliza (Isahower), 1014
Eliza J. (Adams), 1014
Elizabeth, 999
Elizabeth (Morrison), 710, 1009, 1014
Emma, 722
Frank, 710
George, 727, 690, 710, 1014
Hamilton, 710, 1014
Henry, 710, 731
Hester Ann (Garlinger), 1014
Hugh W., 708, 710, 733, 1014
Ida, 1014
Isaac, 1014
Jacob, 710
James J., 710, 1014
John, 710, 1000, 1014
Joseph, 710
Lawrence, 1014
Manda Jane, 1014
Margaret, 710, 999, 1014
Mary E., 722, 1014
Mary Jane, 710
Muda, 1014
Polly, 710
Rachel (Hodge), 1015
Rhoda, 1014
Sarah M., 710, 1000
Susannah (Brooks), 730, 1014
T. D., 1015
T. J., 1014
Thomas, 710, 999, 1009, 1014
William, 690, 710, 1014, 1027
MC FADDEN
Christena, 623
Jane, 961
W. W., 623, 657
MC FARLAND
George H., 830
Wm., 120
MC GANN
MC GANN continued
Joseph, 748
MC GARY
_____(Col.), 247
MC GEE
_____(Col.), 247
MC GILL
Rebecca, 842
MC GILLIS
Rachal, 827
MC GINNIS
Alexander, 984
Allen C., 984
Caroline, 1025
Catharine, 983
Eliza J., 984
Eliza J. (Sicks), 821, 984
James, 984
I. C. (Dr.), 724
Jemima (Nelson), 984
John, 983, 984
M. M., 339
Margaret, 983, 984
Mary (Erwin), 984
Rachel (Deeker), 984
Rachel E., 984
Thomas W., 984
William C., 882
MC GLUMPHY
Anna, 1018
Lydia, 993
Margaret, 1015
MC GOLDRICK
Thomas, 370, 631, 632
MC GOVERN
Wm., 323
MC GREGOR
F. H., 737
MC GUFFEY
Anna, 785, 971
Cyrus, 952
John, 338, 952
Miranda E. (Patterson), 952
Parmelia (Courtwright), 952
William, 785, 952
William Cyrus, 952
MC GUIGIN
Edward, 783
Ellen M., 783
John, 783
John (Father), 729
Mollie (Toner), 783
MC HATTON
Joseph (Rev.), 577
MC HENRY
Jas., 87
MC INTIRE
Benjamin, 367, 154, 580
MC INTYRE
John, 119
MC INTOSH
_____(Gen.), 158, 262
MC JUNKIN
I., 1023
MC KEAN
Wm. (Dr.), 381
MC KEE
_____(Col.), 105, 113
John, 597
Joseph, 858
MC KEE continued
Martha, 858
MC KELVEY
Wm., 588
MC KENNA
Benj., 571
Daniel, 571
Henry, 571
John, 571
Levi, 571
Margaret, 571
Uriah, 571
MC KENNAN
Uriah, 577
MC KENNEY
James, 1005
MC KIBBEN
Elizabeth, 998
MC KINLEY
Jennie (Moses), 878
John, 878
MC KINNEY
J. F. T. J. (Rev.), 598
MC KINNON
Theopolis, 294
MC KINSTREY
M., 593
MC KNIGHT
Catharine, 1060, 1062
Charlotte, 793
James, 1005
John, 1060
Mary, 1031
Nimrod, 793
Susanna, 1060
MC LAIN
Ephriam, 609
Nancy (Mrs.), 602
MC LANE
_____, 590
Abner, 589
Delilah, 594
E. C., 734
Jane, 762
Jerry, 762
Johnathan, 590
Mary, 594
Wm., 594
MC LAUGHLIN
Deborah, 1039
John, 1039
U. T., 865
MC LEAN
N. C. (Brig. Gen.), 193
MC LENE
Patrick, 150
MC MAKIN
Margaret, 862
MC MASTER
Robert, 682, 683
MC MILLEN
Della F., 794
Elizabeth, 628, 793
Flora G., 793
George W., 793, 794
James, 793
James C., 793
Maria, 796
Robert, 690
MC NEAL
John W., 847

MC NEAL continued
Mary A., 847
Rebecca J., 834
Wm. Archibald, 847
MC NEELUS
Mary, 778
Susan, 778
MC NELLIE
William, 984
MC NIER
Charlotte, 897
MC NUTT
Aaron, 660
MC PHERSON
James B. (Maj.Gen.), 192
MC QUION
Ann, 908
MC QUOWN
David, 370, 794
David G.W., 794
Elizabeth D., 794
Florence E., 794
James, 617, 794
James T., 794
John, 794
Margaret, 794, 909
Martha A., 794
Martha J., 794
Mary M.J., 794
Robert, 617, 794
Samuel, 617, 794
Sarah L., 794
Sloan, 622
Thomas S., 794
Wm. A., 794
Wm. M., 794
MC REAY
Isabel, 881
MC ROBERTS
Elizabeth, 977
John, 977
MC UELLER
Peter, 624
MC VITTY
Emma J., 820, 962
Frances, 682
Frances (Culbertson), 961
John, 350, 384, 387, 590, 674, 678, 820, 961, 684
John (Sr.), 961
John E., 961
M. C., 679
Mary (Culbertson), 961
N. T., 962
Noah, 961
William M., 962
Zada (Stansell), 962
MC WILLIAMS
Belinda, 988
Braska, 988
James, 581, 583, 988

M.

MAC COLLISTER
J., 127
MACE
John, 868
MACHETANZ
Augustus, 1047
Catherine (Fryman), 1047
MACHETANZ continued
Charles, 1047
Fred, 747, 821, 1047
Gotlieb, 1047
Minnie A. (Traegar), 1047
MACKEY
Rebecca, 638, 802, 1034
MACKLIN
John J., 924
MAC LAIN
E., 858
MADDEN
J., 865
M., 865
MADISON
_____(Pres.), 161
Jas. Jr., 87
Rowland, 368, 370
MADORA
William, 897
MADDUX
Henry, 783
Jennie, 783
MAGINNIS
Wm. (Rev.), 598
MAGLEY
Anna, 955
MAGLOTT
Catharine (Detwiler), 1015
Eva, 720
Eva (Sisson), 1015
Frederick, 718, 734, 720, 723, 722, 1015
Jacob, 1015
MAGLY
Jacob, 624
MAHAN
Ann, 916, 927
Asa, 569
Edward, 569
Eliza Ann, 569, 770
Elizabeth, 569
James, 568. 569
John, 320, 569, 577
L. H., 700
Margaret, 569
Mary, 569
Mather, 370
Mathew, 577, 835, 847
Mattie, 569
Nancy, 569
Sarah, 568
Susannah, 847
Wesley, 569
William, 569
MAHN
David, 569
Clay, 569
Henry, 568
Lydia, 569
Samuel, 569
MAHON
Chas., 590
Charles, 879
Edward, 849
I. B., 597
Lucy, 597
Sarah E., 597
T., 878
Thomas, 592, 744
MAIN
MAIN continued
Charles, 581
MAJAR
William A., 920
MA-KA-TAI-ME-SHE-KIA-KIOH (Blackhawk), 73, 75, 76, 77
MALARTIE
Viscount, 110
MALLOW
Robt., 747
MALOY
Sarah H., 828
MALTBEE
S. B. (Rev.), 598
Harrison, 731
Silas, 727
MANKEY
Ann Eliza, 1015
Barbara, 1015
Barbara (Lasler), 1015
I. T., 1015
Maggie, 1015
Margaret (McGlumphy), 1015
Michael, 1015
Olive, 1015
Peter, 1015
MANLY
Charity, 926
John, 924
MANLEY
Thomas, 654, 683
MANN
Edward, 991
Reuben P., 348
MANNING
_____(widow), 683
John, 795
Minnie, 795
MANSFIELD
Elder B., 682
John, 680
Miriam, 683
Rachel, 672
MAREST
_____(Rev. Father), 29, 31
MARKLEY
Barbara, 693
Catherine, 693
Christina, 693
Fred, 1004
Frederick, 693, 1016
Mary, 1016
Mary E., 693
Mary M., 693
Sarah, 693, 1004
MARKS
John G., 602, 609, 611
MARMON
G. F., 738
James W., 573
MARQUETTE
_____(Father), 96
Jas., 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
MARQUIS
Elizabeth, 594
Hiram, 597
MARSH
_____(Prof.), 217
Addie, 849
Almira, 650
Ananias, 650

MARSH continued
Daniel, 650
Emma B., 848
Enoch, 847
Ezerias, 650
Fannie May, 848
Frank M., 847
Isaiah, 650
Jonathan, 650
Louisa, 650, 660
Margaret, 650
Martha, 650
Martha E., 848
Michael, 650
Milton, 660
Peter, 351, 650, 734
Thomas, 650
MARSHALL
Annette, 902
Fred E., 902
J. C., 609, 902
John, 143
Joseph, 902
Joshua, 902
Mary A., 863
Sarah A., 660
Victor J., 902
Wm., 847, 863
MARTIN
C. B., 976
Ida, 597
I. W., 592, 594
Joseph, 836, 972
Marcia (Hunt), 786
Mary, 928
Maryette, 972
Sarah, 594
Sarah (Shane), 972
W. A., 633
MARQUIS
James E. (Rev.), 724
MARTZ
_____(Rev.), 694
MASON
Henry, 693
John (Brig. Gen.), 193
Johnathan, 614
Polly, 997
MASSIE
Nathaniel (Gen.), 117, 119, 120, 137, 156, 265, 270, 301, 302
MASTIN
Eliza J., 829
John, 829
MATCHWERE
Chester, 632
MATHEWS
Abraham, 609
Alfred, 794
Austin W., 973
Austin Wilbur, 924
Bernard, 329, 384, 387, 632, 639, 794
Bernard (Father), 721
Clara, 597
Clara M., 1016
Clotilda, 794
Cornelius M., 794
Elihu, 384, 387, 390, 629, 632, 724, 972
MATHEWS continued
Elizabeth J., 629, 1016
Elmer, 629
Emmor Seldon, 973
Genevra, 629
Isaac, 629, 667, 723, 724, 972
Jackson, 723, 724
James C., 794
Jerome, 794
John, 794
Johnathan, 350, 384, 629, 631, 632, 953, 972, 1016
Joseph, 629
Joseph C., 794
Joseph D., 1016
Lavina R., 953, 1016
Levi, 260, 632, 633
Lora G., 1016
Lovina, 629
Lucy P., 794
Margaret J. (Rusk), 973
Mary, 597, 794
Mary (Mrs.), 730
Mary (Markley), 1016
Mary Geneva, 1016
Mathew R., 794
Melvin, 629
Melvin Carl, 973
Melvin J., 1016
Mortimer, 269
Nancy, 664, 723
Nancy (Hamilton), 972
Nellie Florence, 973
Phebe E., 1016
Phebe Ellen, 629
Philander Newton, 973
Rebecca, 597, 953
Rebecca (Mrs.), 730
Rebecca (Donaldson), 1016
Sarah Genevra (Obenour), 924, 973
Smiley, 629, 632
Susanna, 629, 667
W. D. F., 609
W. P., 730
W. R., 597
Wm., 609, 632, 657, 973
William Jasper, 973
William Roland, 1016
Wm. R., 629
MATTHEWS
Forest Foster, 1016
Granville W., 1016
Joseph Walter, 1016
William DeF., 902
MATHEWSON
Nancy J., 829
MATHENY
_____(Miss), 713
Charles, 1023
Eliza J., 1023
Verlinda (Morgan), 1023
MATHER
Thomas J., 727
MATHIAS
_____(Father), 683
MATHRE
F. J. (Rev.), 598
MATSON
John S. B., 228
MAXWELL
George, 882
Jane, 594
Thomas, 882
MAY
Benedict, 1053
Edward, 580, 1044
Elizabeth, 1005, 1007
George, 52
John, 838
Mary A., 1053
Nancy A. (Evans), 1044
MAYNARD
Anna, 1025
Ezra, 693
Isabella, 1003
John, 1000, 1060
M., 144
Margaret, 1060, 1061
MEAD
Nancy, 852
MECASKEY
A. K., 590, 593, 381
MECKLIN
Sarah, 992
MEDILL
Wm., 168, 354
MEEKS
J. A. (Rev.), 724
MEERS
Timothy, 659
MEIGS
_____(Gov.), 160
J., 270
Jonathan (Jr.), 60, 120, 121
MELHONTASKE
(Tecumseh's mother),
MELHORN
Chas. M., 378
Charles, 721
Martha (Ahlefeld), 1016
Michael, 1016
MELON
Miranda, 910
MELVIN
Charles, 660
MENTZER
Anna M., 1048
D. L., 744
David, 1048
David J., 407
Eliza (Whiteman), 1048
George A., 1048
Iona, 1048
John, 747, 1048
John L., 747
Louisa D., 1048
Lydia, 1048
M. D. L., 744, 747, 1048
Mary C., 1048
Rhoda A. (Smith), 1048
Samuel, 351, 384, 387, 742, 744, 747, 1048
Sophia A. (Benjamin), 1048
Susan (Lipley), 1048
Wm., 744, 748
MERCHANTELL
Henry, 680
MERRIMAN
Charles, 795
George, 773

MERRIMAN continued
L., 770, 779, 821, 963
Lewis, 795
Louella, 777
Louis, 777
Rachel, 770
Willis, 821
MERRITT
Elder, 694
MERRY
Calton, 913
Margaret, 913
MERTZ
Edward, 838
MESBAUM
George, 632
MESKARD
_____, 20, 24
MESSICK
Elizabeth, 843
Spencer, 843
METCALF
Benjamin, 348
METCHER
Jane (George), 958
William, 958
METHEWS
Charles Lehr, 973
METZGER
Elizabeth, 928
Enoch, 928
John, 928
Wm., 677
MEYER
John M., 624
MEYRES
A. J., 721
MEYERS
Sophia, 691
MICHAEL
Mary, 959
MIFFLIN
Thos., 87
MIGGUL
Wm. B., 728
MIGUEL
Wm. B. (Father), 599
MILLAR
A. W., 785
Ida, 627, 914
J. R., 795
James R., 627
John, 914
Martha, 627
Permilia, 627
R. D., 914, 627
S.R.D., 591
Thomas B., 627
MILLARS
R. D., 340, 351, 353, 383
MILLER
_____(Col.), 123
Achsa Stevens, 816
Adam (Jr.), 985
Adam (Sr.), 985
Agnes, 619
Alice May, 883
Altha, 883
Amanda, 707
Andrew, 580, 607
Anna, 1022
MILLER continued
Anna M., 964
Barbara (Stall), 962
Catherine,
Charity E., 883
D. R. (Rev.), 598
Daniel, 642
Dusilla, 867
E. L., 720, 795, 1032
Elder, 694
Elizabeth, 985
Emily, 594
Emma J., 883
Emma W., 795
Enoch, 795
F. W., 651
Fannie M., 962
Finley P., 985
Flora, 721
Frances W., 197
Fred T., 962
Geneva (Poe), 985
George (Rev.), 697
George W., 962
Gracy, 619
H. Jay, 798
Hayes, 962
Henry D., 590
Henry J., 795
Henry M., 680
Horta, 962
Hugh, 334, 387
Hugh D., 591
Isaac, 590, 594, 882
I. V., 590
J. F., 722
James, 619, 667, 593, 883
James A., 985
Jane, 619
John, 700, 985
John D., 795
John C., 795
John H., 962
Joseph H., 962
J. C., 883
J. C. (Rev.), 594
J. W., 593
John, 594, 618
John A., 883
John D., 619
Lewis A., 816, 1032
Maggie A., 822
Malisca, 962
Margaret, 926, 622
Margaret Ann, 883
Martha, 641
Martha A. (Badley), 962
Mary, 866, 742, 753, 701
Maud M., 883
Merrit (Rev.), 598
Nancy Ann, 883
Nancy M., 960
Nathaniel, 960
Nelson, 1049
Nicholas, 877, 962, 340
Nicholas S., 962
R. D., 581, 652, 653
R. H. (Bishop), 597
R. L., 721, 816
Robert D., 619
Rufas B., 962
MILLER continued
Sarah, 877, 922
Sarah E., 883
Susan, 893
T. J., 632
Thomas, 622, 883
Thomas B., 619
Wiley J., 883
William H., 985
William U., 962
Willie, 795
Wm., 659, 681
MILLIGAN
John, 119
MILLIKEN
Jesse, 143
Minor (Col.), 195
MILLIMAN
Hiram, 818
Mary, 818
MILTONBARGER
Margaret, 943
Mary, 943
William, 943
MINARD
Peter, 122
MINER
Joseph, 658
MINGLE
Catherine, 922
MINICK
Daniel, 1062
Eliza, 1062
Susan M., 1062
MINSHALL
Elizabeth, 660
Ellis, 660
Rees, 660
Sarah, 660
MITCHELL
Charles, 753
John G. (Brig. Gen.), 193
Nancy, 753
O. M. (Maj. Gen.), 186, 192
Susan, 957
William, 734
MITTENDORF
W. F. (Prof.), 784
MOCHALDS
_____(Rev.), 697
MOCK
S. W., 962
MODD
T., 753
MOELLER
_____(Rev. Dr.), 729
Henry J. (Father), 729
MOESINGER
F. W., 848
MOFFAT
_____, 653
MONEGAR
_____, 654
MONGIER
J. F., 990
MONGIVEN
Thomas, 683
MONJAR
_____(Mr.), 652
MONNETT
Elizabeth, 1037

MONNETT continued
Elizabeth Hillory, 808
MONITT
Thomas, 663
MONROE
Elizabeth, 817, 931, 1059
George, 931
Isaac, 817, 1005, 1059
James, 299
Jane (Mrs.), 750
Jeannette, 1005
Rachel, 817
Rebecca, 931
MONTAGUE
Jerry, 951
MONTBRIEN
Timothy, 298
MONTCALM
_____(Gen.), 40
MONTGOMERY
_____(Mr.), 659
Alexander, 278
Eleanor, 968
Elizabeth, 895
Jane, 1027
Susan, 1024
Wm., 138
MONTOUR
Catherine, 37
MONTZ
Wm., 657
MOODY
Granville (Rev.), 727
MOONEY
Eliza J., 1031
James, 1031
W. T., 722
MOORE
Adam, 681
Adam (Rev.), 594
Asenith, 572
B., 1052
B. F., 1017
Betsy, 771
Caroline, 892
David C., 1017
E. W., 382
Eleanor, 768
Eliza, 572
Elizabeth, 822, 1028
Ella, 1017
Emma E., 1017
F. W. (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
G. R., 793
George, 700
George (Mrs.), 700
George R. (Jr.), 1005
Hulda, 572
James, 572, 854
Jane, 572
John, 150, 368, 572, 883
Joseph H., 1017
Letitia, 572, 850
Margaret, 800
Mary, 572
Mary M., 1045
Maud (Snodgrass), 1052
Nancy E., 883
R., 659
S. F., 680
Sarah, 572
MOORE continued
Sarah (Powell), 1017
Sarah E., 955
Sidney, 408, 683
Thompson, 683
Urzilla, 572
W. H., 1017
W. W., 1017
William, 850, 854, 848
Wm., 572, 682
MOREHEAD
Alexander, 994
Antha, 994
Emma, 721
MORGAN
_____(Mr.), 684, 734
Bertha Ann, 883
Edw. L., 323
Frank, 883
Geo. W. (Brig. Gen.), 186, 189, 190, 193, 318, 357
Harry D. F., 883
James, 683
John, 117, 185, 186
Joseph, 883
Lella May, 883
S. P., 722
Samuel, 370
Verlinda, 1023
W. F., 883
MORIETY
John, 747
MORMAN
_____(Mrs.), 704
Elizabeth, 842
Solomon, 842
MORISON
Alexander, 914
Joseph, 602, 609
R. D., 609
MORRIS
_____(Gen.), 183
_____(Gov.), 87
B., 894
C., 894
Cora Blanche, 903
J. C., 902
J. W., 382
Robt., 87
W. H., 681
W. R., 902
MORRISON
_____(Rev. Mr.), 582
Alexander, 1034
Allen C., 904
Angeline, 691
Blanche M., 904
Camille, 691
Claude A., 904
Elizabeth, 710, 1014
Grace, 1034
Grace E., 823
J. W., 638
James, 691, 1046
John A., 904
John J., 904
John L., 691
Leonard, 691
Martha, 914
Mary Ann, 969
Rebecca O., 904
MORRISON continued
Robert, 601, 724, 903
Robert J., 691
Rosetta, 724
Sarah, 691
Sarah Venah, 691
Savilla Ann, 691
Susan (Johnson), 1046
Susan A., 1034
Tacy, 1007
William R., 691
Winfield S., 691
MORROW
C. W. (Dr.), 654, 657
James, 728
Jeremiah, 119, 120, 162, 163, 164
W. H., 738
Wm. S. (Rev.), 658
MORSE
Ann J., 892
Jason, 892
Margaret, 892
MORTHLAND
Abraham (Rev.), 642
MORTON
Ira, 577
MORVIN
Ada (Baker), 931
Elroy, 931
MOSES
Almira (Barber), 878
Asa, 878
D. A., 590
F. H., 737
Family, 697
Frank L., 878
Jane E., 878
Jennie, 870
L. N., 590
Louthan, 590
MOTT
Chester R., 348
MOULDEN
Mary, 764
MOUSER
Anna E., 900
I. B., 900, 604
MOWAN
B., 727, 734
Baltzer, 738
David, 1017
Nancy (Roberts, Olmsted), 1017
Nancy (Rudsil), 1017
S. C., 1017
MOWERY
Abigail, 887
Estella, 847
Jacob, 590
Mary, 589, 873
MOWRY
Charity, 687
Enoch, 687
George, 589, 687
George W., 687
Jefferson (Col.), 687
John, 687
Mary, 687
MUDGETT
Gilman C., 348

MULVAIN
(Mr.), 660
MUMFORD
Jane W., 889
MUNN
Charles, 1024
Hattie L., 1024
MUNSELL
W. H., 348
MUNSON
A., 660
A. A., 683
A. W. (Dr.), 348, 383, 384, 387, 381, 382, 390, 409
Amanda M., 796
Augustus Wilmot, 796
Leroy D., 796
Wilmot, 693, 796
Wm., 591
MURPHY
_____(Father), 683, 727
Harriet (Close), 771
Maria, 848
MURRAY
B. I., 738
J. S., 378
Retta,
MUSGRAVE
R. W., 141
MUSON
Elizabeth, 957
MUSSER
Elizabeth, 767
Lizzie, 597
Samuel, 597
MUSSON
Charles P., 883
Edmund A., 883
Edward S., 883
Elizabeth S., 883
Ethel, 883
John T., 883
Mary, 883
Thomas W., 883
William, 883
William J., 883
MUSTARD
Anna (McGlumphy), 1018
Clara, 1017
Ida M., 1017
J. H., 1017
James, 1017
Jane, 1026
John, 714, 1026
John H., 723, 724
Jonah, 1017
Joseph, 949
Mary (Harris), 1017, 1026
Mary H. (Souseley), 1017
W. H., 738
William G., 1017
MYATT
_____, 117
MYERS
Gilbert, 603
H. J., 747
Hannah, 787
Henry, 787
J. J., 597, 883
J. R., 822
MYERS continued
Jemima, 951
Joseph, 727, 952
Mary, 1007
Mary (Kahler), 787
Mary Elizabeth, 951
Rannie M., 812
Rudolph, 884
Sophia, 787
Sarah, 817

N.

NAGLE
Henry, 384
I. E. (Dr.), 381
NAILOR
Catharine, 899
NA-NA-MA-KEE
(Black Hawk's mother), 78
NAUS
Amanda E., 962
Belinda (Benedict), 884
Christian (Wean), 962
David A., 962
Jacob, 962
John P., 962
Joshua, 962
Mollie, 877
Nancy (Pickering), 962
Washington, 962
William, 962
William H., 962
NEAL
Jane, 918
NEAUNT
Susan, 925
NEFF
Adam, 593
Addie (Allen), 1018
C. I. (Dr.), 381
David E., 1018
George, 593
H. E., 719, 721, 722
Henry E., 1018
I. G., 593
John H., 593
Mary (Wise), 1018
NEIFFER
J. G. (Rev.), 730
NEIL
William, 171
NEISSE
B. F., 1010
NEISZ
B. F., 718
U. R., 720
NELSON
Alvin S., 667
Ellen, 984
Emma, 667
Etta, 722
James M., 667, 723, 724
Jas. E., 355
Jemima, 984
Jim, 679
John, 724
John W., 667
Mary E., 667
Milton H., 667
Nancy M., 667
NELSON continued
Rachel J., 667
Samuel, 984
Sarah M., 667
Susanna, 723
Wilbur M., 667
Willis C., 667
NESSLEY
Elizabeth, 840
NEUBERT
Amanda (Ream), 952
Amelia Celestia, 952
Ann Elizabeth, 952
Christian, 952
Dora Margaret, 952
Edwin, 952
Flora, 952
Harmon August, 952
Johanna Sophia (Richter), 952
Julius R., 952
Lydia Caroline, 952
Mary Christina, 952
Sidonia Selomie, 952
William, 952
NEVILLE
Blanche L., 849
Burns L., 849
Ray, 849
Samuel W., 848
William P., 849
NEVITT
Joseph, 329, 924
NEW
Eli, 714, 727, 731
Unity, 1053
NEWBOLD
Henry, 906
Sylvester, 906
Owen L., 906
NEWCOMB
Andrew, 797
Annie, 1053
Bella, 798
Callie L., 1036
Case, 681
Charles, 798
Cromwell, 797
David, 681, 797, 1036
David L., 798
Della, 798
Ellen, 797
Elmore, 798
Emma, 798
Harriet, 798
Mary E., 798
NEWELL
Samuel, 347, 348
NEWLAND
Geo., 370
Sanford, 951
NEWMAN
Amanda, 1005, 1018
Aurilla, 1018
Benjamin, 1018
Charles, 1018
Deborah (Reeves), 1018
Eli, 1005, 1018
Eli (Mrs.), 731
Jacob, 156
Lavinia, 1018
Lois, 1018

NEWMAN continued
Louisa, 1018
Lucretia, 1018
Mary, 1018
Nancy, 1018
NIBARGER
Jacob, 954
Rachel J., 954
Susan, 954
NICHOLS
M. W., 731
Malcolm, 1027
Mary E., 1027
NICKERSON
_____(Mr.), 641
NIELSE
_____(Rev.), 598
NIESZ
B. F., 1020
NISLEY
Anna, 921
Elizabeth, 921
Henry, 921
NIVER
D. E., 721, 723
NIXON
Anna (Mrs.), 858
Jane E., 731
Jane Eliza (Boyd), 1019
Jeremiah, 1018
John, 858
John B., 1019
Mary S., 858
Phoeba (Wood), 1018
Samuel B., 1019
William, 1018
William M., 858
Wm. W., 352, 404
NOGLE
Cora A., 1019
Elizabeth, 999
Jacob, 1019
John, 1019
Laura A. (Urich), 1019
Lenette, 1019
Myrtle L., 1019
Rebecca P. (Powell), 1019
S. W., 1019
NOLAND
John, 155
NONNAMAKER
Maria Barbara, 973
NORMAN
Albert Brice, 1059
Alexander, 985
Campbell W., 1059
Eldorado, 1059
Elliot B., 1059
Frank, 985
H. C., 339
H. W., 859
Helen M., 985
Henry, 750, 1058
Henry C., 985
Henry W., 752
Henry W., 1059
Isabella, 985
James, 985
John N., 1059
Mary, 985
Mary J. (Collins), 985
NORMAN continued
Minnie M., 985
Nancy, 580
Nathaniel, 748, 752, 985, 1058
Olive, 985
Rebecca (Rice), 1059
Sarah D., 1059
Tabitha (Perry), 1059
William, 985
NORRIS
John T., 997
NORTON
Alta M., 798
Anson, 795, 798
Elizabeth, 674
Emma, 795
Emma C., 798
NORTON
Joseph, 674
Lula B., 798
Maria, 674
Samuel, 141
Willie A., 798
NOUS
John, 672
NOWLON
David, 891
NOYES
Edw. F., 173, 357
NULSE
John, 1048
Mary, 1048
Rebea (Clendenen), 1048
NYE
A. F., 737, 1019
Adam (Rev.), 1019
Anna (Cunningham), 1019
E. E., 1019
Earl, 1019
George A., 1019
Lucinda (Cushman), 1019
Mabel, 1019
Roy, 1019
Sylva, 1019

O.

OAKLEY
Henry S., 707
OARD
Diana, 888
OATES
Charles W., 642
Delilah, 642
Hiram, 642
Lavinia, 642
Mary E., 642
Sylvester, 642
OBENOUR
Amos, 692
Anna, 920, 1055
Christena (Acre), 924
David, 329, 692, 792, 924, 973
Eleanor, 694
Elizabeth, 692
Elizabeth (Fultz), 925
Eve Gertrude (Gould), 924
Frederick, 692
George Washington, 924
OBENOUR continued
Hannah (Clapham), 924
Hannah I., 973
Harman, 692, 924
Henry, 692
Herman, 692
John, 692, 920, 1055
Joshua, 692
Josiah, 632, 633, 925
Lydia Ann, 926
Maria M. (Darst), 924
Mary Jane, 1055
Melodia Ann, 924
Melvin Perry, 925
Minerva Estella, 924
Nora May, 925
Robert Elmore, 924
Sarah, 692
Sarah Genevra, 924
Susan, 692
Susan (Smith), 925
W. J., 971
William Harmon, 924
OBERLIN
A. (Mrs.), 730
OCHS
Henry, 798
John, 798
Kate, 798
Maggie, 798
Mollie, 798
Theodore, 798
William, 798
William (Jr.), 798
O'CONNELL
Johanna, 864
ODELL
Jay, 357
O'FARRELL
Thomas, 722
OGLE
_____(Mr.), 642
Wm. H. (Elder), 694
OGLESBEE
I., 581
Isaiah, 660
Sarah, 660
OHLER
Wm., 574
O'LEARY
_____(Mr.), 729
OLIPHANT
Rebecca, 890
OLIVER
Robert, 64, 271
William (Maj.), 147
OLMSTED
Nancy (Roberts), 1017
Samuel, 1017
OLNEY
Sarah, 630
O'NEIL
_____(Lieut.), 190
_____(Rev.), 694
ORALHOOD
Phebe, 897
ORAM
Aaron, 574
ORMSBY
M., 653
ORR

ORR continued
T., 127
ORTH
Adam, 690
Elizabeth, 691
Frederick, 691
George, 691, 693, 694, 973
J. J., 693
J. Adam, 691
John, 691
John G., 691
Leonard, 691
Margaret, 691
Martha Ann (Huntley), 973
ORTHS
J. A., 592
OSBORN
Daniel, 622
Dorothy, 622
Isaac, 641
Lydia, 1004
Margaret, 641, 648
O., 831
Ralph, 126
Wilson, 641
OSBORNE
Fannie, 969
OSBOURNE
Phebe, 832
OSCHMAN
Margaret, 921
O'SULLIVAN
Betsey, 884
Daniel, 884
Eugene P.S., 884
Francis, 884
Grace A., 884
John B., 884
Kate, 884
Mary M., 884
Minnie, 884
Nellie I., 884
OTIS
Stephen, 333
OVERMIER
Emeline, 1022
OVERSHINER
Euseba, 654
OWEN
Frances, 729
Freeman, 684
Sarah A., 979
Sarah E., 979
William, 979
OWENS
Bros., 680
Elvira, 850
OYSTER
Susan, 1019

P.

PACKER
Calvin, 597
Clara, 871
Gynevia, 871
James, 590
John, 672
Johnathan, 590
Leonard, 693
Milton, 597
PACKER continued
S. H., 590
Samuel H., 591
William, 871
Wm. H., 590
PACKTRELL
Mary, 162
PAGE
Ira, 322
PAINES
Edw., 141
PAINTER
Issac, 904
J. B., 904
Lucretia G., 904
Maggie B., 904
Orrie C., 904
Rosa Lee, 904
PALLEN
M. A. (Prof.), 784
PALMER
Ann, 964
S. S., 722
PALMERS
(Mr.), 47
PANCAKE
Abram, 768
Emily, 768
Pyrena, 768
PANGBURN
Margaret, 607
PARISH
Joseph, 367
PARLETT
John (Rev.), 583, 582
PARK
Almira E., 1020
Bros., 734
Clementine, 889
Eva A., 1020
Geo. A., 681
Horton, 657
J. G., 718, 724, 722, 1010
John Gamble, 1020
Lida (Wilson), 1020
Mary (Riley), 1019
Mary L., 1020
Mina J., 1020
N. R., 724, 727, 1019, 1020
Roland, 334
Roy J., 1020
S. E. (Crawford), 1020
W. R., 1020
William, 1019
PARKER
(Mr.), 641
PARKINSON
Anna, 798
Emi, 798
John, 328, 384
PARLETT
John, 658, 707
John (Rev.), 753
PARR
Samuel, 149
PARRY
Abigail K. (Howe), 938
C. E., 938
PARSONS
Frances U., 789
Joseph, 790
PARSONS continued
S. H., 60
Samuel H., 267
Sarah, 790
PARTER
Elizabeth, 913
PARTHEMORE
(Mr.), 659
PASSWATER
Enoch J., 865
Lavinia L., 865
PATRICK
(Father), 684
Beulah, 1042
John H. (Col.), 194
PATTERSON
Arthur, 952
Catherine, 664, 952, 953, 1025
D. M., 707
Ella, 664
Ellen, 953
Elizabeth, 664, 953
Ester, 664
Esther, 953
Flora May, 953
Jane, 579
Jane (Davis), 952
Jemima, 664, 953
John Melvin, 953
Johnson, 1042
Joseph, 664
Joseph Ward, 953
L., 707
Lavina R. (Mathews), 953
Mahala Caroline (Branstittler), 953
Margaret, 664, 799, 953
Mary, 664, 953
Mary Elizabeth, 953
Mary Geneva, 953
Melvin J., 953
Miranda (Codner), 952
Miranda E., 952
Nancy, 664, 953, 1018
Rebecca, 664, 953
Robt., 61
Robert, 268, 678
Robt. (Col.), 154, 197
Robert A., 1018
Samuel, 664, 669, 670, 925, 952
Samuel (Jr.), 953
Samuel Henry, 953
Sarah Jane, 664, 953
Susanna, 664, 953
T. M., 707
Thomas, 952
W. T., 987
William D., 664, 953
Wm., 87
PATTON
(Mr.), 37
PAUL
John, 119
William (Rev.), 641
William S. (Rev.), 731
PAULDING
Henry, 347
PAVER
Anna May, 1049

PAVER continued
Betsy, 1048
Charlie, 1049
Dora, 1049
Harvey, 1049
James, 384, 1048
Jimmie, 1049
John, 1048, 1049
Mary, 1049
Mollie (Cline), 1049
Orie, 1049
PAXTON
Culberson, 647
Elder, 647
James, 660
William, 647, 741
PAYNE
Henry B., 354
Samuel, 924
PEACHEY
J. H., 722
PEALER
J. C. Fremont, 884
John, 884
Laura, 884
Lemuel, 884
Louisa, 884
Mary, 884
Oliver, 884
Ray, 884
Samuel Delbert, 884
Virgil, 884
William, 884
William F., 884
PEARCE
_____, 680
A. (Dr.), 681
J. M., 681
John M., 352
Martha, 683
PEARL
John, 1050
Matilda, 1050
PEAS
John, 744
PEASE
Calvin, 120
PEAVER
_____(Miss), 639
Benjamin, 639
Elizabeth, 639
George W., 657
Harvey, 747, 748
James, 607
John, 608, 639
Joseph, 639
Margaret, 639
Uriah, 639
PECK
W. J. (Rev.), 598
William, 727
PEDITT
Brinton, 657
PEELER
Wm., 590
PEES
Elizabeth (Walker), 974
Martha, 974
Nicholas, 974
PEET
Charles, 782
PEET continued
Mary J. (Goodin), 782
PELAN
James, 682
PELTIER
John, 731
John (Mrs.), 731
PENCE
J. P., 333
PENCER
Rosanna, 917
PENDLETON
Geo. H., 171
PENDRE
W. C., 583
PENDRY
Mary E., 763
PENN
Benjamin M., 373
PENNOCK
Ann E., 940
Eslie, 941
Isaac W., 659, 940
Joseph R., 941
Lemuel, 940
Minnie J., 941
Susan, 935
Susan (Dille), 940
Susannah, 1026
PEOPLES
_____(Mr.), 731
James, 1026
Mary, 1026
Nancy, 1026
PERKEY
J. F. (Dr.), 381
PERKINS
_____(Mr.), 172
PERROT
M., 96
Nicholas, 20
PERRY
_____(Commander), 125, 126, 127
Alanson, 941
Alanson (Sr.), 941
Arthur, 941
Cora, 941
Elizabeth, 727, 941
F. A., 574
Flora, 941
Horace, 941
John, 679
Marion, 941
Sarah, 941
Sarah (Galbraith), 941
Tabitha, 752
PETERS
Rebecca, 888
PETERSON
D. S., 1021
Daniel, 145
E. W., 1021
Harriet (McDowell), 1021
Hugh, 1021
Mathilda (Dearth), 1021
May Prudence, 1021
Sarah, 889
PETTY
Andrew, 689
Catharine J., 674
PFEIFFER
Adam, 624, 904
Anna B., 905
Anna May, 915
Barbara, 1049
Barbara (Miss), 810, 908
Callie M., 915
Caroline, 916
Cathem, 908
Charles E., 905
Charlie W., 915
Edward F., 915
Elizabeth, 780, 1049
Ella, 915
Elnara, 915
Emma, 915
Eva, 905
Eva (Elsasser), 1049
Fred E., 915
George, 619, 624, 915, 1049
George H., 915
George (Sr.), 916
George William, 916
Gertie, 915
Henry, 916, 1049
Ida, 915
Isadora, 915
J. A., 916
J. C., 915
J. H., 915, 913
Jessie F., 915
Jessie May, 915
John, 387, 624, 779, 835, 904, 1049
John Adam, 603, 619, 912
John N., 905
Joseph, 905
Jossie, 915
Lewis, 627, 1049
Lizzie, 905
Maggie, 835, 916
Margaret, 916, 1049
Mary, 905, 915
Michael, 908, 916, 1049
Minnie, 905
Peter, 905, 912
Samuel, 627, 915, 916
Sophia, 905
Ulrich J., 915
William, 691
William D., 905
William W., 915
PFEISTER
Jacob, 624
PFEUFER
Mary, 781
Samuel W., 167
PHILBRICK
Mary, 704
Newel, 704
PHILLIPPI
J. O., 727
PHILIPS
_____(Dr.), 813
Carl, 799
W. H., 798
PHILLIP
_____(Mr.), 727
PHILLIPS
Catharine, 1052
Catharine (Anderson), 1052

PHILIPS continued
David, 798
David P., 799
Elizabeth, 948
Enoch, 798, 1052
John, 798
Kate, 799
Mary, 799
Maud, 799
Rachel S., 885
PHILLIPS
_____(Mr.), 641
C. D., 590
D. C., 590, 877
D. W., 877
David C., 597
E. W., 877
Eliza E., 858
Elizabeth, 863
H., 142
Henry, 1007
Huldah, 858
Isaac, 858
Jacqueline, 858
Joseph, 858
Louisa, 858
Martha B., 858
Mary E., 858
May, 858
Melicca J., 858
N. B., 590
& Nickerson, Revs., 582
R. D. (Miss), 877
Rachel (Wright), 877
Robt., 748
S., 1001
S. W., 667
Uriah B., 858
Wm. H. (Dr.), 328, 357, 381, 382, 408, 760, 858
PIATT
A. Sanders, 357
PICKERING
Nancy, 962
PICKET
P. J., 609
Temperance, 883
PICKETT
Mary, 673, 956
W. M., 680
PICKNEY
Charles, 87
PIERCE
_____(Mr.), 693
_____(Pres.), 166, 168
Andrew, 934
Jane, 934
Samantha, 693
Sarah, 934
PIERRE
St., 38
PIERSON
A. C., 720
PIFER
A. D., 677, 680, 681, 962
Metta, 720
PIMPERTON
Annie R., 960
Charlotte (Copeland), 963
John T., 963
Joseph M., 960, 963
PIMPERTON continued
Malicia E., 963
Martha M., 963
Mary C., 963
Mary S., 963
Rebecca H., 963
Susanna (Bassatt), 963
Wm., 672, 963
William W., 963
PINGREE
Elbert Earl, 674
Hiram, 674
PINNEY
E. H. (Dr.), 382
PIPER
A. A., 748, 749, 753
Amos, 752, 857, 1059
Andrew A., 1059
Betsy (Caldwell), 1059
Charles W., 1059
Eliz., 753
Elizabeth (Monroe), 1060
Harriet, 1059
Howard, 1060
J. M., 748, 753
Joseph M., 1059
Laura, 1060
Lua, 1060
Mary E., 857, 1059
Nathaniel, 1060
Oliver W., 1059
Simon, 1059
William W., 1059
PIRES
John, 858
PISEL
Elizabeth, 672
Hattie E., 884
Jeremiah, 672
John, 672
Manda L., 884
Mary Ann, 672
Reuben, 672
Sarah Jane, 672
Thomas, 672, 884
Washington, 672
William, 687, 884
Wm., 672
PITT
_____(Mr.), 1021
Wm., 40
PITTMAN
_____(Capt.), 45
PITTSFORD
J. A., 682
PLANT
_____(Mr.), 731
PLEWS
Margaret, 1042
Mary, 1042
William, 1042
PLUMB
F. (Rev.), 594
Frank (Rev.), 598
PLUMMER
Anna, 712
Elder, 660
POE
Ada N., 849
Adam, 971
Andrew, 700, 849, 845
POE continued
Ann M., 845, 849
Anna, 700
Barbara, 700
Bryon B., 849
David, 370, 700, 849, 985
Douglas, 849
Elizabeth, 700, 985
Emma, 700
Florence, 849
Genova, 700, 849, 985
George H., 153, 700
Griffith B., 700
John, 700
John W., 700
Leotta, 849
Lizzie, 700
Lydia, 700
Marquis, 849
Milton, 849
Robert Allen, 700
Samantha, 849
Stephen, 700
Vesta, 849
William, 700, 849, 852
POINTER
A. E., 885
Thomas, 885
POLK
_____(Pres.), 168
POLLOCK
J. S. (Dr.), 382
POND
V. (Rev.), 582, 583
PONO
V., 658
PONTIAC
Chief, 41, 99, 100
POODER
Margaret, 1046
POOL
Alexander, 617, 799
Carrie Leito, 925
Clifford, 800
Ella, 800
Emily (Carroll), 925
Frank Shane, 925
George, 925
Harris, 353
Harrison, 621
Hattie, 800
Ida, 800
James, 800
James B., 683
Jessie, 800
John, 617, 800
Laura, 800
Martha J., 800
Mary Vance, 822
May, 800
Wade, 800
Wm., 353, 617, 799, 822
POOLE
_____(Mr.), 197
POOLEY
Sue, 720
POONT
Barbara, 760
POPE
_____(Capt.), 183
Joab, 220

PORE
Alvin L., 885
Christopher, 885
F. C., 593
J. H., 593
L. T., 593
Levi, 885
PORES
Frank, 693
Levi, 693
PORTER
Andrew, 580
C. A., 582
Freeman, 583
James T., 580
John L., 348
Rebecca, 582
PORTERFIELD
Wm., 407, 590
POST
Deborah, 648
Elizabeth (Jones), 925
Franklin Jonas, 925
Fredrick (Rev.), 99, 157, 262
George E. Wallace, 925
John Andrew, 925
Jonas, 925
Lorain (Lindley), 925
Mary Elmira, 925
POTTER
Daniel, 146
Emery D., 348
Isaiah, 604
POTTS
Benj. F. (Br.Gen.), 193
POUCH
John, 679
POWELL
Alice B., 805
B. B., 623
Benjamin B., 731
Benjamin F., 953
David Sheridan, 953
Delia, 884
Eliza (Kirtland), 953
Elizabeth, 953
Fuller K., 953
Ida Ellen, 953
Jacob, 741
James, 390, 667, 953
Joseph, 667, 953
Josiah, 884
L. S., 407, 408
Nancy, 771
Nancy (Lyons), 1017
S. T., 905
Samuel, 905
Sarah, 713, 1017
Sarah Abbey, 953
Stilla, 401
William, 1017
William H. (Brig.Gen.), 149, 193
POWELSON
R. A., 657
PRESSER
Theo., 718
PRESTON
C. W., 998
James, 597
PRESTON continued
John, 1032
M., 738
Matilda, 1032
Robert, 667
PRICE
Addie (Backus), 964
Addie B., 964
Alonzo T., 963
Annette V., 963
Annie L., 801
Benjamin, 963
Catharine (Forber), 963
Charles R., 964
David P., 963
Eliza, 963
Elizabeth, 684
Elvira (Corey), 963
Emma J., 963
Henrietta, 963
Henry, 800, 963
Henry B., 964
J. W., 650
Jasper, 994
John, 963, 1044
John C., 963
Joseph R., 963
Josiah, 684, 687, 963
Josiah B., 963
Julia, 800
Lewis, 800
Louisa, 800
Margaret, 963
Martha, 963
Martin, 781, 800
Mary L., 781
Mary L. (Tucker), 963
Phebe, 963
Philip, 963
Robert E., 963
Russell, 682, 963
Sarah, 963
Sarah C., 963
Shelby, 963
Simon, 800
William B., 964
PRIDEAUX
_____(Gen.), 40
PRINDELL
Sarah, 965
PRINGLE
Elizabeth, 793
PRINTZ
John, 653
Michael, 653
PROCTOR
_____(Col.), 123
_____(Gen.), 124, 125, 126
PROSHIA
Sarah, 1008
PROTZMAN
_____(Dr.), 781
Elmer, 801
John, 801
Margaret, 801
Silas, 382, 801
William, 801
PROUSE
Diana, 843
Henrietta, 843
PUCKESHINWA
Father of Tecumseh, 69
Mother of Tecumseh, METHANTASKE, 69
PUGH
C., 1021
Catherine, 711, 1021
Cornelius, 711, 1022
Eleanor, 650
Eli, 711, 727
Eli F., 1021
Elizabeth (Hullibarger), 1021
Ella, 1021
Frank C., 1021
George E., 1021
Hattie P., 1021
Henry, 711, 1021, 1022
Hugh, 617
Hulda (Runser), 1021
Idella B., 1021
James, 711, 1022
Lydia (Klingler), 1022
Martin V., 711, 1021
Mary, 694
Mary (Fenner), 1021
Mary Jane, 1022
Mertle, 1022
S. A., 1021
Wilbur G., 1021
William, 1021
PUMPHREY
Hannah, 1007
J. B., 623
Jas. B., 351
John W., 1007
Tacy (Morrison), 1007
PURCELL
John Baptist (Rev.), 728, 811
PURDY
_____(Mrs.), 684
Adin C., 964
Alfred, 964
Alice H., 964
Ann (Tibbs), 964
Anna E., 964
Annie M., 964
B. F., 964
Benjamin F., 964
Earl A., 964
Eddie C. (Harmon), 964
George H., 964
Gilbert, 964
Harry B., 964
James, 760
James L., 964
John E., 964
Kate, 760
P. Henry, 964
Phebe, 964
Stephen, 673, 964, 687
Tully E., 964
William, 964
William E., 964
PUTNAM
Rufus (Gen.), 59, 102, 109, 110, 119, 266, 267
PYERS
O., 579
PY-E-SA
Chief Blackhawk's father, 73

QUAINTENCE
Susan, 968
QUATMAN
Augustine M. (Rev.), 728, 683
J. W. (Father), 729
Joseph M. (Rev.), 728
QUINBY
Ephraim, 158
QUINT
J. H., 738

R.

RADCLIFF
John, 367
RAGER
Clement L., 801
Eli W., 801
Elizabeth A., 801
George B., 801
James E., 801
John,
John Q., 801
Mary C., 801
Nancy E., 801
William H., 801
RAINSBURG
Catharine (McKnight), 1060, 1062
Charlotte (Wilkins), 1060
David A., 1060
James L., 1060
John, 1060
John C., 1060, 1062
J. M., 753
John M., 1060
Margaret (Maxwell), 1060, 1061
Margaret S., 1060, 1062
Mary C., 1060
Robert M., 1060
Ruth I., 1060
Sarah, 1060
Siford, 857
Thomas W., 1060
William, 1060
RALEY
Edith, 937
James, 937
Margaret, 937
RAMGE
George W., 627
Thomas, 627
RAMSEY
A., 1049
A. S., 401, 404
Albert F., 885
Alexander M., 374
Alvin R., 885
Anne E., 1050
Basil, 885
Callie, 1050
Elizabeth (Pfeiffer), 1049
Ellsworth, 885
Emma M., 885
G. W., 913
George, 1049
Hattie, 1050
Joseph T., 885
Leatha Llewellen, 885
RAMSEY continued
Lloyd, 885
Lizzie, 1049
Margaret, 1049
Mary (Stern), 1050
Mary Arwell, 885
Rebecca, 887
Rosa (Huffurgue), 1050
Sarah J., 885
RANNAGIER
Louis, 624
RANNEY
Albert, 862
Rufus P., 354
RAPHSNIDER
Magdalena, 1055
Mary, 1055
RAREY
A. K., 753
Alfred, 355, 404
Anna E., 1047
Ann E., 802
Arah M., 802
Benjamin, 328
Clarinda E., 802
Edmond M., 802
Elizabeth, 753
Francis M., 802
Garnalian S., 802
Ira R., 802
Jefferson P., 802
Judson A., 802
Maria L., 802
Maria L. Allen, 802
Martha A., 802
Nicholas, 802, 1047
Nicholson, 354
Parker, 802
Parker A., 802
Sarah, 1047
Sarah Johnson, 802
RAWLAND
James, 909
RAY
Edna M., 985
James, 590
James H., 979, 985
John W., 985
Katie O., 985
Leona A., 985
Leonidas B., 985
Martha H. (Gilpin), 985
Mercy, 985
Otto F., 985
RAYL
_____(Dr.), 693
George, 1033
Joseph, 1033
Mary J., 1034
Mathilda, 1034
Prudence, 993
Sarah (Lawback), 1033
Susanna, 709
Susannah, 933
RAYNOR
Caroline, 795
REA
Benjamin, 704
READ
Geo., 87
REAM
REAM continued
A., 724, 734, 1022
Abraham, 1027
Anderson W., 1022
Anna E. (Miller), 1022
Frank, 1022
George, 1022
Henry, 1022
Henry D., 1022
Isaac Newton, 1022
Jacob B., 1022
Joseph, 690, 733
Levi O., 1022
Margaret, 867
Mary, 889
Mary C., 1022, 1027
Mary (Altman), 1022
Mary Elizabeth, 911
P. W., 723, 724
Philip, 867, 1022
Philip W., 1022
Rebecca, 1030
REAMS
S. T., 654
REDDICK
Louisa, 868
REDMAN
M. E., 1023
REECE
Earnest H., 1023
Henrietta V. (Bodge), 1023
Lenna A., 994, 1023
W. L., 719, 727, 994, 1022
William, 1022, 1023
Wm. L., 738
REED
Alexander, 925
Andrew, 577, 983
Ann, 1061
Cathem, 890
Eliza (Bowdle), 925
Elizabeth, 598, 890
Isabella, 983
James, 1061
James M., 890
Jane, 976
John F., 1025
Lackey, 1061
Leona, 925
Lucinda (Cooney), 925
Margaret, 1061
Maria (Crow), 974
Mary, 577, 983
Nancy, 571
Robt., 289
Ruel, 976
W. M., 633, 682
William A., 925
Wm. H., 789
William M., 974
Wm. M. (Rev.), 724
REEDER
J. S. (Rev.), 583
J. S. G. (Rev.), 582, 752, 753
John, 627
S. G., 658
Sarah E., 594
REEDY
Albert, 1023
Isabella (Works), 1023
M. E. (Redman), 1023

REEDY continued
Robert, 1023
Samuel, 1023
REEFENSTEIN
_____(Miss), 968
REEFER
John, 582
Margaret (Miss), 760
REELY
John, 810
REES
Charles M. (Dr.), 889
REESE
Ann E., 767
Christian Ernstine, 802
Elizabeth (Musser), 767
F. B., 681, 682
Frank, 889
George H., 802
Harvey, 802
Henry, 834
Henry H., 802
Joseph L. (M.D.), 889
Lena (Miss), 834
Mena Kaiser, 802
Nora, 802
Rawland, 889
Roland, 767
Sally, 802
Victory, 802
W. L., 727
REEVES
Deborah, 1018
REICHART
Sarah, 961
REID
Eliza Ann, 920
Charity (Manly), 926
Charity Ann, 926
Eliza (Houser), 926
Emma Eliza, 926
Eva Loraine, 927
George Houser, 926
Isabella (Miss), 764
J. W., 720
John, 926
John M., 924
John Manly, 926
Lewis Eugene, 927
Manly, 920, 926
Margaret (Miller), 926
Mary Adelaide, 926
Mary Elizabeth (Bryan), 927
Melodia Ann (Obenour), 926
R. B., 738
Rebecca E. (Leeper), 926
Simon A., 632, 633
Simon Adis, 926
Thomas Hiram, 926
Whitelaw, 196
REIFENSTEIN
John, 692, 693
REIFSNEIDER
Anna, 820
REILLY
J. W. (Brig.Gen.), 193
REIMSBURG
Margaret (Maxwell), 1061
Sarah, 1061
William, 1061
REINHART
& Lowry, 733
REMICK
Joseph, 987
REYNOLDS
_____(Gov.), 77
Elizabeth, 944
George W., 944
John, 767
Rachel, 767
Rosalthee, 944
RHIDENOWER
Catherine, 812
RHINEHART
Amanda, 872
RHODE
Andrew, 1063
RHODES
Ellen M. (Miss), 827
John, 803
Kate R., 803
O. E., 803
Rachel, 803
RIAL
Harriet, 918
RICE
Adaline Virginia, 858
Adam M., 751
Adam W., 859
Albert N., 751
Betsey, 1000
Calvin, 751, 865
Catherine (Mrs.), 859
Clara May, 858
Clement, 368, 750, 858
Cora E., 859
Eliza, 1059
George, 751
Gilbert, 734
Ida F., 859
J. S., 738
Jacob, 821
James,
John, 350, 581, 748, 751, 858, 855, 1059
John F., 734
John S., 751, 858, 859
Margaret, 751
Martha A., 751, 859
Mary, 583
Mary (Mrs.), 751
Mary G., 730
Nancy J., 855, 859
Nancy Jane, 751
Phillip H., 859
R., 681
Rebecca, 751, 859, 1059
Richard, 751
Robert, 751, 859, 858
Roy Clifton, 858
S. (Rev.), 736, 597
Thomas, 751, 859, 865
Warren A., 859
Wm., 751
RICHARD
Geor. A., 593
J. Fraise, 718
RICHARDS
_____(Mr.), 742
B. F., 743
Bethany (Evans), 1044
RICHARDS continued
Elizabeth, 845
Huldah, 1040
Ira, 582, 1044
Ira C., 579
J. P., 744, 747
James, 743, 1050
Jane E., 919
Jeptha, 742
Jesse B., 1050
John, 747
John P., 744, 1050
Leonard, 582, 658, 742, 743, 747, 1040
Marion F., 1050
Mary, 1040
Matilda, 743
Matilda (Pearl), 1050
Nancy, 976
Neva Blanch, 1050
Pearl, 1050
Sarah M. (Harbinson), 1050
Viola (Butler), 1050
William, 976
RICHARDSON
Barnet, 650, 941, 944
Christopher, 650, 652
D. B., 657
Elizabeth, 944
J. N., 657
John, 650
Martha, 869
W. P. (Brig.Gen.), 193
Washington, 941
RICHESON
Armilda M., 1023
Eliza J. (Matheny), 1023
L., 738
Leonidas, 1023
Lillie E., 1023
Martha (Darbyshire), 1023
Verlinda I., 1023
William, 1023
William E., 1023
RICHEY
_____(widow), 568
Andrew, 294, 368, 568
Samuel, 294, 368, 568
RICHTER
Johanna Sophia, 952
RICKERSON
L., 727
RIES
Alice W., 803
C. F., 1023
Emma (Stivers), 1024
David J., 803
Florence M., 803
George H., 803
George Henry, 803
John, 802
John J., 803
Laura Anna, 1024
Milton C., 803
Wilhelmina Kaiser, 803
RIGHTMIRE
Benjamin, 701
Martha, 701
Mary, 701
Nancy, 701
Sarah, 701

RIGHTMIRE continued
William H., 701
RIGHTSTINE
Catherine, 854
RILEY
E. W., 657, 658
Jas. W., 159
John, 119, 694
Mary, 701, 1019
Moses, 694
RINE
Chissna, 866
RINEHARD
David (Rev.), 582
RINEHART
Adam R., 783
David, 658
D. B. (Rev.), 743
Letty, 783
W. A., 657
RINKFORD
John, 884
RIPLEY
A., 577, 850
Amanda M., 886
Anna, 850
Arasmous, 577
David, 850
David F., 886
Eliza, 641
Emma L., 886
Ida, 850
J. J., 598, 885
Jefferson, 641, 642
Joseph, 850
Mary, 850
S. S., 886
Sallie, 850
Solomon, 885
Van Bert, 850
Wm., 850
William A., 886
RITCHEY
Andrew, 840, 850
Charles H., 851
"Aunt" Sally, 292, 293
Elsie J., 1039
James Oliver, 851
John, 850
Lydia, 840, 851
Martha, 1039
Mary Jane, 851
Samuel, 850
Sarah, 851
William, 1039
ROBBINS
Almira, 674, 966
ROBERTS
Allan, 1017
Ann (Mahan), 927
Belle, 950
Clarence Emmet, 927
Eddie, 927
Eva Thorp, 927
George, 589
Geo., 590
George D., 927
George Elgin, 927
John, 916, 927
Josiah, 950
Margaret C., 950
ROBERTS continued
Mary, 1017
Myrtie B., 927
Nancy, 1017
S. (Rev.), 582
William, 986
ROBERTSON
Simon, 320
ROBEY
D. T., 682
W. J., 681
ROBINSON
_____(Rev.), 661
Albert, 942
Amy Jane (Jones), 941
Ann, 623
Anne, 965
Annis, 707
Blanche, 942
Chase, 941
Elder, 707
Ellen M. Spaulding, 705
Florence A., 942
Francis, 804
Harriet M., 942
Henrietta, 846
Henry, 860
Issac, 619
J. S., 720, 1036
J. S. (Col.), 227, 340, 344, 401, 402, 404, 407
J. S. (Gen.), 785
J. T. (Dr.), 731
James, 623
James S., 749
James S. (Gen.), 803, 805
James S. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
Jane, 804, 942
Jane (Gillen), 941
Jennie S., 805
John, 650, 657, 941
John (Sr.), 941
Levina, 941
Levine, 942
M. J., 942
Margaret (Mrs.), 860
Mary, 657
Mary Ann (Gray), 941
Mary I. (Rule), 941
Mary J., 941
Orla E., 942
Oscar H., 942
P. A., 623
Parlee C., 805
Rebecca, 657, 942
Sarenia (Archer), 942
Silas, 942
T. J., 722
W. N., 914
W. S., 805
William (Sq.), 914
William H., 942
Wilson, 747
ROBY
Elizabeth, 603
George, 603, 744
Hawson, 320
Hanson, 603, 609
Henry, 603
Hezekiah, 1048
Isaac, 603, 609
ROBY continued
John, 320, 603
Josiah, 603, 611
Mary C. (Mentzer), 1048
Mary Ann, 603, 611
Matilda, 603, 611
Nelson, 747
ROCKHOLD
Rachel, 842
RODABAUGH
Jonas, 597
Kate, 597
Margrette Ann, 784
Viola, 597
RODGERS
_____(Dr.), 771
Clara, 806
Eugene, 806
J. A., 805
John, 805
L. C., 747
Lorenzo, 731
Margaret, 806
Marv, 806
Wm. H., 831
ROGERS
Ann E., 577
David (Col.), 243
J. A. (Dr.), 381, 382
John, 1029
M. N., 577
Robt. (Maj.), 40, 41
Samuel, 1029
Samuel G., 577
ROITZ
G. F. (Rev.), 697
ROLLEDGE
G. W., 719, 734, 720
ROOSEVELT
_____(Mr.), 72
ROPP
John, 672
ROMACK
Wm., 577
ROSBROOK
& Bro., 653
ROSBRUGH
Hilkiah, 1046
Nancy, 1046
Susan (Deardoff), 1046
ROSE
Almira Jane, 919
Eleazer J., 1051
Elmira J., 1051
Mary E., 1051
ROSEBERRY
Joseph, 619
ROSENBACHER
Elizabeth, 785
ROSENBERGER
Elizabeth, 915
ROSECRANS
Wm. Starke (Gen.), 184, 18 191, 192, 195
ROSENMIRE
Elizabeth, 905
ROSS
David, 859
David R., 353
French O., 859
James (Hon.), 147

ROSS continued
James Y., 859, 747
John R., 353
Joseph, 996
Martha A., 859
Oliver, 145
Rosa J., 996
Sarah, 996
ROTHSTOCK
Eliza, 1028
ROUGH
Thos., 324, 327, 348, 351, 403
ROWAN
Benjamin, 727, 731
ROWLAND
John, 738
ROWLES
William, 1024
ROWLEY
C. E. (Mrs.), 723
C. E. (Rev.), 730
C. E., 1024
Charles, 597
Enos, 1024
Hattie L. (Munn), 1024
Susan (Montgomery), 1024
RUDSIL
Nancy, 1017
RUDY
A. S., 722
RUHL
J. G. (Rev.), 624
RUHLEN
Cyrus E., 1061
Dilla N. (Reed), 1061
Dorotha J., 1060
Euphemia, 753
Euphemia (Reed), 1061
George, 1060
Henry, 1060
Ida May, 1061
James R., 1061
Lewis E., 1061
Myrta J., 1061
William, 1060
Willie W., 1061
Wm., 753
RULE
George, 658, 941
Nancy, 941
William, 648, 657
RUMBAUGH
Elizabeth K. (Studivan), 954
Etta Polenia, 954
Jehu Jason, 954
John, 954
Joshua John, 954
M., 328, 329
Margaret Ann, 954
Merta May, 954
Ruth Ellen, 954
Thomas H., 954
Violet (Studivan), 954
Violet Rebecca, 954
RUMER
Edith E., 942
J. A., 658
J. L., 653
Jacob, 653
Jacob A., 942
RUMER continued
John S., 942
William, 658
RUMFIELD
Arius (Rev.), 577
RUMLER
Ella, 872
Emanuel, 872
RUNION
Abigail, 943
Elenor J., 943
Henry, 943
RUNKLE
_____ (Col.), 190
Benj. P. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
RUNSER
_____ (Mr.), 712
A., 669
Andrew, 954, 1021
C. W., 669
Charles Clement, 954
Charles Wesley, 954
Chas. W., 351
Clarence D., 954
Elizabeth (Epley), 1025
Families, 714
Francis L., 1025
George, 714, 731, 732, 733
Hulda Jeannette, 1025
Huldah J., 1021
Isabel (McDowell), 954
Isabella (McDowell), 1021
John, 1025
John Franklin, 954
Leonidas Andrew, 1025
Martha M. (Lawrence), 954
Mary Ida, 1025
Roseal A., 954
Serphen, 1025
William W., 954
RUPERT
G. G. (Elder), 594
RUSH
Charity, 597
Charles, 653, 658
Charlotte, 792
James, 591
Job, 888
Ruth A., 597
Samuel, 597
Sarah J., 888
RUSHER
George, 1004
George H., 733
RUSSELL
_____, 654
Elizabeth (Brown), 768
Geo W. (Mrs.), 834
H. C. (Dr.), 381
Jane, 921
Joel, 627
Margaret J., 973
Philip, 400
Phoebe, 800
T. S., 727
RUTLEDGE
Anna (Maynard), 1025
B. W., 1025
Benj., 571
Benjamin, 384, 806
RUTLEDGE continued
Benjamin W., 852
Carl Clyde, 807
Caroline (McGinnis), 1025
Carrie, 1025
Catherine (Patterson, Schockey), 1025
Charles H., 807
Clara, 1025
D. (Dr.), 753
Elder David, 582
Donna Dean, 807
Earl Ernest, 807
Ellen, 852
Geo. W., 795, 807
Harriet (Kirk), 1025
Harriett, 571, 574, 806, 838
J., 87
Jefferson, 806, 851
Jessie (Miss), 807
John F., 852
Lara, 1025
Laura, 1025
Lewis, 371, 718, 806
Louis, 292
Marion R., 852
Martha J. (Tressel), 1031
Mary (Lewis), 1025
Nancy, 572
Nellie, 572
R. W., 738
Ralph R., 1025
Richard, 368, 571, 574, 806, 851, 1025
Richard (Jr.), 806
Richard A., 1025
Richard B., 852
Rosanna, 574
Sales P.K., 1025
Sampson, 806
Sampson M., 852
Samuel, 571, 574
Sims, 951
Thomas, 571, 851, 852
Warren Wilson, 807
William, 806
RYAN
Benjamin, 664
Elizabeth, 664
Enoch, 664
Henry, 664
Hinkle, 667
Jacob, 628
James, 664, 667
Job, 664
John, 353, 370, 638, 667
Joseph, 664
Lucinda, 667
Mary, 664
Matilda, 664
Meshack, 664
Priscilla, 667
Thomas, 667, 712
William, 667

S.

SABINE
Hylas, 347
SAEGER
Joseph (Dr.), 693

SAGEBIEL
Elizabeth, 807
Frederick, 807
Herman, 807
Perly L., 807
Perry W., 807
Olive R., 807
SAGER
E. J., 974
Joseph, 973
Maria, 868
Maria Barbara (Nonnamaker), 973
Shen, 973
Susan (Shumaker), 974
ST. CLAIR
Arthur (Gov.), 59, 60, 62, 64, 103, 104, 110, 111, 112, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 137, 139, 140, 141, 144, 146, 156, 158, 159, 160, 248, 267, 268, 271, 318
ST. JOHN
H. A. (Elder), 597
ST. PIERRE
Gordeur de, 34
SALE
P. K., 727
SALES
Sophronia, 673
SALISBURY
Elizabeth, 796
Hale, 796
SALMON
Betsy, 602
Jacob, 602
Love, 602
Robert, 602
Wm., 611, 602
SAMMEL
Fianna, 939
Martin, 939
SAMPLE
Sarah, 572
SAMPSON
Sarah, 850
T. B., 654
SAMS
Charles, 928
Delilah (Hendriexson), 927
Eliza Jane, 927
Elizabeth (Gotts), 927
Ellis, 632, 927
Emeline, 928
Emma Bell (Draper), 928
Francis Marion, 928
George Farris, 928
John Alonzo, 928
Levi, 927
Mary (Martin), 928
Melissa, 928
Sarah Elizabeth, 928
William Levi, 928
SAMSON
Mary E. (Howe), 938
Thomas B., 938
SANDERS
David A., 143
SANDERSON
Alexander, 724
SANDFORD
Rachel, 727
SANFORD
E. L., 727, 1023
Emerson, 623
George, 623
Purcell, 623
Richard, 682
Sheldon, 623
W. J., 623
SAPP
Abigail, 594
Angeline, 965
Elizabeth, 965
Jacob, 711, 733
John, 965
SARGENT
James, 119
Winthrop, 102, 103, 264, 267
SARGON
John, 334
SAUM
Ellen, 887
Mathias, 887
SAVAGE
Almeda, 865
Elizabeth, 1002
Jane, 883
R. G., 860
SAWYER
Elmira, 887
R. E., 722
SAYLER
Jacob, 808
SAYLOR
Almira B., 808
Ann, 808
Elias T., 808
John, 808
Margaret, 808
Micah, 807
Myrna L., 808
Oraella E., 808
Oscar M., 808
SCAMMON
Eliakim (Brig.Gen.), 193
SCHAFER
Arminta J., 570
SCHAFFNER
John, 624
SCHEFFLER
H. O., 329
SCHENEK
Robt. C. (Maj.Gen.), 192
SCHENK
Wm. C. (Gen.), 149
SCHERTZER
Bell, 660
Bell (Carriher), 942
Bunt L., 942
Catharine, 660
Clara, 942
Emanuel, 660, 942
Ernest, 942
Eve, 942
Hannah, 652, 660
Lucinda, 660
Nancy, 660
Roy W., 942
Silas, 660
SCHERTZER continued
Simon, 660, 942
Soloman, 660
Zula L., 942
SCHIBER
Mary A., 692
SCHINDEWOLT
H., 737
SCHINDEWOLF
Philip, 747
SCHMIDT
Frank, 654
SCHOCKEY
Catherine (Mrs.), 1025
SCHOCKY
Laura, 858
SCHOENEMAN
John (Sr.), 624
SCHOENMANN
Durs, 1058
Mary A., 1058
SCHOONOVER
Fayette, 641, 809
Frank, 809
Iva, 809
Joseph, 809
Julius, 287, 771
Mary, 809
Phoebe (Close), 771
Richard H., 809
SCHORRENBARGER
John F., 988
Rosa, 989
SCHOTTS
John, 683
SCHRADER
Wm., 403
SCHRITTNER
Emma, 879
Jacob, 879
SCHRIVER
Margaret, 917
SCHROLL
Catharine, 692
David, 692
Emanuel, 692
Frederick, 692
Harman, 692
Jacob, 692
Lydia, 692
SCHRWER
Henry, 682
SCHULTZ
B. F., 798
SCHURTZER
Simon, 650
SCHWARTZ
Barbara, 1050
Carl A., 1051
Edward J., 1051
Frank, 1050
Frank A., 1050, 1051
George H., 1051
Gustave O., 1051
John L., 1051
Margaret (Bishop), 1051
Margaret E., 1051
Sarah F., 910
William F., 1051
SCHWEMMER
Andrew J., 928

SCHWEMMER continued
Caroline, 928
Charlie Ellsworth, 928
Christine (Steve), 928
George, 928
John, 928
John Noah, 928
Mary Eliza, 928
Mary Eliza (Wedertz), 928
Wilhelmina, 928
William Oscar, 928
SCOTT
_____(Gen.), 76, 77, 112, 119, 183
Benj., 571
Charles, 579, 768, 869
Chas. C., 319, 320, 350
Charles E., 1051
Chas. W., 367
Cynthia, 579, 816
Cynthia A., 1051
David, 1002
Elias A., 1051
Elimira J. (Rose), 1051
Eliza, 571
Elizabeth, 1051
Elizabeth J., 1051
Emily, 579
George W., 1051
Gertrude, 722
Hamilton, 664, 854
Henrietta, 869
James, 579, 742, 744, 1051
James K., 764
James (Jr.), 320
James (Sr.), 320
Jane, 571, 582, 664
Jennie, 1051
John, 571, 738, 959
Joseph, 1051
Lewis, 744
Louisa, 764
Lucy, 959
Lucy S. L., 1051
Luke W., 1051
Lydia, 724
Margaret, 579
Mark, 1051
Maria, 768
Mariah, 579
Martha, 664
Mary, 909, 1002
Mary A., 1051
Mary Elizabeth, 919, 1051
Matilda S., 1051
Nancy, 571, 959
Nancy (Walker), 1051
Nancy J., 1051
Permilia, 571
Priscilla, 845
Rebecca, 579, 854
Rubamia, 579
Samuel, 641, 642
Sarah, 850
Seymour, 1051
Snook, 579
Sterling, 744
Susanne, 909
Thomas, 909
Tully, 579
SCOTT continued
William, 370, 664
Wm. J., 747, 919, 1051
Winfield, 191
SCRIBNER
Henry, 961
Leah M., 961
SEABRING
E. L., 657
SEABROOK
George, 898
George W., 898
John Thomas, 898
SEABROOKS
J. C., 660
SEAMAN
Frank, 654
George, 654, 659
SEAMON
Gilbert, 351, 352
SEARS
Elizabeth, 998
Presley W., 997
SEATON
Eliza, 751, 855, 858
Robert, 858
SEBLECK
D. P., 949
SEEDLE
Michael, 933
Samantha (Capp), 933
SEENEY
Henry W., 378
SEIG
Belle, 768
Geo., 738
Jonathan H., 348, 351
Paul K., 768
Paul W., 387, 390
SEIGEL
R., 753
Sarah, 753
SEILER
John N., 624
SEITZ
Margaret, 821
SELDERS
John R., 349
SELLECK
D. P., 738
J. T., 909
SELLS
Alice, 1030
George, 1030
SELSAM
Mathilda, 997
SENEY
Allen J., 809
Elma B.,
Henry W., 809
Joshua R., 809
SENTER
_____(Mr.), 660
SERSON
Catherine, 924
SEUMAN
W. R., 683
SEWARD
Wm. H., 171
SEYMOUR
Eliza, 682
SEYMOUR continued
Eliza M., 810
Hattie, 810, 820
John, 809
John II, 810
W. H., 681, 643, 809, 810, 820
SHADLEY
Anderson E., 955
Ann, 662
Argus C., 955
Arthur S., 955
Asa, 662
Asaph, 664, 669, 954, 1026
Christena, 662
Daniel V., 664
Daniel Van Buren, 955
David, 664, 949
Docia, 662
Early W., 1026
Elizabeth, 664, 1026
Elizabeth (Custer), 1026
Elizabeth J., 955
Ellen, 1026
Elmer N., 1026
Francis A., 955
Francis W., 955
Hannah A. (Stambaugh), 955
Henry, 662
Henry Addison, 1026
Hiram, 662
Israel D., 955
Jacob, 662
James M., 955
Jemima J., 1026
John S., 664, 668, 954
John W., 955, 1026
Laura E., 955
Lenna Dell, 955
Lida, 955
Lizzie Alverda, 955
Lydia, 662
Margaret, 1026
Margaret (Wolverton), 954
Maria A., 662
Martha (Christopher), 955
Mary (Peoples), 1026
Mary A., 955
Miriah, 929
Nathan, 664
Netta B., 955
Peter A., 1026
Polly, 662
Rachel J. (Nibarger), 954
Sampson, 662, 664, 669
Sarah E., 662, 1026
Sila Pearl, 955
Susan Jane, 664
Tanna Lulu, 955
Tenna A., 986
William W., 664, 955
William A. R., 1026
William S., 955
William W., 662
Willie Edson, 955
SHAFER
Rebecca, 920
SHAFFER
Delilah, 910
Hiram, 658
Hiram (Rev.), 574, 582

SHAFFER continued
Margaret (Miss), 700
SHAFFNER
Elizabeth, 642
S. H., 641
SHALL
D. P., 998
SHANAFELT
Charles H., 810
Henry, 810
SHANE
Cathem M., 873
Drusilla, 974
James W. (Lt. Col.), 196
John, 873
Sarah, 972
SHANKS
Charles M., 1026
Clara A., 1026
Elizabeth, 611
Frances, 1027
Henry, 611
Ida J., 1026
Jane (Mustard), 1026
John, 351, 384, 387, 390, 714, 1026
Mary A., 1026
Mary C., 1022
Mary C. (Ream), 1027
Nancy, 994
R. S., 738, 1022, 1026
Susan Ann, 905
Susannah (Pense), 1026
Thomas, 368, 1026
William, 994
William C., 1027
SHANNON
Drucilla, 594
Eliza (Downer), 1027
Enos, 594, 867
H. S., 1027
John, 597
Joseph C., 1027
Melinda V., 1027
Phoebe, 597
Rebecca, 867
Wilson, 165, 166, 354
SHARK
Morgan, 744, 747
Wm., 748
SHARP
Calip, 904
Hester, 904
Jane, 571
Margaret, 578
Ruth, 1031
SHARPLESS
Jonathan, 64
SHAW
_____ (Rev.), 731
A., 737
A. S., 738
Abigail (Turner), 1027
Albert, 1027
C. W., 589, 693
Conrad, 694
D. E., 722
Eliza (Rothstock), 1028
Elta J., 1028
George, 861
Hamilton, 890, 1027
SHAW continued
Jane E., 861
Jane (Montgomery), 1027
John, 1027, 1028
Jonathan, 731, 1027
Judy, 693
Martha J., 890, 1027
Mary E., 1027
Minerva J., 731
Nancy, 731
Rachel, 803
Sarah, 1008
Sarah (Woolam), 1027
Thomas T., 1027
William, 1028
SHAWVER
Boston, 323
SHAY
_____, 682
SHEARER
Sarah, 619
SHECKLER
Elizabeth, 958
SHEETS
Ann, 572
Jane, 572
Mary, 571
Rebecca, 572
Sarah, 571
Sevilla, 571
SHELBY
John, 347, 348
SHELDON
John, 985
Mary (Fuls), 986
Sarah, 985
Tennie A. (Shadley), 986
William, 702, 985
SHENABARGER
Anna Margaret, 964
SHENDEWOLF
Theodore, 841
W. H., 1028
SHEOFSTALL
_____ (Miss), 692
SHEPHERD
_____ (Mr.), 660
Elder Z. O., 724
Hortie, 854
Martha, 750
William, 854
Wm. M., 747
SHERIDEN
Philip H., 192
SHERMAN
F., 583
John, 196, 624
Roger, 87
Wm. Tecumseh (Lt. Gen.), 192
SHERRER
Harriet, 956
SHERWOOD
Isaac (Brig. Gen.), 193
Z., 684
SHETLER
S. J., 721
SHIELDS
Joseph, 966
Joseph L., 681
Mary (Clayton), 966
SHIELDS continued
Nancy, 966
Rebecca, 966
Samuel, 966
SHINDEWOLF
George, 810
John, 810
Minnie, 810
Philip, 810
Theodore, 810
William, 810
SHINGLE
_____ (Mr.), 741
Bertie M., 811
Catherine (Mingle), 922
Clara E., 811
Frank M., 811
George O., 811
H. M., 811
H. Clay, 811
Henry, 352
Lizzie A., 922
Lizzie (Ramsey), 1049
Mabel V., 811
Philip, 922
William, 1049
SHIRA
George, 593
Joseph, 597
SHIRK
Adam, 898
Clarinda, 898
John H., 657
Michael, 632
SHOARD
Emanuel, 350
SHOAF
Charles, 683
SHOCKEY
Elizabeth, 838
SHOEMAKER
Alexander, 681
R. M., 679
William B., 682
SHAFFSTALL
Sarah, 974
SHONE
Rachael, 597
SHOUPF
Margaret (Miss), 821
Thomas, 821
SHOW
Conrad, 352
SHROLL
Cathem, 974
Daisy A., 974
David, 974
Eli, 974
Eliza (Lamber), 974
Elizabeth, 974
Emmanuel, 974
Fred, 974
Frederic, 955
Harmon, 974
Ionia B., 974
Jacob, 974
Jacob E., 974
Lewis, 974
Lydia, 974
Mary Eva (Reed), 974
Phebe E., 974

SHROLL continued
Sarah (Shaffstall), 974
Sarah E., 974
Susan, 974
William, 974
SHUEE
E., 590
SHUEY
Adam, 801
Henrietta, 801
SHULER
Sudie (Miss), 807
SHULTZ
Christian, 593
G. B., 681
George, 697
William, 658
Wm. (Rev.), 582, 583
SHUMAKER
Jacob, 974
Judith, 974
Susan, 974
SHUMATE
Elizabeth, 1063
SHUPE
Christian, 1063
Matilda (Vermillion), 1063
SHUSTER
Ada, 1028
Alice, 1028
Angela, 1028
Anson, 721
Charles B., 1028
Christina, 1013
Christina (Kuhn), 1028
Clara, 1028
Daniel, 387, 713, 1028
Elizabeth (Wingate), 1028
Emma, 1028
Eugene, 1028
Frank, 1028
Freeman, 1028
Horace, 1028
Ida, 1028
John, 713, 1002, 1028
Joshua, 738
Laura J., 1028
Lucy May, 1028
Parthenia (Gilbert), 1028
Ralph, 1028
Smith, 1028
SHUTLE
Charlotte, 1004
SHUTTE
Suzan, 788
SHUTZ
Hiram, 604
SIBLEY
Solomon, 271
SIDLEY
Alexander R. (Rev.), 728
SIEBENFOERCHER
A. S., 728
Anthony S. (Rev.), 599, 811
SIEFERT
Ann M. (Miller), 964
Anna Margaret (Shenabarger), 964
J. A., 964
Jacob, 964
SIEG
SIEG continued
Adelia C., 860
Carrie B., 943
David, 860
Frank S., 943
Henry K., 860
Jacob, 581, 860, 943
Jonathan, 943
Jonathan B., 581, 860
LaVinia A., 860
Lovina, 860
Lydia, 582, 860
Lydia (Hopkins), 943
Margaret (Evans), 1044
Mary, 860
P. K., 582, 860
Paul K., 1044
Rebecca, 582
Robert, 943
Robert E., 860
Rosa B., 860
Victoria (Crow), 943
SIEGLEY
Jesse, 886
John, 597, 886
Lovina, 597
Mahala, 1061
Martha E., 1061
Mary C., 1061
Mary E. (Haller), 1061
Miller C., 1061
SIEGLE
Richard, 1061
Richard (Sr.), 1061
Sarah (Reimsburg), 1061
William R., 1061
SILL
Joshua (Brig. Gen.), 193
SILLIMAN
Willis, 120
SILVERTHORN
William, 679
SIMCOE
_____ (Gov.), 112, 113
SIMMS
Thomas, 704
Thomas (Rev.), 658
SIMON
Judge (Mrs.), 727
SIMONSON
Morgan, 407
SIMPSON
Elizabeth, 916
Harriet E., 889
John, 889
William, 693
SIMS
Catherine, 618
Harriet, 618
Jeremiah, 618
John, 618
Rebecca, 618
Thos., 290
SINCLAIR
E. L., 720
SINIFF
Charles, 953
SIRKS
Amanda A., 986
David, 986
Eliza J., 984, 986
SIRKS continued
Elizabeth (Fry), 986
Elmira, 986
Francis H., 986
George W., 986
Henry, 986
Mary E., 986
Rachel E., 986
Ruth, 986
Samantha A., 986
William W., 986
SISSON
Eva, 1015
Ida, 721
SKATES
Mary V., 928
Robert, 928
SKILLING
Elizabeth, 999
Mary A., 999
William, 999
SKINNER
Abraham, 150
Nancy, 782
Robt. J., 348
SLAGLE
Francis B., 1044
Jennie, 1044
Nancy (Conner), 1044
SLAY
Angelina, 936
SLAYBAUGH
Melinda, 843
SLAYTON
Charles, 930
Sarah, 930
SLEICHTER
David, 711, 733, 861
SLIDER
Jacob, 687
Solomon, 687
SLOAN
David L., 862
Eliza, 861
Eliza A., 861
Emily, 862
Emily J., 861
George H., 862
George J., 861
James, 861
John, 583, 861, 862
John J., 861
Letitia, 861
Maggie I., 861
Mary, 794
Mary I., 862
Robert, 858, 861, 862
Robert S., 861
Rosa E., 862
Sarah F., 861
Thomas, 580, 861
Thomas H., 861
William H., 861
Wm. S., 862
SLOUGH
John P. (Brig. Gen.), 193
SLOVER
Mary, 778
SMALL
W. P., 660
SMALLEY

SMALLEY continued
Charles, 901
George, 901
Leonard, 623
SMICK
J. H., 737, 738
John H., 350, 378
S. S., 727, 734
SMITH
_____(Mr.), 660
_____(Mrs.), 693
Abraham, 983
Adam, 693
Albert, 693
Alma, 964
Andrew, 812
Ann (Palmer), 964
Catherine, 693, 812
C. H. (Dr.), 382
Celesta, 769
Clara, 905
D. C., 593
D. C. (Dr.), 573, 886
David, 921
Durias, 964
E. V. (Lillibridge), 964
Earl, 812
Eliza M., 964
Elizabeth, 812
Elizabeth (Gould), 955
Elizabeth (Johnson), 1047
Elizabeth Ann, 955
Elnora, 905
Etta, 908
Flora, 812
G. W., 677
G. W. (Gen.), 191
George, 905
Gould, 955
H. N., 1047
Hannah, 964
Henry, 693, 769, 886
Hester Ann, 905
I. M. (Rev.), 598
I. N., 594, 684
Isaac, 727
Isabel (Burnsides), 1045
Israel, 922
J. H., 730, 900
J. L., 738
J. L. (Rev.), 730
Jacob, 593, 693
James, 651, 849, 935
James E., 609
James M. C., 905
John, 119, 693, 812, 912, 964
John A., 964
John C., 632
John G., 693, 925
John Henry, 955
John M., 905
John R., 812
Joseph B., 589
Josiah, 680, 955, 964
Kirby, 864
Kirby (Gen.), 186, 189, 195
Magdalena, 693
Mannis, 722
Margaret, 663, 693
Margaret J., 905
SMITH continued
Martha E., 964
Mary, 693, 690, 905, 964
Mary A., 812, 935
Mary Elizabeth, 912, 922
Milton, 597
Nancy, 893, 905, 1013
Nancy A., 925
Nathan, 609
Nelson, 964
Noah, 912
Oliver, 594
Patsy, 922
Peter, 812
Rebecca, 1048
Rhoda A., 1048
and Richards, 733
Robert, 812, 1045
Robert (Mrs.), 638
S. B., 592, 912
S. C., 609
Samuel, 351, 352
Sarah, 693
Sarah Ann, 920
Sarah C., 900
Susan, 925
Susan (Neuant), 925
Susanna, 693
T. K. (Brig.Gen.), 193
Thomas, 812, 873
W. B. (Col.), 49
William, 693, 905, 1048
William Arthur, 955
Wm. Leroy (Brig.Gen.), 193
Willie, 812
SMITHSON
and Co., 654
SMYTHE
Alice, 967
SNELL
Allie Carey, 944
Arvilla J., 944
Barnet Henry, 944
Christine, 943
Claty, 944
Elenor J. (Runion), 943
Elias R., 943
Elizabeth B. (Vance), 943
Henry, 659, 943
Jacob, 943
Margaret (Miltonbarger), 943
Mary (Richardson), 944
William M., 944
William R., 943
SNIFF
Anna Mary, 1029
Dana Grenville, 1029
Elizabeth (Moore), 1028
Elvira (Vandescent), 1029
Irene Mildred, 1028
L. B., 727
L. M., 723
L. M. (Mrs.), 723
L. M. (Prof.), 1028
SNIVELY
A. D., 720
SNODDY
A. (Judge), 653
Abner, 322, 649, 653, 932
David, 649
George, 649
SNODDY continued
Hannah, 649, 932
Jacob, 320, 353, 368, 649
James, 649
John, 649
Joseph, 649
Martha, 899
Priscilla, 649
William, 649
SNODGRASS
Alfred P., 657, 1052
Catharine (Philips), 1052
David, 328, 329, 348, 401, 404
David (Hon.), 1051
Jane (Atchison), 1051
Jennie (Bebout), 1052
Jesse, 813, 1051, 1052
Jesse (Dr.), 382
M. Maud, 1052
Otis B., 1052
Park, 657, 753, 1052
W. W., 813
William, 813
SNOW
C. W. (Rev.), 384, 387
Chas. T., 593
SOMMERS
F. Wayne, 661
SORGEN
Clara, 814
Edward, 813
Edward H., 814
Eloise, 814
John W., 642
Mary, 813
Mary A., 813
Mary C., 814
SOUDER
Alice (Sells), 1030
Anna, 1030
Edna, 1030
Ellen J., 1006
Elta, 1030
J. T., 1030
Leon, 1030
Margaret, 1006
Margaret (Latimer), 1030
Mary, 1030
William, 1006, 1030
SOULS
John, 913
SOUSLEY
George, 727
George D., 1017
Malinda (Cochran), 1017
Mary H., 1017
SOUTHARD
Chester F., 814
L. L., 168
Milton, 657
Robt. W., 814
SOUTHERLAND
_____(Col.), 1057
Isabella, 1057
SPACKLIN
Anna, 894
SPAFFORD
_____(Maj.), 122, 137
SPAGUE
Sidney B., 348

SPAIGHT
Richard Dobbs, 87
SPATSWOOD
_____(Gov.), 35, 145, 198
SPAULDING
Ellen M., 805
Nathan, 878
SPEER
F., 697
SPELLMAN
Elias G., 352, 373, 348
SPENCER
_____(Rev.), 728
Alexander, 573, 1012
Caroline, 982
Charles, 931
Eliza, 931
Elizabeth, 573
Elizabeth J., 852
Eveline, 845
Francis, 852
Hiram F., 852
James, 573
Jefferson, 573
John, 573
Louisa, 573
Mary, 794, 931
Melissa, 573
Nora E., 852
Sarah, 794
T. J., 852
Thomas, 573, 794
Thomas J. (Jr.), 852
Watson, 573, 852
Wilbur F., 852
SPERR
_____(Mrs.), 709
SPICER
Minor, 157
SPINDLER
John W., 378
SPITZER
David, 400
E., 617
Henry, 400
SPONSER
Jacob, 582, 329
Margaret, 582
SPONSLER
A. G., 860
A. T., 932
Joan (Baldwin), 932
SPRACKLIN
Alfred, 604, 905
Anna, 604
Betty, 604
Della, 905
Elizabeth, 604
George, 604
L. A., 905
Mary B., 905
Otta Ione, 905
Parmelia, 905
Permilia, 604
Peter, 604
William, 905
SPRAGUE
John (Maj.Gen.), 193
SPRIGG
Wm., 120
SPROUT
SPROUT continued
Ebenezer (Col.), 109
SQUIRES
Lydia, 589
ST. CLAIR
Arthur (Gen.), 64, 103, 104, 114, 117
Arthur (Gov.), 59, 60, 62, 64, 110, 111, 112, 114, 118, 119, 120, 137, 139, 140, 141, 144, 146, 156, 158, 159, 160, 248, 267, 268, 271, 318
ST. JOHN
H. A. (Elder), 597
ST. PIERRE
Gardeur de, 34
STAIR
Charles, 690
Jacob, 690
STALL
Barbara, 962
STAMATES
Calista, 703
STAMATS
Calista, 987
Diana, 763
Elizabeth, 987
Peter, 987
STAMATZ
Benj., 571
Duncan, 571
Henry, 570
Lafayette, 571
Mary, 571
Napoleon, 571
STAMBAUGH
Hannah W., 955
Lou, 815
STANFORD
David, 352, 742
STANLEY
A. F., 679, 681, 684, 965
A. F. (Dr.), 333, 351, 381, 382, 679, 965
Angeline (Sapp), 965
C. H., 404
Carrie L., 965
David S. (Maj.Gen.), 193
Elizabeth (Goodin), 782
Harriet J., 965
John R., 965
William, 965
William E., 965
STANSELL
Eveline C. (Adams), 965
George, 965
Iva J., 965
J. A. (Dr.), 681, 962, 965
J. Franklin, 965
Lily J., 965
Nellie J., 965
William, 965
Zada P. (Bristoll), 962, 965
STANSILL
J. A., 680, 681, 682
STANTON
Benjamin, 354
Edwin M., 196
STARETT
Chas., 157
STARK
Charlotte, 906
Jonathon, 906
STARLING
Adam, 623
STARNER
Mary A., 994
Silfary, 994
STARR
R. L., 721
STARRETT
_____(Dr.), 573
STARRITT
_____(Mrs.), 730
STAYMATE
Henry, 319, 353
STAYNER
Anna, 720
STEEDMAN
Jas. B., 348
James B. (Col. Maj.Gen.), 183, 184, 193
STEELE
John, 594
STEINER
Aaron, 928
Ames, 928
Anna (Dick), 1052
Anna (Hani), 1052
Benedict, 1052
Carl H., 1053
Charles F., 928
Clarence Wilson, 929
D. W., 721
Elizabeth (Metzger), 928
Emma Lavinia, 929
Flora B., 815
Frank, 815
George, 815, 928
George John, 928
Henry William, 928
John, 815, 1052
John A., 815
John Daniel, 929
John M., 928
Joseph Elmore, 928
Julia Ann (Guider), 928
Laura M., 1053
Lucinda Emeline, 928
Margaret, 928
Mary A. (May), 1053
Mary Eliza, 928
Michael, 928
Olga M., 1053
William F., 928
STEINHANER
G. W., 761
STEINMAN
Adam, 886
Charles, 887
Earnest, 887
Edward, 886
Rosa, 887
STEM
Leander (Col.), 195
STEPHENS
Anna, 683
George, 681, 683
STEPHENSON
Amanda A., 936
Mary, 936

STEPHENSON continued
Robert, 936
Sarah, 1018
STERN
George, 1050
Mary, 1050
STEVE
Christine, 928
STEVENS
Clauda, 816
Hiram, 374
Ida, 816
John, 352
Justus C., 374, 815
Luella, 816
STEVENSON
Ada, 863
Annie (Newcomb), 1053
Bartley E., 862
C. A., 859, 1053
Charles E., 817
Charles W., 294, 297, 319, 320, 322, 351, 367, 368, 579, 581, 747, 816, 863
Cora, 863
David M., 817
David P., 294, 329, 352, 816, 862
Elizabeth, 862
Ethel R., 817
Homer, 384, 863
Homer P., 580, 583, 862
James, 582, 1053
Jas. L., 353, 370, 383, 384, 744
James U., 862
Jesse A., 817
L., 653
Lewis M., 862
Lodema, 863
Maggie, 800, 862
Margaret J., 816
Netta, 863
Orella J. (Mrs.), 856
Perry H., 862
Presten W., 862
Rachel H., 862
Robt., 297, 653, 744, 849, 856
Robert P., 817
Ruby (Tyler), 1053
Samuel, 294, 297, 367, 368, 384, 387, 579, 816, 862, 863
Silas, 329, 582, 747, 1053
Unity, 582
Unity (New), 1053
Usher P., 299
Wm., 862
Wm. P., 858
STEWART
_____(Col.), 143
_____(Mr.), 694
Anna, 863
Archer, 1039
Bessie, 1062
Bros., 654
Calvin L., 1062
Caroline M., 1062
Celestia, 931
Chase, 863
STEWART continued
Cora, 1062
Elda M., 863
Eliza, 931
Elizabeth, 863
Ella R., 1062
Frank, 1050
Geo. A., 352, 378, 401, 402, 404
George B., 1062
Gideon T., 357
Ivie M., 1062
J. B., 753
James, 751
James B., 1062
Jane, 1039
Jane E., 1062
Jennie, 1062
Jessie M., 1062
John, 642, 751
John (Rev.), 574, 598
John T., 863
Josephine,
Katie, 863, 1062
L. A., 583, 753
Lizzie, 1062
Lybeous A., 1062
Maggie G., 1062
Marshall, 863
Martha (McDaniel), 1061
Martha J., 751
Mary, 751, 863
Mary (Bell), 1062
Nancy, 981
Rebecca, 751
Rebecca A. (Albin), 1062
Robert, 751
Robert (Dr.), 654
Samuel, 351, 863
Samuel T., 863
Susan M. (Minick), 1062
Thomas, 931
Wm., 749, 751, 1061
Wm. (Mrs.), 583
William F., 1062
William (Sr.), 1061
STEYER
_____(Dr.), 592
STIBBS
Joseph, 160
STICKNEY
_____(Maj.), 147
STILES
Job, 117, 140
STILLINGS
Edw., 374, 401, 403, 815
James Ray, 815
John, 350, 377, 760, 814
Mark, 815
M., 61, 62
STIMMEL
M. M. (Dr.), 381
STINMAN
Christopher, 870
STINSON
Fannie, 853
Franklin, 853
H. C., 834
Hope, 853
James, 853
James W., 852
STINSON continued
Jefferson, 853
Joseph, 853
Levi, 853
Mary, 853
Mollie, 870
Paulina, 853
Phelina T., 853
Suzan, 853
STIPP
Christian (Rev.), 694
STIRLING
_____(Capt.), 44
STITES
Benjamin, 261
STIVERS
Emma, 1024
STOCKTON
C. A., 681, 682
F. R., 682
STOCKWELL
Rufus S., 727
STOKESBURY
Francis, 1030
George, 1030
Ida May, 1030
Jacob, 1030
Jacob S., 1030
Jesse, 1030
John D., 1030
Rebecca (Roam), 1030
Sarah (Yeagley), 1030
STOLL
Andrew, 627
Casper, 627
John, 627
STONE
Daniel, 654
Margaret R., 959
William (Rev.), 959
STORER
Ezekiel, 700
STOREY
_____(Mr.), 158
STOUFFER
A. J., 657
STOUT
Ann (Eyre), 995
Elizabeth J., 1007
Hannah, 995
Joseph, 642
Margaret, 642
Peter, 995
STOVER
_____(Mrs.), 709
STRADLEY
A. S., 597
Agnes, 597
Jennie, 597
STRAHM
Anna (Magley), 955
Archie Earl, 955
Benjamin Franklin, 955
C., 738, 1030
Celim, 1030
Frank, 1030
George D., 1030
John, 995
John U., 632
John (Sr.), 995
Louisa (Burkhalter), 955

STRAHM continued
Mary (Arnold), 1030
Mary (Harding), 1030
Mary A., 1030
Melissa A., 1030
Rebecca J., 1030
Rosena P., 1030
Samuel, 1030
STRAIN
J. B., 682
STRASSER
Anna Mary, 916
STRASSMAN
Louisa, 924
STRATTON
B. F., 721
W. D., 721
STRAUDER
Thos., 329
STRAUSER
Samuel, 624, 873
Sarah A., 873
STRAWBRIDGE
S., 590
STREET
Ann Eliza, 1015
L., 1015
STRICKLAND
Stephan, 654
STRINGFELLOW
N. G., 719
Rachel (Mrs.), 722
Samuel, 727
U. G., 720
U. K., 721
STROCK
Eli, 714
STRONG
A. A., 780
Eri, 367, 368, 370
Gertrude, 819
Jesse, 817
John H., 818
Louis, 817
Luther M., 347, 348, 378, 817
Milton M., 818
Nelly B., 819
Paul K., 819
Rodger W., 819
Sallie M., 818
Sarah, 817
Thos. E., 339
Wesley, 353, 378
Wesley A., 818
STROUD
Samuel, 871
Sarah, 871
STRUBLE
L., 680
STRUPA
Barbara, 800
STUDIVAN
Violet, 924
STULL
Henry, 664
STUMM
C. E., 887
Calvin E., 738
Ewing, 721, 887
John C., 738
STUMM continued
L. T., 734
Leonora, 887
P. W., 404, 738
Wilhelmina, 887
STURGEON
S. H. (Dr.), 784
SUDER
Pamela E., 997
SUDOR
John F., 662
Margaret Ann, 662
Mary D., 662
Minerva J., 662
Permelia E., 662
Sarah, 662
SUGERSON
Wm., 404
SULLIVAN
_____(Father), 728
A. L., 938
Henry, 897
John, 683
Lucas, 142
Mary A. (Humphreys), 938
Sarah, 897
SUMMERBELLE
N. (Dr.), 660
SUMMERS
Adrian E., 944
Emma Viola, 944
Florence L., 944
Francis W., 944
Martha, 944
Mary, 902
Mary Idella, 944
Nancy (Haney), 944
Robert, 944
Rosalthee (Reynolds), 944
Sylva L., 944
William, 944
William H., 944
SUMMERVILLE
Cassander, 730
Elizabeth, 690, 694
Hannah, 691
Robert, 691
Thorne, 730
William, 691, 730
SUMNER
_____(Miss), 164
SUTER
Charlotte, 1000
SUTERMEISTER
Eugene F., 945
Frank R., 945
Frederick, 945
Gertie, 945
Godfrey, 353
Jacob, 945
Lena Z., 945
Malcolm M., 945
Mary, 945
Sarah (Williams), 945
Sophia E., 945
Weldon E., 945
SUTTER
Charlotte, 712
SUTTERFIELD
Thos., 400
SUTTON
SUTTON continued
Ann, 930
Charles, 724
George, 724
G. R., 669
Harry, 724
Peter P., 744
Queen, 724
SWAIN
A. E., 753
J. R., 753
Malinda, 753
Rachel, 663
SWALLOW
Harriet (Capp), 933
John, 933
Mary (Capp), 933
N. R., 933
SWAN
Jos. R. (Judge), 369, 370
SWANGER
Emma, 887
J. C., 887
John, 887
Kate, 887
Minnie, 887
Rachel, 887
SWARTZ
Catherine Jane, 922
David, 627
Frank, 747
John, 922
Joseph, 747
Mary Ann, 922
Rebecca, 627
SWEENEY
Peter, 729
SWEET
Alonzo, 887
Amelia J., 887
Charles W., 887
Elenar, 887
Mary E., 887
Maud, 887
Walter, 887
William, 887
William N., 887
SWENEY
George, 806
SWIFT
Lewis (Prof.), 785
Mary, 712
SWIMLEY
J., 679
W. A., 681
SWINGLAR
Eliza, 958
SWINNERTON
Deputy, 657
SWYSGOOD
William, 661
SYMMES
John Cleves, 59, 61, 109, 110, 117, 120, 129, 132, 144, 145, 198, 267, 268

T.

TABBARD
Bertha, 884
TAFT

TAFT continued
D. W., 682
TALLY
Ellen, 783
TALON
M., 20, 21
TANKARD
John, 929
Phoeba, 929
TANNER
Dora, 872
Elizabeth (Aurand), 879
William, 872, 879
TAPPAN
Hans Benjamin, 155
TARBUTTON
Delmore P., 888
Eli, 887
Harvey E., 888
Jesse, 887
Ola B., 888
TARLTON
Mathias, 747
TARR
Marion, 691
TAYLOR
_____(Miss), 958
_____(Rev.), 731
Anna M., 888
Barbara, 571
Benjamin, 888
Charles L., 888
Charles M., 888
Charles W., 864
Emma J., 888
Harrison, 888
Henry, 160
Jas., 294
John P., 864
Joseph, 864
Joseph H., 864
Joseph W., 888
Julietta, 888
L. E., 378
Malichi (Jr.), 864
Mattie, 888
Obed, 352, 353, 368, 370
Patrick, 864
Rebecca, 841, 888
Robert J., 888
Robert S., 888
Royal, 185
Ruth, 571
Samuel, 691
Stephen, 888
Thomas W., 888
Ulysses S., 888
Zackary, 888
TECUMSEH
Chief, 67, 69, 70, 71, 139
TEEGARDIN
Catharine, 692, 772
TEEGARDEN
Charles D., 888
Florence D., 888
Huldah, 885
James W., 888
John, 888
Nettie M., 888
Walter, 593, 888
TEETER
TEETER continued
Alonzo, 334
TEETERS
Alice, 770
Susan, 632
TEMPLETON
A., 577
Alexander, 353, 368, 571
Ann, 571
David, 571
Milton, 571, 577
Robert, 571
Robert R., 577
Samuel, 571, 577
Sarah, 571
Sarah J., 577
Wallace, 571
TENRIE
Anna, 798
TERRY
Ann, 916
Champnis, 888
Ethen, 319, 350
Grace, 916
Ida, 889
James A., 889
James M., 888
Jane, 916
John, 353, 916
John M., 889
Jessy J., 889
Leora May, 889
Lewis B., 889
Rhoda, 916
Scott, 916
T. J., 916
Troy C., 889
THARP
Beulah, 649
Henry D., 319, 367
Levi D., 647
Mary (McCord), 927
Milo, 927
THATCHER
James, 157
Oscar, 842
Sarah, 809
THAYER
Eliza, 907
THEW
Anna (Hayward), 1041
Henry, 1041
Mary A., 1041
THOMAS
A. A., 727
E. D. (Rev.), 727
Eliza, 753
Elizabeth, 570
George, 1062
George S., 738
Geo. W., 753
George W., 1060, 1062
Henry, 570
Jacob, 570
Joel, 741, 1062
John W., 700
Katie R., 1062
Lucy A., 798
Margaret S. (Rainsburg), 1060, 1062
Mary C., 722
THOMAS continued
Rachel (Leonard),
Rebecca, 1005
Wm., 753
Willie, 1062
THOMPSON
_____(Rev.), 694
A., 657
Albert R., 917
Alexander, 349, 352, 364, 367, 368, 369
Amy (Beals), 1030
Anderson, 897, 945
Andrew, 660
Ann R., 660
Anna (Conklin), 945
Anna M., 917
B. L., 737, 795
Bertie Lee, 917
Beulah (Dunson), 1042
Charity, 662
David, 327, 344, 374, 401, 407, 916, 917, 1030
David M., 917
David (Sr.), 917
Edwin, 662
Elinor, 917
Eliza J. (Mooney), 1031
Elizabeth, 662, 945
Elnara, 917
G. L., 661
George, 897
George L., 945
Henry, 662, 669
Henry H., 357, 384
Henry W., 917
Hester M., 945
James, 662, 669, 670
Jas. A., 384, 387
J. F., 669
John, 916, 945
John F., 917
John W., 942, 945
Joseph, 930, 931
Lewis, 570, 917
M. M., 609
Margette, 1031
Martha, 570
Martha M., 945
Mary, 1031
Mary E., 1032
Robert, 607, 610
S. J., 837
Sarah, 660
Stephen, 319, 320, 321
Thomas, 660, 662
Wm., 570, 1031
THOMSON
Alexander (Judge), 834
David (Gen.), 819
Elizabeth, 594
James A., 590, 594
Metellus, 819
Wm. C., 594
THORN
_____, 1009
THORNE
_____(Mr.), 693
Arariah, 708, 710
Benjamin, 690
Cassander, 690, 710

THORNE continued
Elizabeth, 690, 711
Henry, 690
Jacob, 690
James, 690
Mary, 690
Noah, 710
Rachel, 690
Rebecca, 690
Sarah, 690
Tabitha, 710
Thomas, 690
William, 690, 710
THORP
Henry D., 580
THORPE
Eva, 927
THRAILKILL
_____(Rev.), 683
Cyrus, 747
THRIFT
Jane E., 991
THURMAN
Allen G., 357
Bertha, 906
Maxwell (Elder), 724
George, 607, 905
James D., 906
Jane, 607
Joel, 607
Mahala, 607
Mary, 607
Matilda, 607
Rebecca, 607
Wm., 607
Z. T., 905
Zachariah, 607
TIBBS
Ann, 673, 964
TIDBALL
John C. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
TIDD
A. M., 722
Albert L., 853
Alexander, 850, 853
Barbara, 292
Chas. S., 294
Emma, 853
Frank M., 853
George W., 988
Hollister S., 853
Hugh H., 853
Jane, 806
John, 854
Margaret R., 854
Samuel, 291, 568, 577, 850, 851, 853
Sarah, 844, 851
TIERCE
Charles, 693
TIFFIN
Edw., 118, 119, 121, 160, 161
Myron H., 348
TILLOTT
_____, 568
TIMBLER
_____(Rev.), 912
TIMMERMAN
J. T. (Dr.), 593
TIMMONS
D. R., 679
Daniel, 402, 404
Daniel R., 598
Fred S., 820
Joseph, 352, 820
William, 820
TINGLE
Samuel, 704
TITSWORTH
Elizabeth, 938
Lemuel, 938
Mary A., 938
R. L., 654
W. M., 657
TITTSWORTH
Lucinda, 906
TOBY
Henry S. (Dr.), 382
TODD
David, 171, 172, 184, 190, 196, 354
John (Col.), 49, 51, 298
John T. (Col.), 194
TONER
Mary, 783
Michael, 783
Mollie A., 783
TONTI
M. de, 27
TORBERT
R. J., 722
TOTTEN
_____(Col.), 191
TOWNS
Jennie, 642
TRAEGER
A., 397, 640, 820
Ann E., 821
Charles A., 821
Clara, 821
Ellen F., 821
Fredrick, 400, 821
Henry G., 821
Henry H., 821
Henry John A., 820
Margaret A., 821
Mena, 821
Wilhelmina, 821
William, 820
TRASSELL
John (Esq.), 714
TREMAIN
Benjamin, 1031
Louise, 1031
TRENT
_____(Mr.), 38, 39
TRESSEL
Alice, 1031
Angeline, 1031
Catherine (Shuster), 1031
Daniel A., 1031
Eliza (Lappin), 1031
Geo. C., 738, 1031
James Grant, 1031
John, 304, 730, 733, 1031
Katherine Isadore, 1031
Martha J., 1031
Mary (McKnight) (Wells), 1031
Samuel, 1031
TRESSEL continued
Sarah, 1013
TRESSLER
George, 594, 1031
John, 384
Mary Ann, 886
TRIMBLE
Allen, 163, 354
Lucy, 949
Robert, 949
Sarah, 949
Wm. A. (Col.), 163
TRISSLER
Ann (Robinson), 965
Annie H., 966
Annie Laurie, 966
Christine, 959
David, 960
George W., 960
J. R., 965
Margaret J. (Hueston), 966
Martha (Wilson), 966
Mary A., 673, 960
Thomas H., 966
TROUP
W. H., 722
TROUT
Sylvia, 642
TROUTMAN
Margaret, 922
Mary E., 690
TRUESDALL
W. H., 996
TRUMAN
Elizabeth, 975
Jane, 975
Mathew, 975
TRUMBO
Rebecca, 989
TRUMP
Catharine, 662
Charles C., 889
Daniel, 370, 628, 632, 747
David, 867
Eli, 593, 889
Flora A., 889
Frank S., 889
Ida E., 889
Jacob, 628
Josiah, 744
Peter P., 889
M. E., 889
Rebecca J., 889
Van, 354
TUCKER
Joseph, 1031
Rebecca, 702, 1055
TULLES
John, 149
TULLY
Mary, 899
TUPPER
_____(Gen.), 123
Benj., 102, 109, 264
TURCHINS
_____(Mr.), 194
TURNER
Abigail, 890, 1027
Blanche, 956
B. H., 722
Clara, 956

TURNER continued
Donna, 956
Elda, 956
Erostus, 1031
Franklin, 731
Howard, 1031
Isaac B., 731
James, 738
James Lee, 955
John, 955, 1004
Lodena, 956
Love (Bartlett), 955
Martha (Valandingham), 1027
Mary, 956
Nora, 956
Sarah E. (Moore), 955
Thomas, 1027
TUTTLE
George H., 898
James O., 898
Margaret Ann, 898
Marion, 898
Sylvanus, 898
Tabitha J., 898
TYLER
_____(Pres.), 166
Amy, 1031
Erastus B. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
John, 1044
John H., 1053
Laure E., 1044
Louise (Tremain), 1031
Mary (Hodge), 1031
Mary (Thompson), 1031
Nelson, 1031
Peter A., 348
Ruby, 1053
Saloma, 1044
Selina, 1053
William, 1031
William N., 1031
TYSON
Bruce, 822
Jacob, 821
L. B., 821
Mollie, 821
Viola, 821

U.

ULIN
Andrew, 692
Benjamin, 692, 694
Eliza, 692
Elizabeth, 692, 694
John, 692
Samuel, 692
Sarah, 692, 694
William, 692, 694
ULLIAN
Benjamin, 687
UMBAUGH
J. H. (Mr.), 730
J. W., 730
UNCAPHER
Matilda, 992
Soloman, 992
UNDERWOOD
George, 597
UNDERWOOD continued
Kate, 597
Maria, 882
R. A. (Elder), 597
UPEGRAFF
Nathan, 119
UPMEYER
Gustav, 821
URICH
Laura A., 1019
USTICK
John (Rev.), 724
UTZ
Andrew, 822
Ellen M., 822
Franklin W., 822
Lydia, 822
Samuel, 822

V.

VAIL
Angie E., 874
Cyrus, 874
VALANDINGHAM
Martha, 1027
VALE
Adela, 887
VALLANDIGHAM
Clement L., 357
VANA
Andrew, 822
William, 822
William M., 822
VANCE
David, 271
Elizabeth B., 943
Emma M., 822
James, 822
John, 354, 943
Joseph, 354
Margaret, 822
Mary, 800
Phebe, 943
Randel R., 822
VAN BUREN
E. H., 684
VAN BUSKIRK
Melissa, 887
VAN DEMAN
John N., 738
VANDENBURG
Henry, 271
VANDESCENT
Eloira, 1029
VAN DEUSER
_____, 653
VAN EMAN
_____, 682
VAN FLEET
Miles W., 384, 387, 390
VAN HORN
Carrie, 823
Irving, 823
T. F., 822
W. A., 681
VANMETER
Rebecca, 860
VERMILLION
Daniel S., 748, 750, 856
D. S., 752
VAN NESS
Philip, 972
VAN SKOYCK
Maria (Miss), 825
VANSKY
Anna, 978
Elizabeth, 701
George, 701
Isaac, 701
Jane, 701, 702
Lucinda, 701
Michael, 701
Moses, 701
Perry, 701, 978
Silas, 701
Zachariah, 701
VAN TILBURY
J., 681
VARNUM
Jos. M., 267
VARVEL
Amanda M. (Vermillion), 1063
John P., 1063
Martha, 1063
Serena M., 1063
Virginia H. (Vermillion), 1063
William R., 1063
VASSER
Jacob, 658
T. G., 658
VAUGHN
Andrew, 974
Drusilla (Shane), 974
Everett Palmer, 974
H., 974
Lulu Adell, 974
Martha (Pees), 974
Rachel Elizabeth, 974
VERMILLION
Ada V., 1063
Amanda M., 1063
Daniel, 384, 390, 1063
Daniel S., 1063
Elizabeth, 1063
Elizabeth (Shumate), 1063
Greenville C., 1063
Greenville H., 1063
Harrison, 1063
Howard L., 1063
Ira, 1063
John D., 1063
Libbie, 1063
Matilda, 1063
Mattie P., 1063
Priscilla (Hisey, Hutchison), 1063
Serena M. (Varvel), 1063
Uriah, 1063
Usher P. L., 1063
Virginia H., 1063
Willie, 1063
VINCENT
Roxanna, 713
William, 731
William (Mrs.), 731
VISCAR
Jacob, 271

W.

WABOKIESHIEK
(Indian), 77
WADDLE
Benjamin, 348
WADE
B. F. (U.S.Senator), 196
J. W., 660
Malinda, 660
M. S. (Brig.Gen.), 193
William H., 937
WAGNER
Carroll H., 824
Catherine, 823
Cecil C., 823
Daniel, 823
Edward, 945
Elizabeth, 945
Eunice C., 823
H. D., 722
Henry, 945
Harry M., 823
Isadore P., 823
John, 649, 945
Katherine, 945
Levi, 823
Luella B., 823
Margaret E., 823, 945
Martin, 945
Mary A., 823
Mattie J., 823
Nellie E., 824
Orpha May, 823
Phiotas, 823
Rachel, 823
Robert M., 823
Samuel A., 370, 638, 823
Susan, 823
William, 945
Wm. Dowling, 824
WAGONER
Anthony, 691, 694
Barnhart, 691
Fanny, 691
Francis, 691
Lena, 691
Lewis, 691
Margaret, 691
Mary Anna, 929
S. H., 593
Sally, 691
Susan, 691
Theresa, 691
W. B., 593
WAKILEE
Susan, 893
WALCUTT
Chas. C. (Maj.Gen.), 193
WALDRUFF
Frank, 592
WALGAMOT
H. G., 753, 1061
Mary C. (Siegle), 1061
WALKE
A., 751
WALKER
_____ (Mr.), 679
Abigail, 628
Bessie F., 825
Caroline, 867
Christina (Copp), 933
Della, 825
WALKER continued
Elizabeth, 1005
Florence, 906
Frank M., 825
George W., 723, 825
Grace M.A., 825
Harriet R., 825
Hattie (Miss), 822
John, 825, 906, 933
Maria, 951
Mary E., 825
Mosella, 825
Moses (Brig.Gen.), 193, 378, 824
N. B. (Gen.), 822
Nancy, 1051
Samuel, 906
Sarah, 628, 822
Willis S., 825
Wm. F., 344
Wm. L., 350, 374, 443
WALKINGTON
Sarah, 898
WALKUP
Rebecca, 711
WALL
Isabel (Close), 771
John, 771
WALLACE
Cloanna, 856
David, 749, 750
Mary Ann, 571
John (Rev.), 611
Joseph, 946
Julia Ann (Copp), 933
Lew. (Gen.), 189
Sandusky, 339, 702
Smith, 933
WALLERMEIR
B. W., 966
WALLING
Susannah, 992
WALLS
John, 642
WALSER
Eliza M., 992
Peter, 992
Sarah, 992
WALTERMIRE
Amos, 681
B. W., 681, 682, 720
H. V., 681
Samuel, 673
WALTERS
Alma, 854
Amanda, 852
Emma M., 1032
Frank, 854
H. W., 854
Harrison, 577
Hester V., 1032
J. M., 738
J. W. (Dr.), 1031
J. Lincoln, 838
Lenori, 854
Lillie, 854
Lower, 1031
Mary A. (Gilbert), 1032
Mary E. (Thompson), 1032
Mattie, 627
Michael, 854
WALTERS continued
Ruth (Sharp), 1031
WANG
Barbara, 915
WARD
_____ (Col.), 190
Abigail, 960
Asa, 929
Barbary Elizabeth, 929
David, 609
David Edwin, 929
David (Jr.), 607
Debigiz, 986
Emily, 682
F. D., 721
Fannie B., 986
Francis, 906
George, 607
Henrietta, 607, 986
Hubbard (Rev.), 577, 598
John, 319, 370, 607, 837, 929, 906, 842, 986
Joseph T., 607, 609, 604, 842, 986
Louisa (Gipe), 929
Lucy Margaret, 929
Mariah (Shadley), 929
Mary M., 986
Mary Minerva, 929
Nancy, 986
Rachel D., 986
Robert N., 986
Samantha (Grubb), 929
Sarah Ann, 929
Vesta, 607
William J., 986
Wm. (Col.), 139
WARE
David, 622
Samantha, 622
WAREHAM
_____ (Rev.), 598
WARMBREAD
Celia, 789
WARMBROD
Barbara, 929
Effie, 929
Jacob, 929
John, 789, 929
Katy (Fry), 929
Laura, 929
Lee, 929
Mary, 929
Mary Ann (Wagoner), 789, 929
Neddy, 929
Robert Ingersoll, 929
WARNER
Adeline, 673, 966
Adna, 966
Almira (Robbins), 966
Artemissa, 673
Bellva, 673
Calvin E., 673, 966
Curtis, 966
D. H., 682
D. S., 659
David, 387, 674, 966
Edward, 677, 673, 674, 966
Electa, 966
Eliza, 966

WARNER continued
Elizabeth R., 966
Elmira, 966
Florilla, 966
John H., 966
Joseph V., 673
Lemira, 673
Loucena, 966
Lucy, 966
Maria, 673, 966
Mary (Clayton, Shields), 966
Mary (Hickox), 966, 673
Minerva, 966
Obadiah, 966
Othelia, 673
Polly, 673
Rachel, 966
Richard, 673, 966
Sheldon, 966
Sophronia, 673
WARREN
_____(Gen.), 195
George H., 597
Hattie, 597
Peter, 808
Sarah A., 836
WASHINGTON
Geo., 38, 39, 40, 45, 52, 60, 62, 77, 87, 98
Maria, 885
WATERS
Lydia (Mrs.), 870
Savilla, 694
Thomas, 694
William, 870
WATTERS
Anderson, 592
John W., 347, 348, 592, 590, 597
Maranda, 597
WATSON
Jane, 981
John, 981
Mary Ann, 573, 981
William R., 653
WATT
Anna, 682, 1032
Clare E., 1032
Donna G., 1032
Edna C., 826
Flora B., 1032
Geo. (Dr.), 380, 381
Gertrude, 1032
Ida Marcella, 825
James, 350, 378, 825
Jas. M., 398
Leroy W., 1032
Matilda (Preston), 1032
Ray Park, 1032
S., 737
Samuel, 348, 349, 825, 1032
Sarah, 825, 1032
William, 381, 382, 781, 785
WAUGH
E. P. (Rev.), 598
WAY
George B., 348
WAYBELL
Hannah, 888
John, 888
WAYNE
WAYNE continued
Anthony (Gen.), 248, 257
WEAN
Christina, 962
WEAR
John W., 353, 370
WEAVER
Charity, 973
Elizabeth, 867, 984
George, 401, 402, 404
J. Wesley (Rev.), 641
Joseph, 816
Mary, 690
Nicholas, 353
Samuel (Prof.), 784
Sarah, 710
WEBB
F. R., 723
Harriet, 863
Lucy (Miss), 173
William, 660
WEBER
J. (Rev.), 730, 731
WEBSTER
_____(Mr.), 197
Elisha (Rev.), 583
Geo P. (Col.), 195
Lorian (Rev.), 583
P. (Rev.), 582, 583, 658
Susan, 1002
WEDERTZ
Mary Eliza, 928
WEEKLY
Elizabeth, 913
WEEKS
Robert (Rev.), 612
WEIDENHAMMER
Mary, 820
WEIGLE
and Miller, 592
WEIMAN
Jacob, 684
WEIR
Eliza (Hamilton), 966
John, 677, 966
Miriam (Case), 967
Robert, 966
WEISBROT
Margaret, 788
WEISER
Conrad, 35, 263
John W., 1037
Lucy A., 1037
Mattie, 1044
WEJOUNT
Conrad, 693
Mary, 693
Susannah, 693
WELCH
Jasper N., 826
Joseph N., 351
WELDINN
Joseph, 353
WELK
Caroline, 912
WELLER
Amos, 906
John B., 354
WELLMOTH
John, 830
Levin G., 830
WELLMOTH continued
Lydia A., 830
Melvina, 830
Nancy J., 830
Rachel, 830
WELLS
_____(Capt.), 248
Amos, 1031
Bezaleel, 119, 147, 157
E. J. (Rev.), 598
Eli, 683
Elizabeth, 707
G., 681
J. Wesley (Rev.), 641
James H., 827
John, 683, 827
L. H., 737, 827
Lewis H., 353
Maggie T., 827
Mary, 957, 1031
P., 704, 707, 701
Richard, 683
Thomas, 707
William, 827
WELSH
A., 737
Agnew, 795, 1032
Amanda, 572
Cora, 721, 1033
G. H., 1032
George, 572
Griffith, 572
Jane, 572
John, 572
Margaret, 572
Mary, 572
Nancy, 572
Robert, 572
Wm., 572
WENDT
Charles, 827
WENNER
_____(Mrs.), 583
Charles S., 864
Flora A., 864
Martin, 864
Samuel, 581, 864
Wm. L., 864
WERLE
Catherine, 834
WEST
Allen T., 965
Wm. H., 347, 357
WESTCATT
Eliza Jane, 887
Giles, 887
WESTHOVEN
G. G., 737
WESTMORE
J. C., 185
WETHERILL
Adelaide, 929
Alexander, 929
Alice, 929
Amanda, 929
Amy, 917
Ann (Fountain), 929
Cordelia A. (Rombeau), 929
Edwin H., 917
Emily (Donelson), 929
Eulalia, 929

WETHERILL continued
Gloyd, 929
Harriet Ann, 929
Henry I., 917
Ira R., 929
James G., 929
John Franklin, 929
John Robinson, 929
John W., 917
Lydia Ellen (Heath), 929
Martha (Irwin), 929
Phoeba (Ziegler), 929
Rebecca F., 929
Sally (White), 929
Sarah, 929
Susan (Latimer), 929
Thomas H., 917
Thomas P., 917
Usher C., 917
William G., 917
William P., 917, 929
WETMAN
Catherine, 777
WETZEL
Lewis, 139
WEYER
Bernard, 146
WHARTON
Harriet M., 1035
Henry, 1035
Sarah (Winters), 1035
WHEELER
Amos, 387, 603, 609
Amy, 906
Alice, 906
Edward, 603
Eva, 906
Frank, 906
Jane Ann, 603
John, 603
Joseph, 609
Mahala, 603
Marie (Mrs.), 601
Maude, 906
Nelson, 603
Portius (Judge), 388, 321, 249, 367, 368, 370, 384, 649, 603, 609, 599, 607, 906
Urania, 603
WHETSEL
Amanda, 881
Elizabeth, 629
WHISTLERS
John, 153
WHITE
Charles, 1044, 1057
Dorr, 747
Jacob, 120
James M., 348
Marietta, 845
Mattie, 721
Phebe (Evans), 1044
Susanna, 855
William, 855
WHITESIDES
_____(Mr.), 631
James, 631
Robert, 632
WHITING
_____(Rev. Mr.), 583
WHITING continued
D. (Rev.), 582, 753
J. W., 658
WHITTLESEY
Chas., 180
WHYSONG
Mary Ann, 691
W. H. H., 969
WICK
Dick, 997
Lucinda, 997
WICKWIRE
Seba, 591
WIDNER
Benjamin, 370
WIES
Elizabeth, 1058
Louisa R., 1058
Samuel, 1058
WIGGLE
Sarah, 897
Thomas, 897
WIGHAM
Micha E., 781
WILCOX
Aaron, 750
Ada F., 865
Alexander, 750
Amanda Jane, 865
Amos, 865
Anna, 750
Asa, 907
Charles E., 641
Curtis A., 865
David, 691
Ebenezer, 907
Edward (Jr.), 750
Elizabeth, 750, 865
F., 593, 907
George W., 750
Gordon, 750
H. N., 583, 864
Jackson, 691
James, 750, 907
Jane, 750
John, 580, 750, 865
Jonathan, 750
Lurena, 691
Martha A., 865
Mary M., 691, 865
Samuel, 367, 968
Sarah, 750
Thomas, 370, 580, 865, 864, 750
William, 691, 750
WILDEN
Jesse, 918
Joanna, 918
WILDER
Thos. M. (Brig.Gen.), 193
WILES
Alfred, 589
G. F. (Brig.Gen.), 193
E. B., 890
Edard, 589
Elizabeth, 589
Ephraim, 890
Eunice, 589
Margaret K., 890
Matilda J., 890
Robert, 589
WILES continued
Russell, 589
Seba, 589
W. R., 890
Wm. S., 589
WILEY
Alexander, 748
Celia, 759
Eliza, 862
Olive (Ditzler), 967
R. C., 680, 681, 967
WILGUS
Elizabeth, 897
Hobert, 659
R. (Rev.), 598
WILKIN
Curtis, 339, 352, 751, 828
Fietta (Mrs.), 828
Mary, 751
William, 751, 828
WILKINS
Anna E., 1060
Archibald E., 1060
Caroline, 917
Charlotte, 1060
Cypherd, 1060
J. J., 681
Jennie E., 1060
Jonathan, 917
WILKINSON
_____(Mr.), 117
James (Col.), 248, 659
WILLAUR
T. P., 658
WILLEKE
Anna, 975
Barbara (Frank), 975
C. E., 975
Christ, 975
F. C., 975
H. P., 975
J. H.,
J. U., 975
Lizzie, 975
Maggie, 975
Nickalaus, 975
Rosa, 975
Rosanna (Kummer), 975
Sophia, 975
William, 975
WILLIAMS
_____(Col.), 1033
A., 658
A. C., 660
Adelia S. (Hoge), 946
Almeda E., 946
Anderson, 609, 901
Angeline S., 829
Ann M., 987
A. T., 597
Brice, 654
Caroline (Grove), 1033
Carrie Annette, 1033
Cathem, 975
Charles W., 975
Charlotte, 702, 829
Cornelius, 702, 707, 986
Cynthia (Smith), 947
Daniel W., 946
Darius, 702
David, 659, 702

WILLIAMS continued
Drusilla, 791
Eda A., 829
E. E., 598, 738, 890, 989, 1033
Elander R., 987
Eliza, 702
Elizabeth, 693
Elizabeth (Green), 946, 702
Elmira, 987
Emma L., 823
Endora H., 829
Eugene V., 829, 947
Florence E., 947
Frederick, 987
Frisbie, 946
Gale, 947
Geo., 635, 946
Grace Ann, 947
Granville S., 829
Grove H., 1033
Guy Clinton, 1033
H. J. (Miss), 901
Hanna, 649
Harris, 659
Henrietta, 702
Henry, 654, 657, 946, 947
Hester A., 829
Holmes, 987
Ira, 609, 987
Isaac G., 747, 829, 1005
Isaiah N., 829
Ithermore, 702, 703
James A., 946
James E., 1033
James F.,
J. G., 829
J. H. (Dr.), 784
James Wesley, 702, 707, 987
Jane (Truman), 702, 975
Jennie, 946
Jerusha, 986
John A., 987
John J., 347
John W., 323, 368, 369, 370, 782, 828, 829
Jonathan, 370, 648, 702
Joseph, 702, 707, 986, 1033
Keturah, 795
Lee, 609
Lemuel, 946
Leroy, 946
Lewis H., 829, 987, 946
Lone, 1033
Lydia J., 975
Mahala, 702
Margaret (Huston), 702, 1033
Marie L., 829
Marvilla E., 1033
Matilda M., 969
Mary, 611, 829
Mary B. (Johnson), 947
Mary E., 975
Mary G., 947
Mary J., 946
Melatiah J., 946
Melvina, 702, 852
Micaiah, 946
Minerva, 702
Nancy, 702, 946

WILLIAMS continued
Nathaniel, 975
Nevada, 987
Nora A., 987
Norman, 987
Oren L., 987, 829
Paul H., 157, 1047
Percilla F., 975
Phebe (Fuls), 987
Rachel (Jacobs), 946
Rebecca, 702
Richard (Mrs.), 730, 597, 945
R. J., 653, 661, 946
R. R., 727
Ruth Ann, 829, 888, 946
Sally Ann, 702
Samuel (Jr.), 975
Samuel (Sr.), 975
Sarah (Grines), 597, 946, 945, 987
Sherman, 987
Silas, 946
Simeon, 702
Susannah, 946
T. S., 680
Thomas, 1005
Uriah, 611
Willard J., 947
William, 947
William E., 947
William H., 829
William G., 946
Warneck, 607
WILLIAMSON
Bartholomew, 830
Belle O., 830
Catharine, 690
David (Col.), 243, 262
Edna A., 830
Florence R., 830
H., 87, 100, 146
Hannah J., 830
Ida, 830
Lellie M., 830
Mamie E., 830
N., 772
Nathaniel, 829
Nettie V., 830
Serena David, 773, 830
Sheridan E., 830
Walter D., 830
Wm., 321, 370, 639, 641, 829
Willie, 830
W. W., 657
WILLICH
August (Maj.Gen.), 193
WILLIS
Harper, 658
WILLMOTH
Amina J., 831, 891
Elizabeth L., 831
Eugene D., 831
Lemuel, 368, 387, 830, 891
Levin G., 831
Mary W., 831
Mattie C., 831
Wellington, 831
William A., 831
WILMUTH

WILMUTH
John, 744
WILLY
Charles, 917
Harrison, 917
Ida, 917
Jasper, 917
William E., 918
WILSON
A. L., 832
Aaron, 703
Alonzo, 703
Amos, 629, 831
Ann (Sutton), 930
Carrie, 832
David E., 707, 948, 679
Delia E., 893
Elder T. Harvey, 743
Elijah, 713
Eliza (Bateson), 832, 930, 623
Elizabeth, 629, 703, 832, 933
Frank, 703
George, 629, 713
H. H., 930, 1020
Hattie B., 833
Hazzard, 703
Henrietta (Freet), 947
Idora B., 948
Isaac E., 832, 947, 629, 657
I. H., 831
James, 27, 703, 711, 805, 930
John, 119, 703, 711, 832, 873, 930
J. H., 832
Joseph, 629, 631, 632, 831
Lida, 1020
M. A., 738
Malinda, 703
Martha E., 966, 832
Martin, 574, 711
Mary (Lindsey), 629, 930
Mary A., 823, 832
Mary J. (Cooney), 930
Mary M., 893, 639
Matthew, 703
Maud K., 832
Meredith B., 832
Myrtle E., 948
Owen Perry, 720, 930
Parmelia, 960
Perry, 703
Polly, 703
Rachel, 947
Robert S., 672, 893, 960, 967
Robert (Sr.), 986
S. F., 720
Sallie J., 832
Samuel (Rev.), 947
Samuel C., 629, 832
Sarah (Eshleman), 703, 947
Scotia, 917
Sofronia J., 893
Susan, 873, 893
Thomas, 629, 711, 832
Thomas Harvey (Rev.), 658
William, 703, 734
William C., 832
Willis H., 833

WINCHELL
N. H., 331
WINCHESTER
_____(Gen.), 123, 124
WINDER
Caleb, 948
Elihu, 939, 948
Hopy (Garwood), 939, 948
Ida M., 948
Lottie (Minchell), 948
Lewis, 948
Margaret, 948
Rachel A., 948
Rebecca, 939, 948
William C., 948
WINDERS
L., 658
WINEBRINNER
George M., 833
John, 833
Martin, 833, 918
Milton, 833
Nicholas B., 833
WINGATE
Catherine, 1013
Samuel, 1013
Sarah (Tressel), 1013
WINGET
Elizabeth, 713
WINTER
A. E., 722
WINTERS
Anna Maria, 1005
James, 747
Sarah, 1035
Wm., 669
WIRICK
J., 578
WIRT
Wm., 168
WISE
Hiram, 680
Mary, 1018
J. V., 738
T. J., 727
WITCRAFT
W. I., 659
WITHERALL
G. J., 632
WOLF
Jacob, 619, 915
John, 651
Lybela B., 915
M. J., 707
Sabille, 619
William, 916
WOLFE
_____(Gen.), 40
Jacob, 624
WOLFERT
George, 697
WOLFF
Joshua, 789
Nettie, 789
WOLLAM
Benjamin, 865
Henry, 865
Jacob, 865
John H., 865
Mary, 865
Suzan C., 865
WOLLAM continued
Tillie C., 865
WOLVERTON
Julia Ann, 663
Margaret, 951, 954, 664
WOOD
Ann, 890
Catherine, 828, 1000
Celia, 908
Charles W., 908
D. J., 1033
Elizabeth (Savage), 1002, 1038
Florence, 908
Frank J., 1033
Hampton, 610
Harriet, 891
Hattie, 908
Hezekiah, 1002
Howard W., 908
Ira, 1034
Isaac, 1000
J. H., 890
J. J., 593, 718, 890
Jane (Carey), 1000
James R., 1027, 1034
Jesse, 907
John, 879, 908
Joseph E., 660
Joseph R., 607, 908
Laura, 908
Lilly May, 890
Louella, 890
Luther, 908
Martha J. (Shaw), 1027
Mary E., 1034
Mary J. (Rayl), 1033
Mathilda (Rayl), 1034
Michael S., 907, 908
Minnie, 890
Phoeba, 1018
Philo, 891
Rebecca (Jones), 1033
Reuben, 167
Ruth, 660
Samuel, 890, 734, 1033
S. H., 1033
Sarah R., 1002, 1034
Silas W., 1033
William F., 899, 908
William H., 1033
WOODARD
Arelia (Mann), 967
C. H., 723
Elizabeth, 761, 967
John, 967
Joseph, 761
Margaret, 761
M. S., 967
P., 679
WOODRUFF
_____, 721
Cordelia, 597
John, 878
Lucretia, 798
WOODROW
Rachel (Mrs.), 163
WOODS
_____(Mr.), 728
Barbara (Lutz), 1049
Belle Florence, 889
WOODS continued
Carl E., 891
Chas. R. (Br. Maj. Gen.), 193
Charles Mahon, 889
Claude B., 891
David, 878
Dora, 889
Elvira Jane, 889
Elijah, 119
Enos, 890
Eva M., 891
F. B., 590
Franklin B., 890
Guy O., 891
H. P., 889
J. A., 592
J. P., 593
Jacob, 590, 890
James M. D., 889
James P., 891
John, 598, 831, 890, 891
Joseph, 889
Joshua, 889
Kate, 889
Lauring E., 891
Lewis, 1049
Lydia A., 890, 891
Lizzie, 889
Mary, 923
Myra Valara, 889
Sallie, 878
Sarah, 889
Timothy, 923
Viroqua Lorrain, 889
Wm. B. (Maj. Gen.), 193
WOOLARD
Alice, 982
WOOLEY
and Son, 654
D. C. (Dr.), 653
WOOLLEY
David E., 986
Frank, 986
Geo., 659
Hannah (Keith), 986
James C., 986
John C., 986
M., 986
Martha J., 986
Mary A., 986
Ralph, 986
William M., 986
William, 986
WOOSTER
Margaret, 999
Moses F. (Lt. Col.), 196
WORK
Jane, 993
WORLEY
A. W., 681, 682, 683, 684
D. (Prof.) Brother, 732
WORKMAN
C. H., 722, 723
WORKS
Isabella, 1023
WORTHINGTON
F., 119
Gov., 156, 161
Mary, 160
Thos., 118, 160, 161
WRIGHT

WRIGHT continued
Anna, 988
E. C., 659
George W., 609, 610
James, 659
Lydia, 829
Jacob, 988
Sofia, 161
Susan,
WYANT
_____(Mr.), 642
WYKES
J. (Rev.), 598
Joseph, 594, 684, 727
WYLIA
D. G., 721

Y.

YATES
Margaret, 1008
Samuel, 1008
Susannah, 1008
YAUGER
Addison E., 918
Anna, 831
Cora E., 918
Elam R., 618
Fronia C., 918
Hiram, 642
Israel, 671
Jacob, 618, 910, 918
Jessy T., 918
YELVERTON
John, 581
William, 618, 918
YAZEL
A., 593
Eliz., 572
YAZEN
Sarah A., 854
YEAGLEY
Sarah, 1030
YEAZEL
Elizabeth, 843
YEOMAN
Stephen B. (Br. Brig. Gen.), 193
YERIAN
Sarah, 672
YERRIAA
Rebecca, 922
YOCOMB
Charles, 694
YOE
Frisby W., 353
Wesley, 835
YOUNG
_____, 680
Alexander, 609
Alice, 834
Ann, 833
B. S., 723
Christian, 733, 938
Mr., 689
Geo. J., 780
Hannah A., 834
Henry, 733
James, 752, 786, 833
J. B. (Dr.), 381, 382
Jason (Rev.), 641
YOUNG continued
John, 833
Joseph, 1058
Maggie, 786, 833
Marsalina (Helverson), 1058
Mary J., 834
Nicholas Raymond (Dr.), 599, 683, 728
Phoeba, 989
Robt., 347
Sarah, 611
Samuel, 660
Sutton E., 348, 350, 378
T. R., 609
Thomas, 833
Willis, 690
William, 609, 733, 786
Wm. H., 833
YOUNGKER
D., 593
YOURTREE
S. L. (Rev.), 577
YOXSIMER
P., 593

Z.

ZACHARIAH
Alice, 1056
Caroline, 1056
John, 1056
ZAHLER
Christian, 987
Harriet (Hemphill), 987
John A., 987
Joseph, 987
Margaret M., 987
William H., 987
ZAHNER
Caroline, 691
Cordelia, 691
Jesse, 691
Joseph, 700, 701
Mary Ann, 691
Michael, 691
Ruben, 691
Sophia, 691
William, 691
ZAUDT
Van, 171
ZANE
Ebenezer, 117, 131, 143
Elizabeth, 139
Isaac, 149, 154
ZEARING
D. P., 834
Ella, 834
Ida, 834
ZEHNER
Lavina, 886
ZEIGLER
_____(Mr.), 642
Charles E., 891
C. A., 641
Hattie A., 891
Jeremiah, 891
John W., 891
Mary, 891
Michael, 334, 891
William A., 891
ZEISBERGER
ZEISBERGER continued
_____(Rev.), 262
ZELLAR
J. W., 720, 723
ZIEGLAR
Caroline M., 869
Hattie, 597
Jerry, 597
John, 869
Michael, 597
Phoeba, 929
ZIMMERMAN
_____(Mrs.), 742
Ahasuerus, 572
Alice (Smyth), 967, 988
Andrew, 572, 703, 987
Augusta, 703, 987
Betsey, 684
Braska (McWilliams), 988
Byron, 703
Calista (Stamats), 980, 987
Charles C., 674
C. F., 721, 967
Charles W., 988
Conrad, 684, 590
Cora, 988
Cynthia, 572
David A., 674
Delilah, 572
Elijah D., 703, 980, 987
Eliza Jane, 572
Elizabeth, 572, 674, 703, 987
Emily (Dolph), 988
Fannie Bell, 674
Franklin R., 674
Geo. W., 572, 674
Harry, 572, 674
Henry, 673, 674, 684
Hiram L., 703, 987
Humphrey, 988
Isabell, 674
Jacob, 674
James, 988
Jefferson, 572
Jennie, 674, 988
John, 572, 674
John W., 988
Joseph, 674, 967
Josephine M., 674
Levi L., 988
Levina, 572, 849
Margaret J., 572, 987
Margaret (Kinsel), 703, 967
Maria, 572
Martha, 703, 980, 987
Mary B. (Borden), 987
Michael, 572
Obadiah, 572
Orrie M., 674
Peter, 674, 703, 987
Rachael, 572
Rebecca, 674, 988
Robert S., 572, 674
Ruth, 572, 703, 987
S., 681, 682
Samantha, 988
Samuel, 572, 674, 577
Sarah, 674, 988
Solomon, 674
Stanley, 674
Susan (Wright), 674, 988

ZIMMERMAN continued
Theodore, 674
Thomas,
Uriah, 674
Wm., 572, 747
William C., 674

ZUSCHWERT
Henry, 729
ZUGSCHWERT
Albert, 400, 834
Elizabeth, 834
Geo. H., 351, 719, 738

ZUGSCHWERT continued
Henry, 834
John L., 834
Lazarus, 834